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TRACING YOUR HISPANIC HERITAGE

George R. Ryskamp

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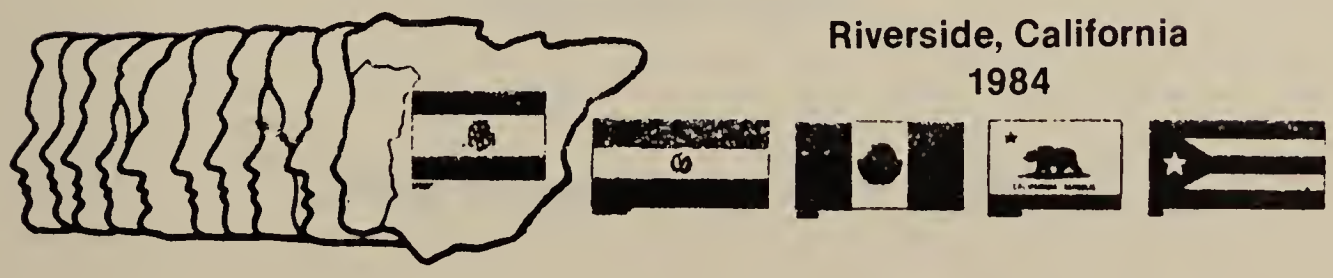
by

George R. Ryskamp

Hispanic Family History Research



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To my wife, Peggy, for her great sacrifices and contributions while this book was being written; and to my many Hispanic friends in Spain, Argentina, Mexico, and the southwestern United States, for their warm friendship and the many opportunities they have given me to trace their ancestry.

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE:
HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

This book has been designed for use by a variety of researchers, including beginning genealogists fluent and not fluent in Spanish; advanced family history researchers interested in particular record types; and local and family historians, interested in utilizing records of genealogical and demographic value in their historical research. Documents and examples are drawn from throughout Latin America, the southwestern United States, the Caribbean, and Spain; nevertheless, those from Spain predominate, both because of the author's greater familiarity with that country, and the fact that the records of that country are more universally representative of all Spanish language records, due to its unique standing as the mother country for Hispanic peoples.

While the more advanced researcher may wish to turn directly to chapters on particular records or to the materials on Spain, the beginning researcher should read the First of the Three Sections of the book. This First Section outlines step by step, in detail, the process of doing family history and genealogical research, using Hispanic examples. Those chapters will familiarize the beginning researcher with that process. As he then progresses and begins actual research, he will utilize the chapters dealing with specific record types in the Second Section. Prior to using a specific type of record, the researcher should read that entire chapter. He should not, however, feel that he must totally absorb the information contained in each chapter. They are designed to be used again and again for future reference as research progresses. The author himself could not recite verbatim some of the material contained therein.

As mentioned in Chapter Seven on reading old handwriting, the researcher can develop familiarity

with a variety of handwriting styles, predominantly from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which he is most likely to encounter as he begins research, by transcribing the illustrations contained in the chapters of the Second Edition. This process can also include a familiarization with the translation process. To facilitate that aspect of the learning process, the author has consciously left literal translations and frequently followed Spanish syntax, rather than using a flowing, easy-reading English style which would make it more difficult to follow the word-by-word translations.

As research progresses and the researcher finds himself working with records from Spain, he will wish to utilize the information contained in the Third Section, which relates specially to the geography, archives, and reference works of Spain. The type of detailed material contained in these chapters is also representative of the type of materials that the researcher will wish to encounter concerning the other Hispanic countries in which he is researching. Throughout the pages of this book references are given to other materials that will help the researcher do that for his particular country.

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A special thanks goes to Jerry Bebout Porter who, as student and friend, provided great assistance and allowed her own experiences in tracing her ancestry to serve as the basis for the introductory discussion on Hispanic research. Heartfelt thanks also goes to Lyman De Platt for his continual encouragement, inspiration, and assistance for the work that has gone into this book, and to my friend Carmen Vigo for her inspiration, assistance, and frequent stubbornness on the principles involved, as well as to the many memories of searching for her Gallego ancestors, both alone and with her.

Special recognition needs to be given to archives and library personnel in the United States and Spain, but especially to those of the Archivo Historico Provincial de Caceres, where Peggy and I have spent many enjoyable and productive hours.

And finally, a most deep felt thanks to Peggy and my children, Erin, Rix (born in Madrid while this book was being researched), Jonathan, and Jordan, for their many sacrifices in making this book possible.

George R. Ryskamp
Riverside, California
October 1984

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SECTION I

PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO HISPANIC GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

All of the people were warm and brave, full of a joy of life, full of poetry, determined to hold on to their own rich culture in spite of incredible odds.

(A description of Hispanics in New York City, Time, October 16, 1978, p. 5)

This book is for people who are interested in people. It brings together under one cover two subjects that have fascinated the author and have consumed large amounts of his energy and time for many years: the world-wide Hispanic community, and family history. Both have something in common. They are intensely personal, and people-oriented. One cannot come to know Hispanic culture without knowing the people, as intense, very real individuals. The same is true with family history. Unlike other branches of history, in this field individuals and families are what matter, not empires, political theories, military maneuvers, or underlying social and economic trends. All of these may enter in, but in every case it is the specific individual and what he did in the face of those broader forces that interest the family historian.

You may not have fully realized it, but you are reading this book because of an interest in a group of real people--your ancestors who spoke Spanish and lived in Mexico, Central or South America, Spain, the Islands of the Caribbean, or the United States. This book will help you come to know those ancestors. The process whereby you come to know those people is called Hispanic genealogical and family history research. This introductory chapter will define that process for you and answer some questions you may have about getting to know your ancestors. The rest of the book will discuss how one does Hispanic genealogical and family history research, or in other words, how you can become acquainted with the many individuals who make up your family tree.

Genealogy is defined by Vicente Cadenas y Vicent, the eminent Spanish genealogist and Royal Cronista de Armas, as the science of determining family relationships. The genealogist builds a pedigree composed of related family units whose individual members are identified by specific names, relationships dates, places and events. The family historian takes the process further. Unlike the history learned in school which was concerned with kings, politicians, battles, and famous dates, family history discovers and reassembles the details in the lives of our ancestors. The family historian begins with the information the genealogist assembles, places it within the broad sweep of national and regional history and then searches to include even the details of daily living where registers, momentoes, and old buildings permit him to do so. Family history then is not just a cold scientific study, or a mere rambling through collections of dusty old books--it is fundamentally human. Good family history research has "a note of color, of charm, of humor to help us know our ancestors better and more tangibly." (Rudimentos de la Genealogia, Hidalguia: Madrid, 1975, p. 14.)

As you begin your quest, be prepared to answer a question you are sure to be asked: Why are you doing genealogy? The answer varies from person to person. For some people it is a hobby, like collecting coins, stamps, or seashells--they collect baptismal, marriage and death certificates. Others become interested out of curiosity or, wanting to know about their own progenitors or about history or some aspect of it. For still others, family history and a similar study, local history, are an important means of preserving cultural and linguistic heritage.

Some people pursue genealogy to aid in such other sciences as genetics, biology, medicine, demography, economics, or sociology. Still others are motivated by deep religious purposes. While Mormons are a well known example of this, such a spiritual motivation is not limited to members of one church. Whatever the religion, that spiritual motivation is often combined with a love of family--a sufficient reason in and of itself. This combination of spiritual motivation and love for family was well expressed by the Spanish genealogist Jesus Larios, a devout Catholic, in the opening paragraph of his Curso de genealogia (Higalguia: Madrid 1972).

> Genealogy is as ancient as the family. You could say that it was born with the family. It was the desire of God, Creator of the human family, that we honor our fathers, with which word he wished to signify our ancestors, and this desire was later placed upon us as a law from the summit of Mount Sinai....a mutual and reciprocal love unites, even beyond death, parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren, ancestors and descendants and relatives within a family (p. 3).

Having defined genealogy and family history, let us turn our attention to the other two terms in

Hispanic family history research.

A dictionary definition of the word "Hispanic" reads as follows: "Of or relating to the people, speech, or culture of Spain, and Portugal, or Latin America." (Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary. Consolidated Book Publishers: Chicago, 1979.) While this definition is accurate, it cannot express the extension or diversity of the Hispanic peoples, found from the southwestern United States to the Southern tip of South America and from Spain to the Philippines. Wherever early Spanish colonizers traveled, they brought with them the language, culture, institutions, and record systems of their homeland. Thus, through colonial experience that began a century before the earliest Anglo-American colonies were established and lasted fifty to one hundred years longer, Spanish characteristics and institutions interacted with indigenous elements in countless countries to form dynamnic and varied peoples and cultures.

Most Hispanics will trace some of their ancestral lines to that part of the Iberian peninsula known as Spain. In the word "Spain" is summed up an entire people with its culture, history and national character. It is a culture that has produced Valazquez, Goya, Picasso, Cervantes, and Gaudi. Its history encompasses the 700 years of the crusade against the Moors, the conquering and settling of an entire South American continent and half of the North American in less than 100 years, and most recently, the Civil War which in the 1930s focused the emotional and idealogical conflicts of men throughout the world in a miniature prelude to the Second World War. Spain, like most of her American progeny, is not really one country, but a dozen little ones. It is the land of the patrias chicas, the little fatherlands, united throughout their history only by the strong will of their monarchs and a common allegiance to the Catholic Church. It is also the land of "viva yo," that intense individuality which is so characteristic of a Spaniard.

The definition of what it is to be Spanish and what Spain is would take a book, and still the job would not be done. Many authors have tried to capture the essence of Spain and her people. For those so interested, the author recommends James Michener's Iberia (Fawcett Publication, Inc.; Greenwich, Conn. 1968.), as it can relay to you the emotions which are sensed by all who love Spain and her people as if they were their own. In the many pages of its rambling narrative one can begin to sense what it is to be Spanish and what it has meant in the past. After several years of intimate contact with Spain and several of the American cultures Spain influenced, the author feels that if you have Spanish ancestors, you should be proud to search them out and come to know them better. In that process you may also find you have come to know yourself better because each of us is, in part, the product of our heritage.

Another exciting fact about doing Hispanic family history research is that chances for success are better in Spain and her former colonies than anywhere in the world. In England, for example, one is fortunate to be able to trace a family line back into the seventeenth century; most results beyond usually depend on whether or not the ancestors belonged to the nobility. By contrast, in Hispanic countries, most families can trace their ancestry into the sixteenth century; and in Spain many can find lines back into the fifteenth century and even earlier. The author has personally traced several lines of farm laborers in Spain into the early fifteen hundreds and a few into the middle fourteen hundreds.

According to the English Garter King of Arms, Sir Anthony Wagner, there are four main factors affecting success in tracing a pedigree: status, record, name, and continuity. (Quoted at page 12 of In Search of Ancestry by Gerald Hamilton-Edwards, London:

Phillimore, 1976.) Looking at each of these in turn helps explain why possibilities for success in Hispanic research are better than in other countries.

Status refers to the position a family held in the social structure. Generally, it is easier to trace a prominent family than a more humble one. Prominent families appeared in more records due to the positions they held, the lands they owned, the wills they left, and the special masses they commissioned. Fortunately in Hispanic countries parish registers recorded people of all social classes. Therefore, these other types of records are only essential in tracing a pedigree before the sixteenth century when parish records began, or in cases where parish records have been destroyed.

The second factor Sir Anthony Wagner identified was records -- both the quality of records and their quantity or availability. The records kept in Hispanic countries, especially Spain, are unmatched anywhere. Spanish parish records are the oldest in the world. Nearly all begin soon after the Council of Trent in 1560, which made such records mandatory throughout the Catholic world. By that time, many parishes in Spain had been registering baptisms, marriages, and deaths for over half a century or more. The oldest parish records in Spain are those of Verda in the Diocese of Solsona which began in 1394, and in the province of Leon in 1426. By the time the Americas were colonized, these record systems were thoroughly accepted and were immediately transferred to the New World where the earliest records in Lima, Peru begin in the year 1537.

The availability of Hispanic parish records is often lessened by two historical circumstances: most Hispanic Countries have passed through a large number of wars, and the Catholic Church has been the target of passionate outburts of destruction. Fortunately, even where records have been destroyed, gaps can usually be bridged by using other records such as civil registers, notarial records, military records, censuses, and

purity-of-blood records. Nearly every family can achieve some success, even in areas where records have been heavily devastated by wars and revolutions. In many cases, even where the parish records are destroyed such lines can be traced back into the eighteenth and even the seventeenth century.

Spanish records are not only the oldest in Europe, they are also the best in terms of quality. While in most countries baptismal records give only the name of the child baptized and the name of one or both parents, generally after 1790 (and in many cases before), Hispanic baptismal certificates give the name of the child, both parents and all four grandparents and even may state the locality where all were born. Although they generally only begin in the late 1800s, the civil registers of most Hispanic Countries are even more detailed. Those of Spain have been described by the English genealogist Gerald Hamilton-Edwards as "the fullest in Europe or of any country in the world." (In Search of Ancestry, page 158.)

The next factor in successful family history research is name. Fortunately, surnames were used in Spain for many centuries before the colonial period, even before the advent of parish records; naturally, this facilitates the tracing of a family. The Spanish descendant has one other major advantage: Spain and most Hispanic Countries have a unique system wherein every person has two surnames. He uses both on all official documents as well as in referring to himself and when being referred to by others. The first surname is the paternal, like that which we all use. The second is the maternal surname or what we would call the mother's maiden name. Therefore, if Juan Gomez Jimenez and Maria Vega Fernandez marry and have a son, Jose, he would be named Jose Gomez Vega.

Of equal importance to the Hispanic family researcher is the fact that an Hispanic woman never changes her name. Even though Maria Vega Fernandez is

married, her death certificate will list her as Maria Vega Fernandez, probably adding the comment that she was the wife of Juan Gomez Jimenez and the mother of Jose Gomez Vega. This custom frequently eliminates the problem, so frequently encountered in American or British research, of trying to find the mother's maiden name.

The last factor mentioned by Sir Anthony Wagner is continuity. This relates to the family continuing in the same place of residence or occupation for several generations. Staying in one town or small region makes the work easier and family members more readily identifiable. Working class people in Spain, especially in rural areas, generally remained in the same area for many generations. Extensive mobility usually indicated an occupation that required such travel and/or middle or upper class social status. In Hispanic America, with its expanding frontier, mobility was greater. Continuity was therefore diminished, often making it necessary to search extensively for earlier generations in another town, region or country. Fortunately, the great detail of Catholic parish records often compensates for this lack of continuity.

Continuity in a trade also makes tracing records from one generation to the next easier, especially in the urban areas. Doctors, lawyers, notaries, soldiers, professors, shopkeepers, and silversmiths are all good examples of occupations where continuity is likely to exist.

One last word on the researcher's chances of success. Some people ask if they can really research family history themselves or if hiring a professional researcher would not be better. Occasionally you might need to consult an expert for difficult handwriting or special limited-access record collections, but any person with patience, diligence and a willingness to study can reserach Hispanic famly history. The only other qualificiation required is a basic knowledge of

Spanish. This can be obtained by a semester or two of Spanish at a local university.

Let us now turn to the word research. Val D. Greenwood, in The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy, (Genealogical Publishing co.: Baltimore, 1975, page 1. defines research as an investigation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts and the revision of accepted theories in light of new facts. For the family historian this process involves searching out documents, studying them carefully and working to dig out facts, and showing which specific individuals are really his ancestors and what they were like. He uses the facts he has collected to build a pedigree, reconstruct the lives of his ancestors, and eventually write a family history.

Research in family history is no different from research in other areas. It must be accomplished with care so that the end product is accurate and easily understood. To help attain that goal, certain general rules have developed. The following genealogical laws have been translated and adapted from Curso de genealogia (Hidalguia: Madrid, 1961), by Jesus Larios. The serious researcher will learn them well and follow them closely:

1. Prefer written sources to oral sources. This means that you believe the written documents instead of the exciting family tradition that you are a descendant of royalty as Aunt Maria has always told you. Sometimes this is hard, especially for Aunt Maria, but it is essential to accurate research. This does not mean we totally ignore oral tradition. It may be an indispensable guide to the written sources about the family. But, if there is a conflict betwen a written source and an oral source, the written source should be considered correct until proven otherwise.

2. Prefer primary sources to secondary or conscious sources. Primary sources are those noted by

an observer at the time of the incident and recorded soon afterwards, preferably without bias about what is being recorded. For example, a baptismal certificate is a primary source, since it was recorded by the priest who, as an unbiased observer, performed the baptism and then recorded it in the parish book. Such a source would be preferred over a military record for the same person twenty years later and listing a different date or place of birth. The record made years after the event by someone who was not a witness or who might have reason to change the facts is a secondary source. Perhaps the young soldier lied about his age to get into the service. This means that secondary source materials such as those in a published family history or a limpieza de sangre (purity of blood) pedigree should be carefully checked against primary sources.

Sometimes, an original document can be both a primary source and a secondary source. Spanish baptismal certificates are excellent examples of this. They are primary sources for the baptism and, in most cases, the birth they record; but they are only a secondary source for the names and birthplaces of grandparents, which are often wrong. Always give more credence to those documents or sources whose author is nearest in time and place to the event being recorded; the best source is a firsthand witness who records the event very soon after it occurs.

3. Prove with at least two documents any fact or relationship. The Apostle Paul gave good advice when he said, "In the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established." Almost any document can be wrong. Even baptismal certificates sometimes omit the name of the child being baptized or give an incorrect name for the father or mother. The people who make records are human and therefore subject to error. Checking all facts against another independent source helps eliminate the possibility for error.

There are three words the family historian should adopt as standards for good research: thoroughness, breadth, and accuracy.

Thoroughness means we do not leave records unchecked, but glean out all pertinent information. There are several practical guidelines to achieve thoroughness in research. First, copy all information in any sources dealing with a surname you are researching, even if no relationship can be established at the time. For example, in one case a line appeared to have been lost because the death record of the woman being researched recorded her as the widow of Juan Perez, yet she appeared everywhere else as the wife of Domingo Moreno. Upon sitting down to analyze his material, the researcher discovered a marriage entry he had copied earlier showing the woman's marriage with Juan Perez which listed her as the widow of Domingo Moreno. That entry had been copied before he knew the names of the individuals concerned, but he had been copying all events for that surname. Thoroughness in this aspect always pays off.

Another principle that helps achieve thoroughness is to work on family groups. Many times the record of a brother or sister of the direct ancestor will be more complete or accurate than that of the direct ancestor. Sometimes even the record of a first cousin will provide some needed piece of information not available for those of the direct-line family. A third way to achieve thoroughness is to always check available sources. This concurs with Lario's injunction to verify everything with two sources. Frequently the other sources will shed new light on the event being recorded, or at least flesh out the details. One of the primary goals of family history is to come to know the people who were our ancestors; quite often only the supplementary documents provide the bits and pieces of information that enable us to do that.

Breadth is our second research standard. It would be hard to understand the men and women of the generation who lived through the Great Depression and the Second World War without having some concept of those events. Without knowing about the French Invasion of 1808 and the Spanish War of Independence it would be impossible to really know the life of someone who was born in Spain in 1790. Perhaps of equal or greater importance is a knowledge of local history. Like family history, local history concerns itself with the events that touched the lives of our ancestors most directly. The building of the new church in the village, the transfer of the town to a different ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or the flooding of the river in the valley where your ancestor lived were all probably more important in his life than the fact that Charles IV was crowned king of Spain in 1789. A family history researcher looks for such details of history as he does his research and also tries to find local histories of the places from which his ancestors came.

Accuracy is our last research standard. This is where the science of genealogy has suffered most throughout the centuries. There is an old Spanish phrase that describes a person who lies well. They say he "lies like a genealogist." As Jesus Larios said, "Genealogy must be a reflection of the truth." (Tratado de la genealogia Hidalguia: Madrid: 1975, p. 22.) Considering the fact that any mistake in relationship on the pedigree is multiplied geometrically by each generation, the time, energy and money lost because of such a mistake alone should make our striving for accuracy imperative. To achieve accuracy, accept nothing but documented facts for the family history which will be your final product. This may mean accepting a few horse thieves, illegitimate children, and real scoundrels, but even the most royal and noble of lines will have all of the above and much more. It may also mean doing extra work to prove something conclusively, but in no other way can your

research stand the test of criticism so rightfully leveled against many genealogists in the past. The author never learned as much about accuracy as when he did research for a family who had paid another genealogist several thousands of dollars over a period of fifteen years, only to find that all he had sent them had been fabrication and falsehood. You can be sure that after that they insisted upon the documentation of every point. This is the only way, by the way, to prove the accuracy of research. Accuracy, then, is obtained by copying and accepting only facts, by doing a total job in keeping with our standard of thoroughness, and in documenting and recording every step.

Now that we have looked at the general picture of Hispanic genealogy, the following chapters will give specific details on how to do your own research. They will be broadly divided into three areas: Chapters Two through Four, in Part One, discuss the process of Hispanic family history research; Chapters Five through Eight, in Part One, will deal with techniques and tools; all of Part Two (Chapters Nine through Sixteen) is devoted to record types; and Part Three (Chapters Seventeen to Nineteen) provides details about research in Spain. The person who is just beginning family history research will want to carefully read and follow the steps and suggestions outlined in Chapters Two through Five. Study of the other chapters will become necessary when research in original records actually begins. These later chapters are designed to familiarize the beginner with Hispanic records as well as to serve as a source for consultation by experienced genealogists and historians.

A majority of the examples in this book are taken from Spain. During the colonial period, record systems from that country were so universally adopted in Latin American countries that the basic handwriting styles, record formats, and vocabulary used in Spanish records are found to be almost identical, although

frequently less complete, throughout Latin America. Where significant differences do exist, the author has drawn attention to them and included examples to illustrate them. In many cases, specifics on a particular record type in a certain Latin American country can be found in the Major Genealogical Resource Series H publication for that particular country (Published by the Genealogical Society of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) or in Una guia genealogico-historica de Latinoamerica, by Lyman De Platt. (Acoma: Ramona, California, 1978.) Those tracing their Hispanic ancestry in the United States should supplement the materials in Part Two of this book with one that will provide familiarity with Anglo-American record sources. Three such volumes that the author can recommend are: The Researchers Guide to American Genealogy by Val D. Greenwood (Genealogical Publishing Co: Baltimore, 1975.), Building an American Pedigree by Norman E. Wright (Brigham Young University Press: Provo, Utah, 1974.), and The Source, edited by Arlene Eakle and Johni Cerny (Ancestry Press: Salt Lake City, 1984.)

CHAPTER 2

RESEARCH: WHERE TO BEGIN

The beginning genealogist is often like the beginning skier. With all the enthusiasm he can muster, he begins a headlong flight down the most advanced hill, without a thought about instruction or direction. The beginning skier frequently ends up buried in a snowbank. Likewise, the beginning genealogist often finds himself overwhelmed by the quantity of materials in the library or archives where he has rushed to find everything he can about his family surname. The wise beginning skier first seeks out instruction to learn basic techniques, and then goes to the beginner's hill for his first experience. The beginning genealogist likewise needs to learn basic techniques and follow an organized pattern in doing his genealogical research. The purpose of this chapter, and of the two which follow, is to outline the basic approach that the beginner would take in doing his Hispanic family history research. By following these fundamental research and organizational techniques, the researcher should not later find himself, after many hours of work, buried in a snow bank of disorganized data, much of which is either irrelevant and/or incomplete.

THE RESEARCH PROCESS

Hispanic family history research is, above all

else, research. The steps and patterns to be followed are those which any researcher will follow, whether he be a chemist, a biologist, a general historian, or a family historian. Research can be divided into five basic steps. (See Figure 2-1.) The first step is to discover what has been done before. Frequently, others have already spent hours in search of information about your ancestors. Much time can be saved by not searching for what others have already discovered. In family history research this step is called the preliminary survey. After outlining the other four steps of research, this chapter will deal entirely with the procedure you should follow in completing that preliminary survey.

The second step of the research process is to analyze the material collected and then to evaluate the various parts of it, sifting out those which are irrelevant or inaccurate. Chapter Three of this book explains how material collected during the preliminary survey, as well as during later research from primary sources, can be organized and evaluated. Using the material that has been collected and evaluated, the researcher completes the third step: to determine objectives and develop a plan of research. The fourth step is to follow that plan in gathering new data from primary sources, and to record that data systematically, assuring a complete and accurate record of all work that is done. The fifth and final step is to evaluate and analyze that data to be certain that the work done fulfilled the objectives which were determined in step three.

The research process is cyclical. Depending upon the information found in step four, the fifth step yields two options: (1) repeat the entire process beginning with the preliminary survey, using the recently found information, or (2) go directly to step two in evaluating that information uncovered in the primary source material.

For example, suppose that Juan Pastor begins to do his family history research. Knowing that his mother's surname is Pons and that her family came from Granada, Spain, he would search in the preliminary survey for information relating to members of the Pastor or Pons family who lived in Granada. After collecting that material, he would organize and evaluate it. That evaluation might indicate that he set for his objective the locating of birth records of his father and mother in the Civil Register in Granada, Spain. Under step four he would then gather that data by writing or going to the Civil Register in Granada. To assure a complete record he would request literal copies of the entire birth certificates. Under step five he would evaluate the certificate by reading the information and placing it on the same family group sheets that he has set up for his parents and grandparents as part of analyzing the material he collected in the preliminary survey. He has accomplished his initial objectives in finding the birth certificates of his parents in Granada, so no modification of the research plan is necessary.

In our example, Juan Pastor Pons now has two alternatives that he can follow. Here again it is important to remember that the research process is cyclical; once Juan Pastor Pons has completed step five, he will return and begin again. The point in the process to which he returns depends upon the information he gathered in step four as evaluated in step five. Suppose that he learns that his great-grandfather was Francisco Pastor Zamora, and that he was born in Granada. Juan Pastor would then return to the second step above and analyze this information. He would estimate that his grandfather was born about 25 to 30 years before the birthdate of his father. He would then determine as his objective, under step three above, to search for the birth or baptismal record of his grandfather, Francisco Pastor Zamora.

Suppose that Juan Pastor Pons has also found

that the name of his maternal grandmother was Maria Rodriguez de la Pena, who was from Granada, and his maternal grandfather was Aurelio Pons Canals, from Barcelona. He would then return to step one to do a preliminary survey for those surnames. The fact that the maternal grandmother, Maria Rodriguez de la Pena, was from Granada would not eliminate the necessity of further preliminary survey work, since the surname de la Pena was not known when the previous survey was completed. He will now check all of the preliminary survey sources described later in this chapter for the Rodriguez de la Pena and Pons Canals families in the Granada area, and the Pons Canals family in the Barcelona area. Having found all of the information that has been already collected or written about the Rodriguez de la Pena and the Pons Canals families, including perhaps a family history indicating ties with nobility for one of them, Juan Pastor Pons then repeats all of the research steps for each new surname and geographical area. As the genealogist/family historian continues to search out his family lines, he will repeat this research process again and again.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY

The preliminary survey has a two-fold objective. First, learn all that one's relatives know about the history of the family. Second, identify all of the research that has already been done on the family. The preliminary survey is accomplished in four steps: (1) check for all home and family sources; (2) interview other family members; (3) check for information about family history research done on the family in the records of the Genealogical Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; and (4) check for any printed biographies or histories dealing with the family or its individual members.

Check Of Home And Family Sources

The beginning researcher is frequently unaware

of the wealth of genealogical and family history material in his own home. A search should be made in basements, attics, and garages for anything about the family and its early members. At the very bottom of that old trunk upstairs may be a letter from a great-grandfather in Spain to his son in Uruguay. You might also find there a copy of military papers showing that a grandfather fought in the Mexican army during the Mexican Revolution of 1911. Or perhaps a long-forgotten birth certificate of one's mother will yield the name of the small town in Cuba where she was born. Especially significant would be pictures, clothing, or tools which had belonged to an ancestor that would give a greater reality to one's understanding and knowledge of that person. After the beginning researcher's own home is thoroughly searched and all of the various sources, documents, and personal objects of the family are gathered together in a single place, a similar search in the home of parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles, and even cousins will offer further family source material.

The following list of home and family sources which a person of Hispanic ancestry may encounter will guide the beginning genealogist in searching through his home, as well as in asking others to search theirs. Since life styles vary from one nation to another, an attempt has been made in compiling this list to include sources that might be found not only in an Anglo-American home, but in the home of a family from Latin America or Spain.

1. Vital records. This category includes government or church records of major events in one's life such as birth or baptism, marriage, and death. While in some cases such certificates were issued directly at the time of the event, in most cases the copies to be found in one's home will be certificates issued by civil or religious authorities years afterwards, when they were requested to prove the facts that surrounded an event. For example, in requesting a

passport, a person may have had to show a certificate of birth to prove his citizenship. Once the passport was issued, the certificate of birth was returned to him and he filed it away among important but frequently forgotten documents. Birth and baptism certificates are most commonly found because of a variety of situations demanding such proof, i.e., obtaining a passport or visa, being married, or requesting social security, all of which require proof of birth. Naturally a certified copy of the birth or baptismal record is the most valid proof. Likewise, death or marriage records may have been obtained to settle an estate or to make a claim for a pension. If the family has come from one of many Spanish-speaking countries in recent decades or is currently living in one, a copy of the Libro de familia (Family Book) may also be found in the home. The Libro de familia, and other vital records are described in Chapters 9 and 11.

Generally if it is literal copy, only the certifying priest's information as to its location and his signature will differentiate it from the original record. If it is an abstract copy, as illustrated in Chapter Two of Section Two below, the certificate will only contain a portion of the information given in the original.

Vital records are a particularly valuable discovery because they usually identify the specific place from which the ancestor came, and give an exact date from which point research can be begun in the records found there. By providing names of parents, and usually, in the case of birth or baptismal records, the names of grandparents, a single certificate may give the researcher a small pedigree from which he can begin his research.

Vital records in one country should be read carefully for clues as to another country of origin. (See Figure 2-2a and 2-2b) For example, one Spanish immigrant to the United States was later married in the

United States. The record of his son's birth indicated that the father was from Barcelona, Spain and that the mother was from Cuba. While not clearly identifying whether this referred to the city of Barcelona or the province, it at least narrowed down the area of the search which needed to be made to locate his place of origin in Spain. Such information can frequently be found in the vital records which were created relating to an immigrant after his arrival in the country to which he immigrated.

2. Photographs. Photographs are a particularly important home source. Perhaps more than any single source, photographs make the family members, whom we are wanting to come to know, real and alive. If photographs are labeled with names and/or dates, they can be of great assistance in helping the researcher to locate the whereabouts of the ancestor who is pictured. In addition, older photographs frequently have the name of the photographer and the address of his studio. In this way the researcher may also identify the area of ancestral origin. (See Figure 2-3.)

One frequent problem the researcher encounters is that there are no indications as to who the people in the old picture are. Many times the best solution to this dilemma is to have a copy or copies of the picture made and send them to the oldest living members of the family, asking if they can identify the individuals in the picture. Another alternative, if the person lived in a small town, is to send the copy of the picture to the small town's newspaper, asking them to print it to find out if anyone knows the identification of the person pictured. These approaches frequently not only identify the individuals in the picture, but also bring a wealth of other information concerning the family and the people in the photograph.

Photographs are to be found in the homes of people of all income and social levels. A recent local

history project at the California State University at Fresno, which attempted to reconstruct Hispanic local history in the San Joaquin Valley, ferreted out and identified photographs from the homes of descendants of early migrant farm workers that showed persons, places and details of daily life among Hispanic migrant farm families in the early twentieth century.

3. Printed materials. There are a wide variety of formal papers that most families have printed in limited quantities for distribution to friends and relatives. The most common of these are wedding invitations. Death announcements in the past were also widely distributed and can frequently be spotted by the black border on the envelopes in which they were sent or on paper on which they were printed. (See Figure 2-4.) In addition, to these two, common in most cultures, in Catholic countries both baptisms and communions were often announced by formal printed invitations or announcements.

Another common type of printed material which may be found among the effects of an Hispanic ancestor are relaciones de méritos (records of merit) and hojas de servicio (service sheets). These are similar to resumes which are now widely used in searching for a job. They could have been printed in search of a job or as a way of listing the qualifications of an individual to perform an act in a certain capacity. They usually offer a variety of interesting biographical material on the individual being described. In addition to these types of printed materials, one may also find business or personal calling cards, which are very commonly used in Hispanic countries even by poorer people and young students.

4. Passports, visas, work permits and citizenship or naturalization papers. This category refers to various documents relating to the process whereby a person leaves his country of birth or citizenship, immigrates to a second country, and in

that country takes out citizenship. A passport usually carries the name and double surname of its holder as well as that of the spouse, and also indicates the holder's nationality, profession, marital status, place and date of birth, residence, color of eyes, color of hair, and any other particularly identifying characteristics. (See Figure 2-5.) It is also possible that children under a certain age may be included in the passport, giving their names, ages, and sex. It may also contain the picture and signature of the holder and his fingerprints. Passports are now issued either by the national governments and/or by the civil governors in the provinces of many Hispanic countries, including Spain and Mexico.

Unfortunately, the use of passports as a necessary requirement for leaving most countries has only been adopted in the twentieth century. A variety of approaches and systems governing exit were used in the nineteenth century. The most popular merely involved going to port and signing onto a ship. In most cases the documents proving that a man had already served in the armed forces were the only ones needed to emigrate. In some cases, such as the migrant workers coming into the southwestern United States, a work permit issued at the border was necessary to obtain work in the United States. (See Figure 2-6.) Look for such documents preserved among the important papers of the immigrant. They may provide clues as to his place of origin in the mother country.

Once in the country of his destination, some type of action was necessary to achieve citizenship. In the United States prior to 1878, this meant becoming a citizen of a particular state, e.g. New York, Louisiana, etc. The process involved was rarely extensive and was frequently nothing more than swearing an oath of allegiance to that state. Therefore, during this early period there will probably be few, if any, citizenship or naturalization documents in existence. After 1868, citizenship became a concern of the federal

courts and more extensive documentation will exist. However, the states held concurrent jurisdiction over the citizenship and naturalization processing, and therefore state procedures were frequently sufficient to gain citizenship. Prior to 1903, there was no restriction on this state process, and as a result much of the immigration from Latin American countries, which came through Texas and other southern ports, was so loosely structured that little or no documentation exists. Latin American countries had an even looser system, and prior to the twentieth century there were practically no restrictions on immigration or naturalization procedures.

All of the above may be summed up in a single statement: the ancestor who immigrated during the twentieth century will most certainly have some type of naturalization papers, especially if he sought out citizenship. For those ancestors who immigrated prior to 1900, naturalization documentation is less likely, although possibly some type of record relating to immigration may be found in the family sources. There is a greater possibility of finding immigration materials in the home source than there will be in finding any type of government archival material relating to immigration. The immigration document, if found, will most likely indicate certain very important facts, particularly the name of the ancestor as it was recorded when he arrived, the place of origin or port of departure in the home country, and perhaps, his date of birth and the town, and/or province of birth.

5. Legal papers. This category encompasses a wide variety of records usually relating to financial or property transactions. These were originally written to establish ownership or transfer ownership of property, both real and personal. Since they were official documents proving a right of ownership to specific property, they were usually very carefully preserved, even for several generations beyond the period of actual contact with the property. These

documents can usually be recognized and distinguished from other kinds of papers by the fact that they will have been written and witnessed by a notary and/or carry an official stamp or seal. Included in this category are capitulaciones matrimoniales (marriage contracts), actos de cesion (cession acts, relating to the relinquishment of a particular right or power), actos de cambio (acts relating to a change or transfer), actos de compra (the papers relating to the purchase of a property or right), actos de venta (relating to the sale of property or right), actos de donación (relating to gifts of property or powers or rights), testamentos (wills), cuadernos particionales (books relating to the division of properties or rights), contratos de alquileres (lease or rental contracts), derechos de sucesión (succession rights), inventarios (inventories, usually relating to some transfer, sale, or devise of property or rights), and declaración de herederos (declaration of heirs, relating to the rights to certain properties given by the courts to the heirs of an intestate person), and tutorias (guardianship papers). In addition, similar papers of a less official nature would be extractos bancarios (financial statements or bank extracts), and polizas de seguros (insurance policies).

A more complete description of the nature of many of these legal papers can be found in the chapter on notarial records. For the family historian, these documents can provide a wealth of information as to the activities, interests, and social position of the ancestral family, as well as perhaps the only link to the particular locality from which the family originated.

6. Old letters. Perhaps more than any other category, old letters written by members of the family can provide fascinating information for the family historian. Frequently, biographical notes as to the activities of a family member, as well as his opinions relating to personal, family, local, and national

events will appear in letters. For the genealogist, these letters may be the only link with the mother country. Such was the case for one family in Uruguay. Their great-grandfather had remained in Spain and had written a series of letters over a twenty-five year period to a son in Uruguay. Sixty years later as the great-granddaughter began her search for her family's origin in Spain, the only clues were those contained in the letters. In addition to naming localities, the papers gave important information as to the activities of the family members. Eventually the last of the letters was written on paper bordered in black and was from a cousin, indicating the death of the grandfather who had written all of the previous correspondence. The entire collection of letters is a treasure of family history and genealogical information for that family.

7. Military records, decorations, etc. Since compulsory military conscription has been a regular part of Hispanic life in most countries for at least a century and a half, military documents can frequently be found among the effects of one's ancestor. Such documents usually take the form of papers showing release from military service, as these were frequently required before an individual was permitted to emigrate. (See Figure 2-7.) The document may indicate the name of the person, the rank which he attained, the regiment with which he served, the place at which he enlisted, and may also include information of a more personal nature, such as his place of birth, occupation, and age. Not only may this information assist in locating the place of origin, but it can also be of great value in knowing where to look for additional records relating to military service. For further information on the latter, consult Chapter Fifteen, which discusses military records.

In addition to enlistment and discharge papers, if the ancestor achieved certain recognition such as rank or decoration for valorous deeds, combat service,

or wounds while serving in the military, such documents will most certainly be preserved among his effects. These may provide not only research clues, but offer a particularly exciting view of his own life, character, and actions.

8. School and occupation records. These documents cover a wide variety of materials relating to the educational and occupational activities of one's ancestors. Those relating to educational activities might include registration information from a particular school or college (colegio o universidad) in which he registered, exam papers, diplomas or titles which were obtained, awards for particular activities in school, and records as to grades (notas), or graduations from one level to another.

Occupational records are of an even wider variety. To cite just a few possibilities, they might include special permits such as those which were issued to street vendors, bakers, and many other classes of workers in the cities, or personal business cards or advertisements such as might be sent out by the tailor, or membership in the gremios or sindicatos (unions, guilds or syndicates) which were organized in some larger cities and among some rural farm workers. Of special interest will be work permits issued by immigration authorities.

9. Newspaper clippings. In the home country, mention in a local newspaper would most likely be limited to those of the upper class. However, once an individual has arrived in the Americas, he may well achieve local status, and information relating to his activities and origins may be found in local papers. Frequently, newspaper clippings will be preserved by other family members or friends. Since these would have been written based upon information given by family members who are no longer alive, they may provide a unique source of information relating to the family, its activities, and its origin. (See Figure

2-9.)

10. Diaries. Unfortunately, the keeping of a personal diary is not characteristic of the Hispanic culture. Unlike many nineteenth century Americans who, at one point or another in their lives kept some form of personal diary, the Hispanic immigrant most likely did not. This should not preclude watching for such a source. In some instances, due to influence of the Anglo society into which he moved upon immigrating, or due to the fact that he recognized his unique position as the founder of an American branch of the family, the immigrant may have kept a diary.

11. Documento nacional de identidad o cédula personal (National identity document or personal document). In most Hispanic countries, beginning in the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century, laws were passed relating to the issuance of a personal document (cédula personal) which all citizens were required to carry. The locating of such a document among the personal effects of an ancestor can be significant, since the point of issuance of said document will probably be the Civil Register of the district in which the family resided at the time. Further information on these documents can be found in Chapter Eleven, which deals with civil registers.

12. Memberships in private clubs, civic or nobility organizations, and political parties. There appears to be inherent in the Spanish temperament, and perhaps that of all men, a desire to belong to an organization, and if possible, an elite organization. There were available to Spaniards at different points in their history a wide variety of organizations. Among those available to the noble families were the ordenes militares (military orders), reales maestranzas (royal riding clubs), and the cofradías nobles (noble fraternaties). For the past century and a half, following the initial seizure of power by more liberal political orientations, other types of organizations

appeared which were less restrictive as to membership. Included in these would be Masonic orders, political parties, and debating clubs (Ateneos) which appeared in most major cities. In addition, many local parishes had cofradías which were open to both nobles and commoners, although frequently on a hereditary basis. Membership, and especially the office held in any of the above, may have been certified by a diploma, certificate, or other type of document which may be found in the collection of family sources within one's home. Such documents can be particularly significant, not only because they offer a glimpse of the active social life of the individual ancestor, but also because they can lead to more extensive records kept by the organizations to which he belonged. Records of this type are kept in such a wide variety of locations that the only reasonable clue to locating an individual's membership may be in finding some mention of it among home and family sources.

13. Honorary distinctions. Once again, these are most likely limited to the upper classes in Spain, and include such distinctions as honorary doctorates or political awards issued by certification of the respective university or city which made the award. Military decorations discussed above could also be included in this category, as well as documents relating to particular literary, artistic, or scientific awards. Also to be mentioned, although of a more concrete and less honorary nature, are certificates of the register of industrial and intellectual property. These are equivalents of patents or copyrights for literary, scientific, or artistic works.

14. Biographies or autobiographies. Much like diaries previously discussed, biographies are not commonly found in Hispanic cultures. However, the move to a new country, and the resulting distance from family origins in the mother country, prompted the Spanish immigrant in many cases to record information

about his life or the lives of his immediate ancestors.

15. Written family histories (published and unpublished). Written family histories are much more common among the nobility of Hispanic countries than in the lower classes. However, as in the case of biograhies, the immigration to another country may have spurred the individual to record his family origins in a family history. (See Figure 2-11.) Since many of these were of interest only to the family, they will be found in manuscript form and not published. A discussion of published family histories is to be found later in this chapter.

16. Medical records. Documents in this category will probably be found only for more recent ancestors. Medical record cards, X-rays, medical analyses, and dental and eye-glass prescriptions can all contribute to a knowledge of the ancestor and how he looked. Naturally such information is most likely limited to the twentieth century due to the more extensive availability of doctors during this century.

Contact Other Family Members

The second step in a preliminary survey, after having made a thorough search for home sources, is to check with other family members. There are two goals to accomplish in doing this. The first is to make a record of memories and feelings about the family and its ancestors. It is very likely that older family members such as grandparents, great-aunts and uncles, or cousins from a different branch of the family may have memories that have not been passed on to you or your immediate family. Frequently, memories of other family members add new dimensions to your knowledge of the lives and personalities of direct-line ancestors, and also may provide clues in making the contact with the town of origin in the mother country.

The second purpose in making contact with other

family members is to ask them to search in their homes for the same sources checked for in the researcher's home. Many times original documents from the immigrant ancestor will have been passed through a different branch of the family and will not be in the hands of immediate cousins.

The contact with other family members can be accomplished in three different ways: (1) a questionnaire, (2) a personal letter, or (3) a personal visit. The questionnaire is basically a form letter listing a series of questions relating to the family and information that you are wanting to know, such as: "Do you remember your grandfather, Juan Garcia? Do you have any idea where he came from in Mexico? Do you have or know someone who has any old documents relating to Juan Garcia? What memories do you have of your parents talking about Juan Garcia? Would you be interested in learning more about Juan Garcia and your other Mexican ancestors?" A space can be left for short answers at the end of each of the questions of the questionnaire.

The questionnaire is the least desirable approach in contacting other family members, since it is the least personal and less likely to get an interested response from the relative. This survey approach can be used to reach a large number of relatives and identify those who do have documents and/or interest in developing a history of the family.

A second and better approach is to write a personal letter to each of the relatives. This letter could include many of the same questions as the questionnaire, and should follow the basic principles of writing letters to relatives outlined in Chapter Five. Ideally, the letter would be an initial contact that could be followed up by a personal visit with those who show interest.

The most effective form of contacting family

members is through personal visits. This is particularly important in dealing with the older members of the family. Without the specific questions that can be asked in a personal visit, there are frequently many things that other family members would not write down, or even consider important in developing a family history.

A successful interview is a relaxed visit and enjoyable experience, a way of getting to know a living family member better. Advance preparation is the key to such intereviews. A researcher should not go into an interview without having prepared himself. Review all available information about the person to be interviewed, so that meaningful questions can be asked about his life. Be prepared to show a personal interest in him, since this will help in soliciting good responses regarding his feelings and memories of the family. This background may be gained from reading life sketches, scrapbooks, or diaries of the person, if such are available, or from talking to other family members who may know more about him. Also helpful is a review of general background materials on the historical events of his lifetime. For example, if he were a veteran of the Spanish Civil War, it would be of value to check briefly in a history book about the battles in the area where he fought during the war. Use this information to plan a series of questions to ask the person being interviewed to help him remember about his life and to avoid preconceived prejudices concerning the family or family members.

A permanent, detailed record of the interview is essential to making it a valuable research tool. Again, pre-planning helps. Depending on one's circumstances, information from a visit may be preserved by tape recording, longhand or shorthand notes taken during the interview, or notes written down immediately after the visit. Of these choices, tape recording is the best and should be used whenever possible. Successfully taping interviews involves

technical preparation. Use a good quality tape recorder with a microphone that can be set to the side and yet still record the entire conversation adequately. Do not use batteries unless absolutely essential, since frequently the quality of battery recording is not good. Before going to the interview, practice using the tape recorder so that you can become relaxed and confident in its use. Where possible, when taping a visit eliminate noises and other distractions which may decrease the quality of the tape. After the interview is completed,the tape should be checked to make sure that all of the interview was clearly recorded, because if it were not, the interviewer would take notes immediately about the things that were learned. Similarly, shorthand notes should be transcribed as soon after the interview as possible.

Where possible, interview only one person at a time. This makes it easier to maintain the flow of conversation and direct the interview. Note-keeping or tape-recording should be as inconspicuous as possible, so that it does not make the person being interviewed nervous. Limit sessions to about one to two hours, since longer interviews can be very tiring. (If necessary, make a return trip.)

As the interview proceeds and questions to ask come to mind, make short notes but don't interrupt the person being interviewed as he is speaking. Don't correct him if he makes mistakes, as this might offend him. The purpose of the interview is to establish positive relationships and gain his help in your quest for understanding more about the family. Don't try to rush the interview. The kinds of memories and details that are most interesting may be more at the sub-conscious level and may take time and some meandering to bring to the surface. Avoid asking "Yes" and "No" questions. Instead, ask questions that elicit long answers which will begin to bring forth his memories. Be creative in your questions. Sometimes a variety of approaches may be necessary to bring out

particular details from the person's memory. If there are particularly sensitive areas in the family history, save questions about those until towards the end of the interview, when a feeling of confidence and relaxation have been developed.

Whether or not the interview was recorded on tape or by notes, the following information should be recorded and placed with the tape or notes of the interview: the name of the person interviewed, his age, the date of the interview, a general summary of the information received, an indication of any tendency to fabricate or exaggerate, comments as to the mental alertness of the person, and any other pertinent comments that will reflect upon the validity and quality of the information gained in the interview.

Potential questions will vary, depending upon the purpose for interviewing that particular person. If he is a direct-line ancestor, a great-aunt or uncle or grandfather, the researcher will want to preserve extensive details about his memories of his childhood and adult years, as well as his attitudes on a wide variety of things. If he is a cousin on a collateral branch of the family, limit questions more to his memories of the common family lines and information that he may have relating to the researcher's direct-line ancestors.

Generally questions which an interviewer will want to ask fall into four categories.

1. Discuss memories that the person has of family members who are already dead. The emphasis here should be upon their personalities, the stories he has heard about them, and the kinds of personal and intimate details that records and even photographs do not show. Also search out under this category genealogical data such as names, dates, places, and relationships. Inquiries about activities such as military involvement, immigration, travels, or

occupations can all be particularly important. When trying to bridge the ocean (or even cross the border into a neighboring country or region) in tracing the immigrant ancestor, even the smallest of details remembered as a child can be helpful in locating that place from which the ancestor came. Comments as to the climate, the language (or even isolated words that were spoken), particular historical events that were remembered, any geographical characteristics, monuments, memories of the town, etc., can all aid in locating the particular place of origin.

2. Talk extensively about his memories of earlier years. In what places does he remember living? What types of clothing were worn? What kinds of daily activities did they do? What were special holidays? What were their Sunday activities? What kinds of work experiences did they have? Did they live in the city? If not, what was life like on the farm or in farm camps? What was social life like? Did they date? Did they have chaperones? What was the religious activity of the family? What hobbies did they have? All of the above and many other questions relating to the early years of the person being interviewed will not only help develop a history of him, but also may shed interesting light on the position of the family, and bring out memories that he does not initially remember in relating the story of family members who are now dead.

3. Ask about his adult years. Military service, school or other training, jobs, courtship, marriage, the birth of each of his children, the houses where he lived, his regular routine, his political involvement or other civic activities, and many other subjects can be discussed. Depending upon the purpose of the interview, this topic can be more limited if your primary interest in the person being interviewed is his contact as a child with some of your deceased ancestors.

4. Inquire about memories of world or national events which would have affected the life of the person who is being interviewed. Of particular interest in interviewing nearly anyone connected directly with Spain during the last fifty years would be the Spanish Civil War. The Great Depression, the two World Wars, and the Mexican Revolution would be the types of events which would have had an impact on Spanish Americans. Also inquire about fashions and how they have changed, and what kinds of changes technology has brought in. Ask questions about politics and prejudices and try to elicit general comments on major world events which he has lived through.

Through contact with other family members, you will collect a variety of material for use in compiling an interesting and human family history. Some of the most fascinating material will be family traditions gathered in oral interviews. Caution should be exercised, though, in using family traditions, such as descent from royalty, or "the ancestor who accompanied Cortez in the conquest of Mexico." Frequently, due to the natural desire to improve upon the condition of the family, many traditions, while based on fact, may be clearly exaggerated. Family traditions may help to locate a place of origin in the mother country or even pinpoint the original family home, or in other ways further the genealogical search, but all such family traditions should be verified by documentation before they are accepted as true.

Check Genealogical Records and Indexes of the L. D. S. Church For Research Previously Done on the Family

Once a thorough search of sources available within one's own family has been completed, the researcher should then evaluate, as the third step of the preliminary survey, what others have done while tracing family histories and genealogies which could tie in directly with his own family. In working with

sources outside the family, the first places that most family history researchers check are the indexes and records of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Members of this church, more popularly known as the Mormons, have a deep religious interest and motivation in doing genealogical research. Therefore, they have done extensive genealogical work and several excellent indexes to the church genealogy archives are available for the research which they have done. These indexes and record sources are divided into three major units: (1) the International Genealogical Index, (2) the Family Group Record Archives, (3) the Temple Index Bureau.

All of these are available at the Genealogical Society Library in Salt Lake City, and either directly or through microfilm order as described in this Chapter, at the more than 450 branch libraries located in local Latter-day Saint Churches throughout the world. Not only because of the value of these indexes, but also because of the wide variety of record sources that are available on microfilm through these branch libraries, the researcher should identify the branch library closest to him. This can be done by checking in the local phone book under the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or by writing to the Genealogical Library, 50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84150, to request the branch library address nearest your home. These branch libraries will generally have the complete International Genealogical Index described below, and all of the Family Group Record Archives and portions of the Temple Index Bureau, are available by special order on film.

International Genealogical Index

The International Genealogical Index (IGI), is an index of genealogical data from a wide variety of records, although primarily from vital records, wills, and censuses, from over 90 countries. The IGI records individual events, such as

birth, christening, marriage, or appearance on a census. These entries are arranged alphabetically, first by surname and then by given name. (See Figure 2-12.) Cross-indexing to allow for the variety of pronunciations and spellings of names is possible. An addition to the IGI, published in 1981, added more than 68,000,000 names. It is expected that the next addition, scheduled to be published in the fall of 1984, will incrase that amount by at least fifty percent. There is no attempt made to link entries from one generation to another, nor to provide connections between entries for a person's birth and his later marriage, or appearance as the parent of a child.

The IGI, which is computer generated, has been printed and published on microfiche for distribution to the branch libraries. Any researcher can search the IGI at these locations. It is also possible to request by correspondence a search of the IGI Records Archives and Temple Index Bureau for the names of persons on your pedigree, by sending in the appropriate request form to the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City, as discussed later in this sub-section.

Elizabeth L. Nichols, in an article entitled "The International Genealogical Index" (New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume CXXXVII, July 1983), described the purposes for which the IGI can be effectively used as follows: (1) as a finding aid to locate genealogical data; (2) to trace back to the source used for indexing so further evaluation of the information can be made; (3) to determine where family surnames of interest are appearing in the records; and (4) to determine if either surnames or specific entries are not found. Therefore, in addition to determining what research has already been done by those persons submitting names to the genealogical index, it is possible to utilize the tool as an effective evaluation point for initial research.

The sources for the names contained in the

International Genealogical Index include the following:

1. Names, births, and marriage dates extracted from ecclesiastical and civil vital records, censuses, and probate records.
2. Entries copied from the Family Group Record Archives, discussed below.
3. Names of deceased members of the LDS Church, transferred from the records of that church upon the death of the person.
4. Names of deceased persons for whom LDS religious rites were performed prior to 1942, taken from records of that church.
5. Royalty, nobility, peerage, and medieval families as compiled by genealogists specializing in research in those areas.
6. Various indexes and collections, such as Gibson's Marriage Index of Oxfordshire, England, and the Barbour Collection of Vital Records from Conneticut.
7. Early membership records of the LDS church.
8. Names of ancestors obtained through original research and submitted by members of the LDS Church.

Once a particular event of interest, for example the birth of an ancestor, has been identified by searching on the card or cards for the country in which the event took place, one can identify the source of that information. By doing so, it is possible to consult the original record source for the entry and order it on microfilm, or contact the person who did the original research.

Of particular interest to the Hispanic researcher is the ongoing Extraction Program of the LDS Church. Volunteer workers in local LDS Churches throughout the world are currently extracting, entry by entry, complete sets of Catholic parish registers. Extensive work has already been done on parishes in

Mexico, and is continuing in other Spanish-speaking areas. As these parish records are extracted and included on the IGI, it will be possible to index not only an entire parish, but also entire regions, and eventually all of a country such as Mexico. There are available, at the LDS branch libraries, microfiche cards entitled Parish and Vital Records Listing. These cards, updated frequently, list each record already extracted or being extracted, showing for each the type of record it is, the time period included, the jurisdiction it covers, and whether or not the full extraction currently appears on the IGI.

Additional information on the IGI and how it is used can be obtained by referring to the Genealogical Society Paper, Series F, Number 6, The International Genealogical Index (IGI). Also of great value is the article by Elizabeth L. Nichols referred to above, published in 1983 in the New York Historical and Genealogical Register. The best way to learn about this valuable index, however, is to go to the nearest LDS branch library and with the assistance of the library personnel, begin working with it.

Family Group Record Archive

The Family Group Record Archives is a collection of eight million family group sheets compiled from 1942 to 1969. On each sheet area listed the names of the father and the mother including all pertinent data known about them, such as birth date, birth place, baptismal date, marriage date, death date, and the location for each of the above. (See Figure 2-13.) Also listed are all of the children known to exist in that family, and for each child, the name, birth place, birth date, date of marriage, name of spouse, and death date. These are arranged in two sections: (1) the Main Section, containing over seven million entries submitted to the Genealogical Society prior to 1969 for processing in Mormon religious rites for the dead, and (2) the Patron Section, containing over one million

family group sheets submitted by LDS Church members for their immediate ancestors going back four generations, as well as any family group sheets submitted by non-Mormons. All sheets in both sections are arranged in alphabetical order according to husband's surname and so any specific family can be rapidly located. Both sections have been microfiled and are available in full at the larger LDS Church branch libraries, including the library at Brigham Young University (Provo, Utah), the Ricks College Library (Rexburg, Idaho), and the Los Angeles Temple Library (Los Angeles, California), as well as at any branch library by ordering individual microfilms.

Temple Index Bureau

The third LDS source, the Temple Records Index Bureau (TIB), is a card file of names which have been processed in the LDS religious rite, called the endowment, and contains information on nearly thirty million people from every country in the world. Each file card lists the name of the person and, if known, the names of his parents, his place of birth, date of birth, marriage date and name of spouse, and death date. (See Figure 2-14.) Naturally, the completeness of these cards varies with the information which was submitted by the Mormon church member at the time that the religious rites were performed. These names are arranged first according to countries or major regions, and then alphabetically according to surname. The TIB is not currently open to the public, but can be searched by written request as discussed below. It is currently being placed on computer where it will become part of the IGI, making it easily accessible.

If a researcher is unable to make the trip to a branch library or to Salt Lake City, Utah, he can request a search of the TIB, IGI, and/or Family Group Record Archives (FGRA) for a particular individual, by making use of the special form put out by the Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City requesting

either information or a search from any of these sources (See Figures 2-14 and 2-15.) There is a small fee for every name searched in each archive or index, and it is necessary to know the name of the person, an approximate date of birth, and a specific country. Copies of the request forms may be obtained by writing to the LDS Church Distribution Center, 199 West 1700 South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84104.

The Genealogical Society has prepared research papers which give additional information on these sources. It is recommended that a researcher consult these papers before making use of the records, to be able to understand the details of the indexing system and the type of information they contain. Those research papers which are of particular interest in our studies are:

Series F, #1, 1978 LDS Church Records and Research Aids
Series F, #2, Temple Records Index Bureau
Series F, #6, The International Genealogical Index (IGI)

Check for Printed Family Histories

The fourth and last step in the preliminary survey is to find out what printed genealogies or biographies are available on the family or family members. This involves two separate kinds of searches: (1) searching for family surnames and/or family members in biographical dictionaries and genealogical encyclopedias, and (2) searching for monograph histories of one's family or a collateral branch thereof. The first of these can easily be accomplished nearly anywhere in the world. There are a wide variety of biographical and genealogical encyclopedias and dictionaries available for Spanish surnames. Perhaps the most famous and extensive is published by Garcia-Carrafa in Madrid, and is called Enciclopédia Heraldica y Genealógica Hispano-Americana. These begin

in 1920, and the last volume was published in 1963. There are currently 88 volumes, covering the letters AA through URR. The first two volumes of this series are a study of the science of heraldry, and the remainder of the volumes are an alphabetical list of noble and semi-noble families from throughout Spain and her former American colonies. These are listed according to surnames, and involve a brief account of the history of each family, tracing it down to its most recent noble member. Most entries also include illustrations of coats of arms, and frequently have a limited bibliography which can lead the genealogist to more extended monographic family histories.

A word of caution is in order: these are noble families, and while the nobility of Spain was very widespread, there are many families who will never trace any of their family lines to Spanish nobility. The right to use the coats of arms illustrated for each of these surnames is limited, as a maximum, to those who have direct ancestral ties with that family, and in many cases even more limited to the direct male line descendants of that family. Therefore, a person should not automatically assume that the family coat of arms, listed for his particular surname, does in fact belong to him.

El Diccionario heráldico de appellidos españoles y títulos nobiliarios by Julio de Atienza, offers additional information relating to specific surnames. It follows much the same pattern as the Garcia Carrafa series, but limits its comments on each surname to at most a page and usually a short paragraph. A great many surnames not listed in the larger work can be found here, and at times the district of origin may also be given.

Almost every Hispanic country has national and regional dictionaries and encyclopedias, which can often be of even greater value to the researcher because they include many families and surnames which

are not noble in origin. Some of these, although by no means all, are listed in Chapter 8 of Section 1 below. Typical of one type of regional book from Spain is El Solar Catalan, Valenciana y Balear (published in San Sebastian in 1967 by Garcia Carrafa), which follows the same pattern as the Enciclopédea heraldica y genealógica Hispano-Americana referred to above, but is limited to families (once again primarily noble families), which come from a particular region or country, in this case from Cataluna, Valencia, and the Balearic Islands.

Another type of regional series is typified by the Diccionario onamástico y heráldico basco, by Jaime de Querexeta. This six-volume series lists in alphabetical order nearly all of the Basque names which can be found. While it does not give a family history for most of them, it will indicate if the name is unique to a particular region, and may be a clue in helping to locate the particular area in which one should search. For example, the surname Anacaba is listed as meaning Pastizal de gamones (feeding grass of small mountain goats) and originating in the area of the province of Vizcaya. Perhaps more helpful would be a reference such as that for the name Mugartequi which has the following reference:

> 1. In Beriatua in the fifteenth century. Labairy [a famous Basque genealogist] says that anciently the name was also written Muxertequi and Mutsertequi and that the family home of the Mugartequi is in Marquina and for those spelling it Muguertequi is in Beriatúa."

The second type of printed information that should be searched out in completing the preliminary survey is to find out whether or not an article or book has been published about the family, giving its history and usually including a list of living members of the family at the time of publication. Once again, these

are found primarily for noble families or for families which have achieved some particular status in Spanish or Hispano-American society. The major problem in locating these family histories is that no single volume listing large numbers of them exists. Several different sources must be checked, many of which are given in the reference works listed in the paragraphs above. Others appear as articles in periodicals such as Hidalguía.

There is also a large number of small collections of Hispanic family histories available which have been published together. The Genealogical Society Library in Salt Lake City, as well as most large university and public libraries in the United States and Latin America, will have large numbers of Hispanic family histories in their respective card catalogs. Of course, most libraries in Spain will contain an even larger number of family histories. A researcher can consult the card catalog or published indexes for the National Library (Biblioteca Nacional) in the mother country of his ancestors to find a wide cross-section of family histories from throughout that country.

When a particular region in the mother country has been identified as the origin of the family, a letter to the provincial historical archives or to the city library in the provincial capital may also bring a list of histories of families which might be related to the family being researched. (See the model letter for such a request in Chapter 5.) Naturally, any person making a trip to do research in the mother country should stop at these libraries to check for possible family histories before doing extensive research, as this may save a large amount of time.

In summary, the preliminary survey brings together all that the researcher and his family know about their family, and determines if anyone outside of the immediate or known family has done research on the

family lines. At this point the researcher can take the information gathered from all of these sources and, following the steps outlined in the next chapter, organize and evaluate that research to determine objectives and begin doing substantial research in original records to trace the family lines back in time, developing a full family history.

Figure 2-1

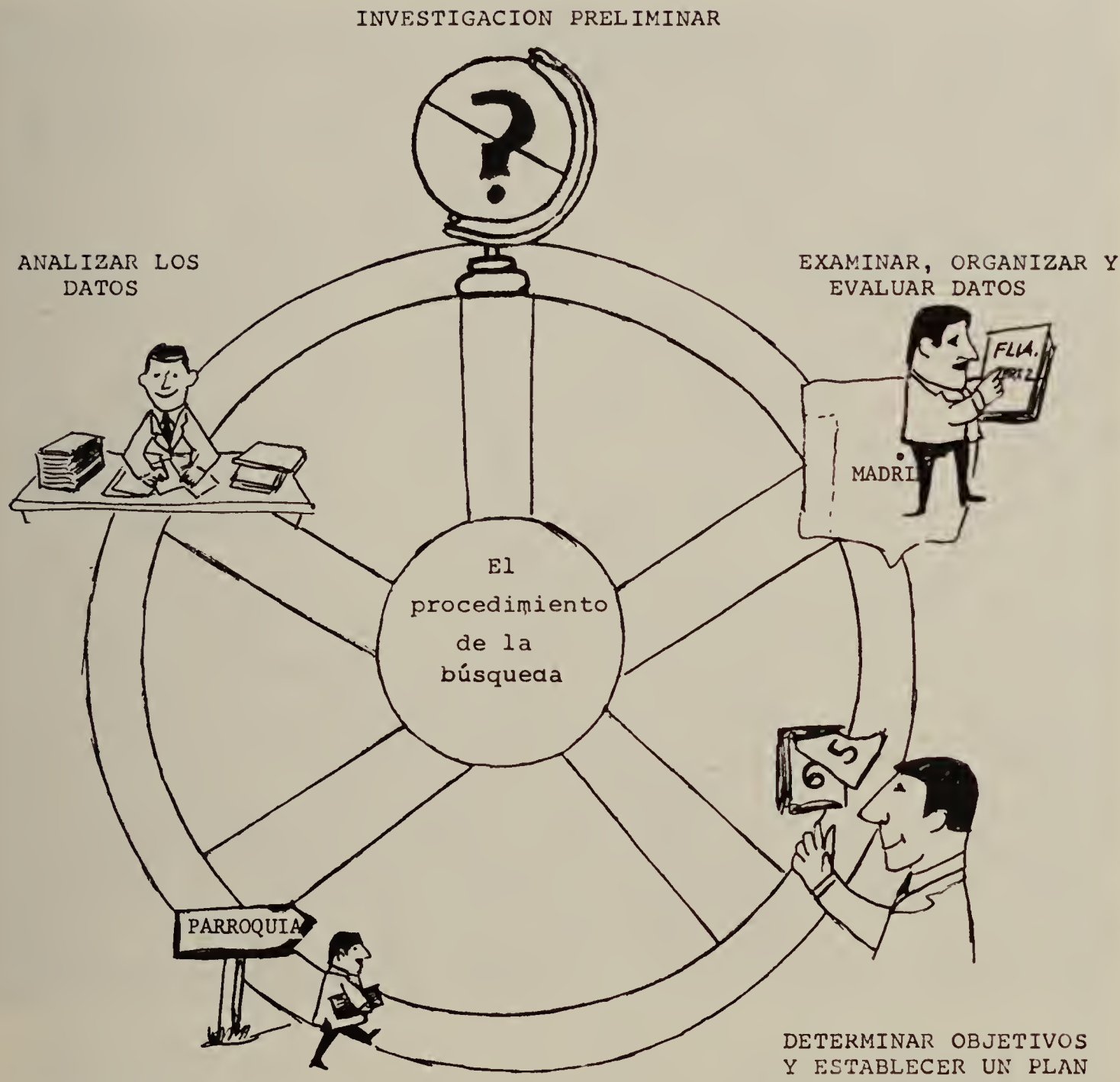
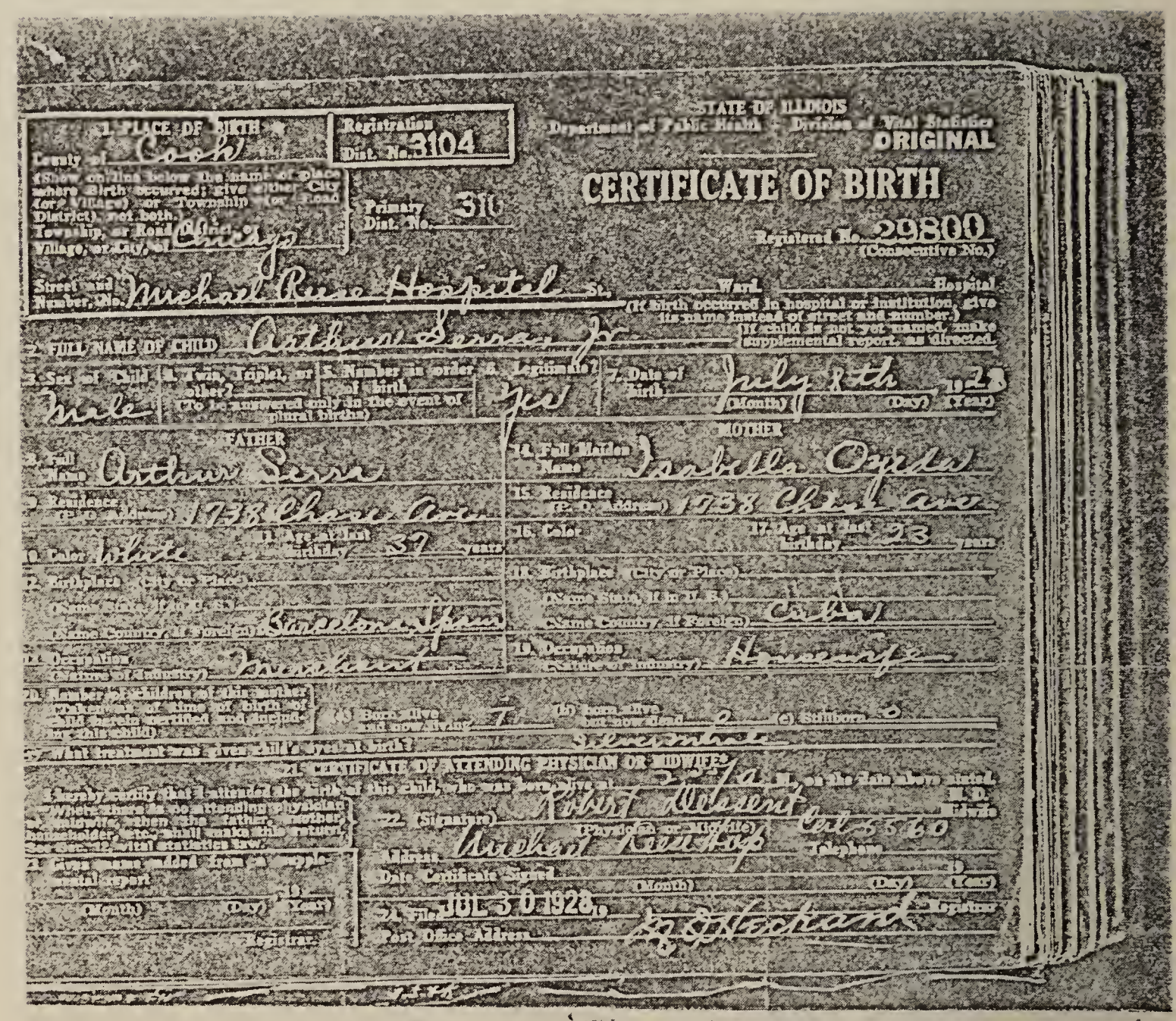

INVESTIGACION PRELIMINAR
ANALIZAR LOS DATOS
EXAMINAR, ORGANIZAR Y EVALUAR DATOS
El procedimiento de la búsqueda
PARROQUIA
RECOGER DATOS DE FUENTES ORIGINALES
DETERMINAR OBJETIVOS Y ESTABLECER UN PLAN DE TRABAJO

Figure 2-2a



STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, } ss.

I, STANLEY T. KUSPER, JR., County Clerk of the County of Cook, in the State aforesaid, and Keeper of the Records and Files of said County, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of the original Record on file, all of which appears from the records and files in my office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the County of Cook, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said County.

MAR 31 1977

Stanley T. Kusper, Jr.
County Clerk

DADE COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
MIAMI, FLORIDA

I HEREBY CERTIFY THIS TO BE A TRUE COPY OF THE LOCAL REGISTRAR'S RECORD OF DEATH.

Beatrice Morshatti
DEPUTY REGISTRAR

6 E A L WARNING: (Not valid unless the raised seal of the Bureau of Vital Statistics is affixed.)

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services
DIVISION OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

FLORIDA

STATE FILE NO.
REGISTRAR'S NO. 5820

1 DECEASED—NAME (FIRST) ARTHUR	(MIDDLE)	(LAST) SERRA	2 SEX MALE	3 DATE OF DEATH (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) MAY 5, 1972
4 RACE (WHITE, NEGRO, AMERICAN INDIAN, ETC.) White	5a AGE—LAST BIRTHDAY (YEARS) 87	UNDER 1 YEAR: 5b MOS. / 5c DAYS; UNDER 1 DAY: 5d HOURS / 5e MIN.	6 DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) Oct.22,1884	7a COUNTY OF DEATH Dade
7b CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION OF DEATH Miami Beach	7c INSIDE CITY LIMITS (SPECIFY YES OR NO) yes	7d HOSPITAL OR OTHER INSTITUTION—NAME (IF NOT IN EITHER GIVE STREET AND NUMBER) Miami Heart Institude		
8 STATE OF BIRTH (IF NOT IN U.S.A., NAME COUNTRY) Spain	9 CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY U.S.A.	10 MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (SPECIFY) Married	11 SURVIVING SPOUSE (IF WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME) Inocencia Cano	
12 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 321-01-3605	13a USUAL OCCUPATION (GIVE KIND OF WORK DONE DURING MOST OF WORKING LIFE, EVEN IF RETIRED) Fruit Importer	13b KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY Fruits		
14a RESIDENCE—STATE Florida	14b COUNTY Dade	14c CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION Miami	14d INSIDE CITY LIMITS (SPECIFY YES OR NO) yes	14e STREET AND NUMBER 150 S.E. 4 St.
15 FATHER—NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST) Jose Serra		16 MOTHER—MAIDEN NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST) Concepcion Salvo		
17a INFORMANT—NAME Inocencia Serra		17b MAILING ADDRESS (STREET OR R.F.D. NO., CITY OR TOWN, STATE, ZIP) 150 S.E. 4 St. Miami Fla.		

PART I DEATH WAS CAUSED BY: (ENTER ONLY ONE CAUSE PER LINE FOR (a), (b) AND (c))

		APPROXIMATE INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH
18 IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a)	Pulmonary Edema Severe	24 hrs
DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF (b)	Myocardial Heart Disease	20 Yrs.
DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF (c)	Aortic Insufficiency	20 Yrs

CONDITIONS, IF ANY, WHICH GAVE RISE TO IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a), STATING THE UNDERLYING CAUSE LAST

PART II OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO DEATH BUT NOT RELATED TO CAUSE GIVEN IN PART I (a) — Arteriosclerotic

19a AUTOPSY (YES OR NO) no	19b IF YES WERE FINDINGS CONSIDERED IN DETERMINING CAUSE OF DEATH	20a (Probably) ACCIDENT, SUICIDE OR HOMICIDE, OR UNDETERMINED (Specify)	20b DATE OF INJURY (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)	20c HOUR	20d HOW INJURY OCCURRED (ENTER NATURE OF INJURY IN PART I OR PART II, ITEM 18) 412
20e INJURY AT WORK (SPECIFY YES OR NO)	20f PLACE OF INJURY (AT HOME, FARM, STREET, FACTORY, OFFICE BLDG., ETC.) (SPECIFY)	20g LOCATION (STREET OR R.F.D. NO., CITY OR TOWN, STATE)			

21a CERTIFICATION—PHYSICIAN: I ATTENDED THE DECEASED FROM (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) 5-4-72	21b TO (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) √-√-72	21c AND LAST SAW HIM/HER ALIVE ON (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) √-√-72	21d I DID/DID NOT VIEW THE BODY AFTER DEATH. DID NOT	21e DEATH OCCURRED AT THE PLACE, ON THE (HOUR) 6.40 P.M. DATE, AND, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, DUE TO THE CAUSE(S) STATED.

22a CERTIFICATION—MEDICAL EXAMINER OR CORONER: ON THE BASIS OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE BODY AND/OR THE INVESTIGATION, IN MY OPINION, DEATH OCCURRED ON THE DATE AND DUE TO THE CAUSE(S) STATED. (HOUR OF DEATH) M

22b THIS DECEDENT WAS PRONOUNCED DEAD (MONTH, DAY, YEAR, HOUR) M

23a CERTIFIER—NAME (TYPE OR PRINT) Dr. FRANCIS WORDINGTON	23b SIGNATURE	23c DATE SIGNED (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)	
23d MAILING ADDRESS—CERTIFIER (STREET OR R.F.D. NO., CITY OR TOWN, STATE, ZIP) Miami Heart Institute Miami, Beach, Florida			
24a BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (SPECIFY) Burial	24b CEMETERY OR CREMATORY—NAME Woodlawn Park	24c LOCATION (CITY OR TOWN, STATE) Miami Florida	
24d DATE (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) May 8, 1972	24e FUNERAL HOME—NAME AND ADDRESS (STREET OR R.F.D. NO., CITY OR TOWN, STATE) Caballero Funeral Home Inc. 2546 S.W. 8 St. Miami Fla.		
25a FUNERAL DIRECTOR—SIGNATURE [illegible] Walters	25b REGISTRAR—SIGNATURE Beatrice Morshatti	25c DATE RECEIVED BY LOCAL REGISTRAR MAY 8 1972	

Figure 2-3

†

ROGAD A DIOS EN CARIDAD

por las almas del señor

D. JOSÉ MARTÍN TOFIÑOS

(DEL COMERCIO)

y de su señora

D.ª FLORENTINA MORALEDA MIJÁN

QUE FALLECIERON EN TOLEDO

los días 24 y 28 de Junio de 1970

Habiendo recibido los Santos Sacramentos y la Bendición Apostólica de Su Santidad

R. I. P.

Sus apenados hijos D.ª Felisa, D. José y D.ª Concepción; hijos políticos D. Félix Aguado y D. Lynn Pendlebury (ausente); hermanos D.ª Nieves, D. Eugenio y doña Josefina Martín Tofiños, y D. Juan, doña Casilda, D. Justino y D.ª Paula Moraleda Miján; hermanos políticos, nietos, primos, sobrinos y demás familia,

Participan a sus amistades tan sensibles pérdidas.

Y les invitan a los Funerales que, por su eterno descanso, se celebrarán el Viernes, día 3 de Julio de 1970, a las ocho y media de la tarde, en la Iglesia Parroquial de San Nicolás de Bari, de Toledo, y el Lunes día 6, a las ocho de la tarde, en Yuncos (Toledo).

Una lágrima por los difuntos se evapora, una flor sobre sus tumbas se marchita, una oración por sus almas la recoge Dios.

(San Agustin)

→←

No os pedimos otra cosa sino que pidáis a Dios por nosotros, vosotros que nos queríais; pues es la mayor prueba de afecto.

(Judit)

→←

Rogad por nosotros los que fuísteis nuestros amigos; nosotros rogaremos por vosotros si hallamos gracia ante la infinita misericordia de Dios.

ORACIÓN

Os rogamos, Señor, que por vuestra gran misericordia os apiadéis de las almas de vuestros siervos **JOSÉ Y FLORENTINA** y, libre ya de los lazos mortales, los concedáis participar de la salvación eterna. Por Jesucristo Nuestro Señor. Amén.

GOMEZ MENOR - TOLEDO

Figure 2-4

Figure 2-5

1

Este pasaporte
(Ce passeport)

REGISTRO
B N.º 218560

F071603379

PASAPORTE-PASSEPORT

ESPAÑA-ESPAGNE

ANULADO

Número 859/57
(Numero)

Nombre del titular D. Concepcion
(Nom du titulaire)
Dr Martin Dr Toraleda

Acompañado de su esposa D.ª
(Accompagné de son épouse)

Nacionalidad
(Nacionalité)
ESPAÑOLA
de origen

2

SEÑAS PERSONALES.-SIGNALEMENT

Profesión Su Sexo
(Profession)
Estado civil Soltera
(Etat civil)
Lugar y fecha de nacimiento Toledo
(Lieu et date de naissance) 16-9-1935
Domicilio Toledo
(Domicile)
Rostro
(Visage)
Color de los ojos
(Couleur des yeux)
Color del cabello
(Couleur des cheveux)
Señas particulares
(Remarques particuliéres)

ANULADO

HIJOS MENORES DE 15 AÑOS
(Enfants de moins de 15 ans)

NOMBRE (prénoms)	EDAD (âges)	SEXO (sexe)

B N.º 218560

3

Esposa (Epouse)

Firma del titular
(Signature du titulaire)

ANULADO

Y de su esposa
(Et de son épouse)

El Gobernador Civil,
(Le Gouverneur Civil)
El Secretario General del Gobierno

Domingo Martin-Peñato Vicent

Ex. [illegible]
8 6-19
Tax No. 22566 124.

PASAPORTE NUME[illegible] A EL PASO, TEXAS, E. U. A.

No. 32567.

EL GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO LIBRE Y SOBERANO DE AGUAS=CALIENTES:

Concede seguro y libre pasaporte en favor del C. AURELIO ESCOTO, originario de Encarnación de Díaz, Estado de Jalisco, según lo ha comprobado ante este Gobierno con información de testigos fidedignos que presentó, habiéndosele eximido del certificado del acta de su nacimiento; reside en esta Capital y se dirige a EL PASO, TEXAS, ESTADOS UNIDOS DE NORTE AMERICA, con el solo objeto de buscar trabajo para atender a su subsistencia.

Se suplica a las autoridades civiles y militares de los lugares por donde transite le impartan las garantías necesarias y le concedan facilidades para que pueda llegar a su destino.

CONSTITUCION Y REFORMAS.
Aguascalientes, 19 de Agosto de 1919.
EL GOBERNADOR CONSTITUCIONAL

EL SRIO. GRAL. DE GOBIERNO
LIC.

FILIACION

Hijo de Tiburcio Escoto y de Ma. Refugio Muñoz.....
Edo. civ. casado.....
Edad 33 años.....
Oficio jornalero.....
Estatura regular.....
Complexión regular....
Color moreno.....
Pelo negro.....
Frente ancha.....
Cejas negras.....
Ojos oscuros.....
Nariz regular.....
Bigote negro.....
Boca grande.....
Barba razurada.....
Señas particulares....
Ligera cicatris vertical sobre la nariz....

FIRMA

Aurelio Escoto

Personas que lo acompañan: su esposa Ma. Refugio Muñoz y su hija menor.....

U. S. Immigration Service, EL PASO, TEX.
AUG 26 19
(Da)

Figure 2-7

HERNANDEZ, BASILIO JOSEPH age 47 years. Died in Loma Linda Dec. 7, 1984. A native of Riverside, Ca. & resident of Colton. Survived by his wife Roberta Hernandez of Colton. His Mother Esperanza Hernandez, of Colton. Father of Michael Hernandez of San Bernardino., Richard Hernandez of Colton, Basilio Hernandez of San Bernardino, David Hernandez of Colton & daughter, Elizabeth Hernandez of Colton. 3 grandchildren. Brothers; Rudolph Michael Hernandez of Riverside, Antonio Hernandez of Concord, Ca., Manuel Norman Hernandez of Vallejo. Sisters; Shirley Garcia of Vallejo, Patricia Dawson of Rialto. Rosary Wed. at 7:30 P.M. at MONTECITO MEMORIAL PARK MORTUARY, Loma Linda. Mass Thurs. at 10:00 A.M. at the St. James Catholic Church in Perris, Ca. Interment in Perris Valley Cemetery. He was a member of Asociacion Mexicana.

MEDELLIN, JOSE C. Age 57 years. Passed away Dec. 9, 1984 in San Bernardino. He was born in Laredo, Texas. He was a resident of Rialto for 6 years. He was an assemblyman for 28 years with Rohr Industries. Served in the U.S. Army. Father of Ralph of Rialto, David of Riverside, Karen Morphew of South Dakota, Joann Unland of Indianapolis, Indiana, Denise Vestal of Rialto & Rebecca Glouse of South Carolina. Son of Juanita Medellin of Laredo, Texas. Brother of Gus of Michigan, Daniel of Buena Park, Lupe of Long Beach & Anita Morales of Michigan. Step brother of David Ochoa of Laredo, Texas. Also survived by 5 grandchildren. Visitation Wednesday, 3 to 8 p.m. Rosary Wednesday 6:30 p.m. in the ALLEN-MCNEARNEY RIALTO FUNERAL HOME. Also visitation Thursday, 8 to 9:30 a.m. Graveside services Thursday at 11:30 a.m. Rialto Park Cemetery.

Figure 2-8

EL Capitán General de la 4ª Región

y en su nombre el Tente Coronel Jefe de la Caja Recluta de Córdoba nº 22 encargado del despacho de la Zona de Reclutº y Reva nº 12 Dn Ricardo Muro Ioarirty.

CONCEDO PASE Á LA SITUACIÓN DE SEGUNDA RESERVA, *con arreglo á lo prevenido en el artículo 7.º de la ley de reclutamiento de 11 de julio de 1885, modificada por la de 21 de agosto de 1896, y en virtud de lo dispuesto en* Real orden de 12 de Febrº de 1904 José Reyes Ortiz, de natural de Cabra, *Juzgado de primera instancia de* [illegible], *provincia de* Córdoba, *de oficio* Jornalero *edad* 20 *años, su estado* Soltero. *Fué alistado en el reemplazo de* 1902, *tuvo ingreso en la Zona de reclutamiento de* Córdoba nº 17 hoy disuelta, *y pasa á* Cabra *provincia de* Córdoba, *que corresponde á la demarcación de la Reserva de* Córdoba nº 12, *causando alta en* esta situación de Nº 12 provisional como recluta [illegible] sin instrucción [illegible]

Queda enterado de las prevenciones insertas al dorso, á las cuales dará exacto cumplimiento, y de que á los doce años desde su ingreso en Caja le será recogido este pase y obtendrá su licencia absoluta.

Córdoba 1º Octubre 1908

Ricardo Muro

Anotado al folio 61 *núm.* 1386

El Tente Jefe

José Jiménez Herrera

ZONA DE RECLUTAMIENTO Y RESERVA DE CÓRDOBA Nº 12

Esta licencia no es válida si no lleva el sello en seco del Depósito de la Guerra. (Real orden de 27 de mayo de 1890, D. O. núm. 118).

Figure 2-9

ESPAÑA
DOCUMENTO NACIONAL DE IDENTIDAD
D. Concepción
Martín
Moraleda
EL DIRECTOR GENERAL DE SEGURIDAD
Nº 3587619

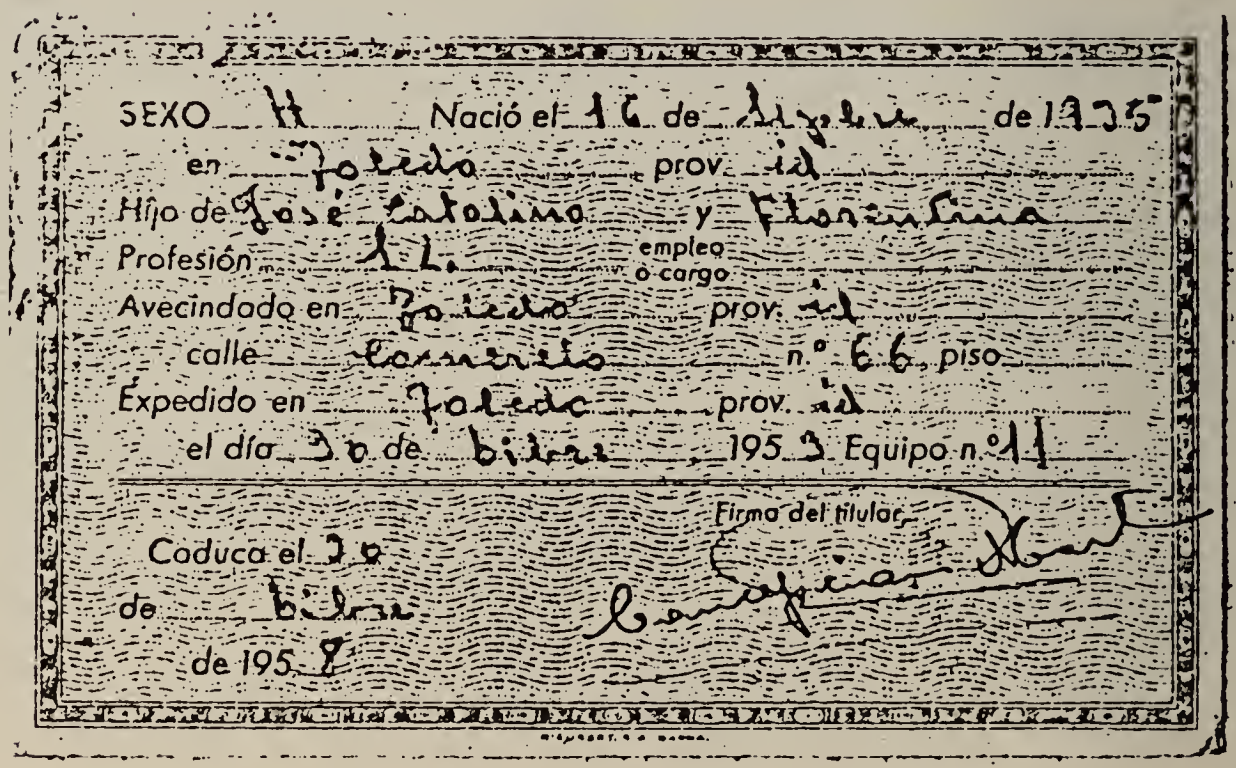
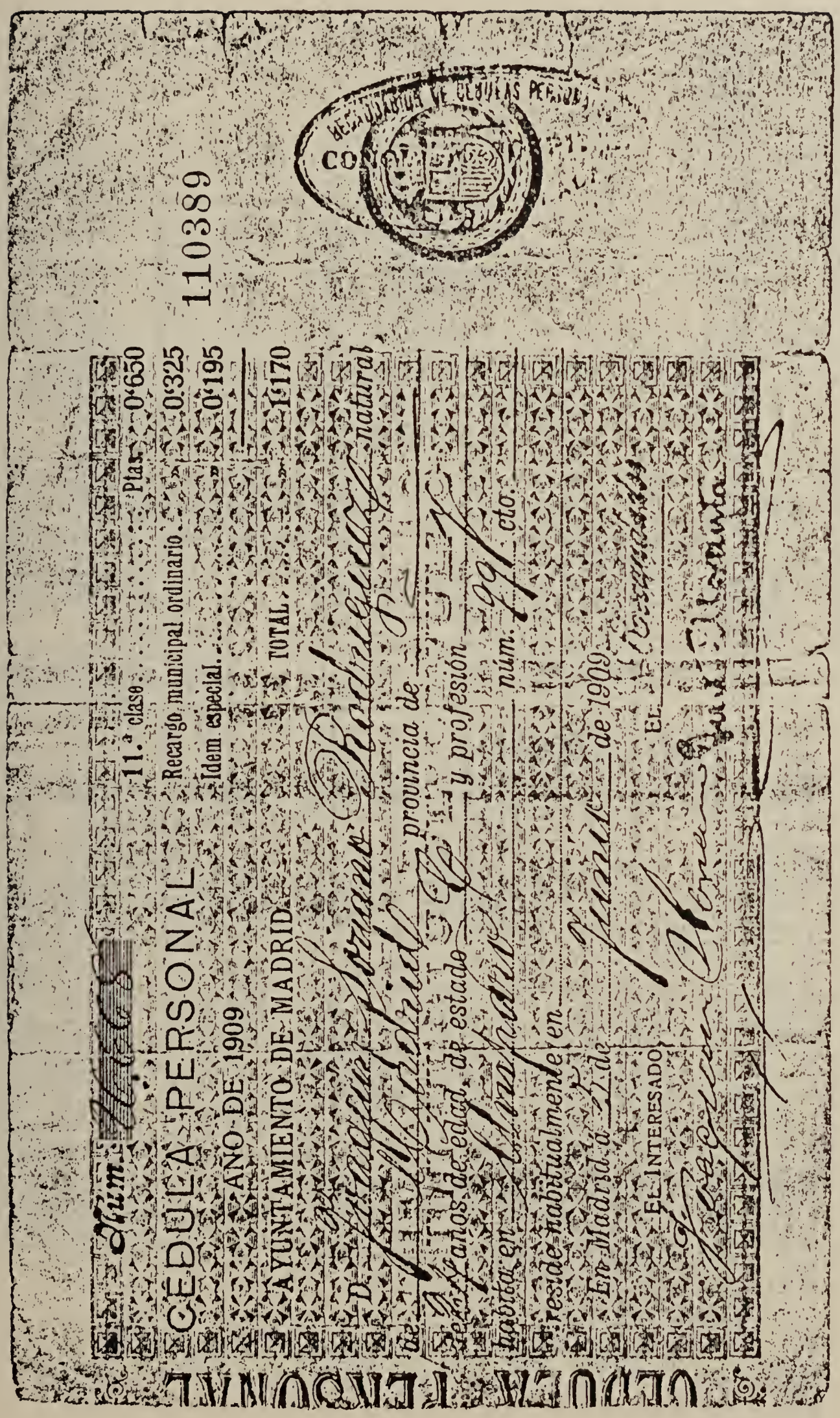

SEXO M Nació el 16 de Agosto de 1935
en Toledo prov. id
Hijo de José Catalino y Florentina
Profesión M. L. empleo o cargo
Avecindado en Toledo prov. id
calle Comercio n.º 66 piso
Expedido en Toledo prov. id
el día 30 de Mayo 1953 Equipo n.º 11
Firma del titular
Conduce el 30
de Mayo
de 1958

Figure 2-10


110389
CÉDULA PERSONAL
AÑO DE 1909
AYUNTAMIENTO DE MADRID
11.ª clase
Recargo municipal ordinario
Idem especial
TOTAL
Ptas. 0'650
0'325
0'195
1'170
provincia de
y profesión
núm.
cto.
de 1909
EL INTERESADO
CÉDULA PERSONAL

Arbol Genealógico de Don José Iglesias Dominguez

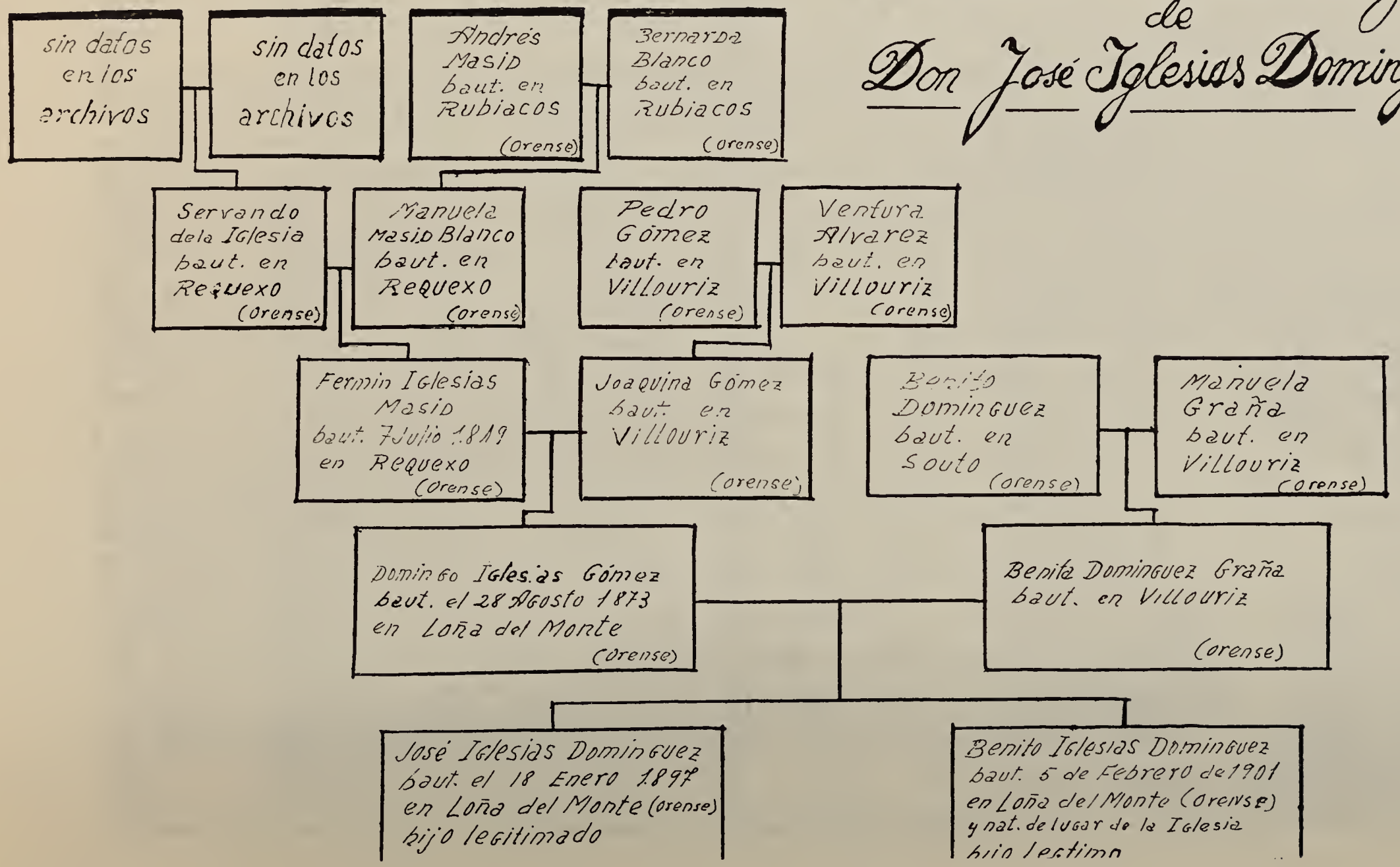


Figure 2-11

Nombre de los padres o el cónyuge de la persona

Tipo de evento
Puede ser:
B – nacimiento
C – bautizo de pila
M – matrimonio
N – censo
W – testamento

Sexo
Puede ser:
M – varón
F – mujer
H – esposo
W – esposa

Fecha del evento

REGION: CNTRL & SOUTH AMERICA — COUNTRY: PERU — AS OF OCT 1976 — PAGE 2, 208

NAME (SEX: M MALE/F FEMALE/H HUSBAND/W WIFE; FATHER/MOTHER OR SPOUSE)	SEX	TYPE	EVENT DATE	COUNTRY, TOWN, PARISH	B	E	S	SOURCE BATCH	SOURCE SERIAL SHEET
EGO VARGAS, RUBEN									
EGO VARGAS, RUBEN	M	C	04 FEB 1966	LIMA, LIMA, IGLESIA DE SAN SEBASTIAN	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	[illegible]	[illegible]
FEDERICO EDUARDO EGO AGUIRRE/RAQUEL VARGAS CORRACHO									
*ELGUETA									
DE ELGUETA, JOSE JOSEFA DE SEGARRA Y OLLAGUE	H	M	29 JUL 1729	LIMA, LIMA, SAN MARCELO			20 MAR 1966 SL	A537661	0127
DE ELGUETA, JOSE CASIMIRO	M	B	06 APR 1734	LIMA, SAN MARCELO	24 APR 1966	22 MAY 1966 AZ	20 MAR 1966 SL	T000013	3636
JOSE DE ELGUETA/JOSEFA DE SEGARRA Y OLLAGUE									
*ESPINOZA, LUISA	F	B	08 JAN 1924	APURIMAC, ABANCAY	20 APR 1972 OK	20 MAY 1972 OK	UNCLEARED	7131438	98
VICTOR ESPINOZA/LUZGARDA MOTTA									
*FESTI									
*FESTINI PENAHERRERA, CAESAR	M	B	1920	LIMA	INFANT	INFANT	18 MAR 1972 AZ	T900290	0449
CARLOS FESTINI LLERENA/JUANA PENAHERRERA DAVILA									
FESTINI LLERENA, CARLOS MIGUEL	M	B	09 MAY 1886	LORETO, CALLAO	03 MAR 1972	03 MAR 1972 AZ	PARENTS LVG	T900290	0448
RODOLFO FESTINI PANOLI/EBUS LLERENA GUTIERREZ									
*FESTINI LLERENA, CARLOS MIGUEL	H	M	26 DEC 1916	LORETO, YURIMAGUAS			03 MAR 1972 AZ	T900290	0446
JUANA PANAHERRERA DAVILA									
*FESTINI, ** SEE FESTI									
*FIGUEROA, MARIA REBECA	F	B	09 FEB 1886	ANCASH, CARAS	08 JAN 1974 IF	23 JAN 1974 IF	08 FEB 1974 IF	7302802	87
MANUEL FIGUEROA/TARCILA MUÑOZ									
*FLOR, ** SEE FLORES									
*FLORES									
DE LA FLOR, RAQUEL	F	B	28 JAN 1902	MOQUEGUA, ILO.	07 FEB 1966	07 FEB 1966 SL	CLEARED	T000013	0820
CARLOS DE LA FLOR/DELMIRA ALVAREZ									
*FOREMAR, JOHN WILLIAM	H	M	31 DEC 1903	LIMA, LIMA			18 MAR 1976 PV	7424706	29
*FUENTES, EDUARDA FAUSTA	F	B	13 OCT 1874	AREQUIPA, TIABAYA	31 OCT 1966	21 OCT 1966 SL	CLEARED	T000013	0828
JOSE SANTOS R. FUENTES/JUANA VELARDE									
*GANDARA									
DE LA GANDARA, LORENZA ZORRILLA	W	M	31 MAY 1881	LIMA, LIMA			18 APR 1963 LA	A468454	0261
DIEGO GONZALEZ MONTERO									
*GANDOLFO, BARTOLA — JULIAN GIL DE HERRERA	W	M	18 MAY 1790	TACNA, TACNA			CLEARED	7531802	98
GANDOLFO, LEONARDA — JOSE LEANDRO CESPEDES	W	M	22 SEP 1800	TACNA, TACNA			CLEARED	7531802	98
GANDOLFO, SILVESTRE — MICAELA PERES	H	M	23 OCT 1790	TACNA, TACNA			CLEARED	7531802	98
GANDOLFO, TOMASA — ANTONIO DE ZELA	W	M	31 OCT 1783	TACNA, TACNA			CLEARED	7531802	98
*GARCIA									
GARCIA OR RIOS, CELSO	M	C	18 AUG 1877	LIMA, LIMA, CORAZON DE JESUS					
FERMIN NICASIO RIOS/MARIA ENCARNACION GARCIA					04 APR 1975 OK	10 MAY 1975 OK	UNCLEARED	7432501	57
*GIL									
GIL DE HERRERA, JULIAN — BARTOLA GANDOLFO	H	M	18 MAY 1790	TACNA, TACNA			CLEARED	7531802	98
*GIRON									
GIRON OR CALDERON, GERENCIA MARIA	F	B	31 JUL 1908	PIURA, PIURA	29 JUL 1976 PV	29 OCT 1976 PV	UNCLEARED	7508101	43
CLAUDIO ALEJANDRO SEMINARIO CALDERON/MARIA GOMEZ GIRON									
*GIURFA									
GIURFA GOMEZ, JAVIER HECTOR	M	B	01 MAY 1921	LIMA, LIMA	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	7613008	71
JUAN HECTOR GIURFA SALCEDO/ZOILA AURORA GUILLERMINA GOMEZ VELASQUEZ									
GIURFA SALCEDO, JUAN HECTOR	M	B	03 JAN 1966	LIMA, LIMA	CLEARED	CLEARED	PARENTS LVG	7613908	74
LUIS GIURFA CROVETO/VALENTINA SALCEDO ESQUIVEL									
GIURFA GOMES, ROSA NELLY	F	B	21 DEC 1918	LIMA, LIMA	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	7613908	72
JUAN HECTOR GIURFA SALCEDO/ZOILA AURORA GUILLERMINA GOMEZ VELASQUEZ									
GODINEZ, MARTHA ADRIANA	F	B	30 NOV 1932	LIMA	10 MAR 1967	17 MAY 1967 OK	CLEARED	T000013	0838
TOMAS GODINEZ/SARA ROJAS									
*GOMES, ** SEE GOMEZ									
*GOMEZ									
GOMES VELASQUEZ, ZOILA AURORA GUILLERMINA		F	10 FEB 1886	LIMA, LIMA	CLEARED	CLEARED	PARENTS LVG	7613908	72
IGNACIO GOMES VELASQUEZ/SUSANA MERCEDES VASQUEZ RODRIGUES									
*GONZALES									
GONZALEZ DE PEÑAFIEL, AGUSTIN	M	B	07 DEC 1966	LIMA, LIMA	27 AUG 1966	18 NOV 1966 IF	22 JUN 1966 MT	T000013	3862
JUAN GONZALEZ DE PEÑAFIEL/MARGARITA DE SILVA									
*GONZALEZ DE PEÑAFIEL, ALONSO	M	B	14 APR 1870	LIMA, LIMA	27 AUG 1966	18 NOV 1966 IF	22 JUN 1966 MT	T000013	3863
JUAN GONZALEZ DE PEÑAFIEL/MARGARITA DE SILVA									
*GONZALEZ DE PEÑAFIEL, CLARA	F	B	08 JUL 1866	LIMA, LIMA	20 AUG 1966	20 JAN 1966 IF	22 JUN 1966 MT	T000013	3864
JUAN GONZALEZ DE PEÑAFIEL/MARGARITA DE SILVA									

B=BIRTH, C=CHRISTENING, M=MARRIAGE, N=CENSUS W=WILL, ALL OTHERS = MISCELLANEOUS

Figure 2-13

ESPOSO Ignacio DOMINGUEZ

Fecha de nacimiento 10 de mayo de 1835 Lugar Uruapan, Mich.
F. de bautismo de pila Lugar
F. de matrimonio 17 de julio de 1860 Lugar Pátzcuaro, Mich.
F. de defunción 22 de enero de 1902 Lugar Celaya, Guanajuato
F. de sepelio Lugar
PADRE DEL ESPOSO Arturo DOMINGUEZ MADRE DEL ESPOSO María Luisa OROPEZA
OTRAS ESPOSAS

Esposo Ignacio DOMINGUEZ 1835
Esposa Susana MELENDEZ
Revisores del Barrio o Rama: 1. 2.
Estaca o Misión Misión Mexicana

NOMBRE Y DIRECCION DE LA PERSONA QUE PRESENTO ESTA HOJA: 4 generac.
Francisco Montes
Av. Revolución # 832
Pátzcuaro, Mich.

ESPOSA Susana MELENDEZ

Fecha de nacimiento 13 de abril de 1838 Lugar Iguala, Gro.
F. de bautismo de pila Lugar
F. de defunción 23 de septiembre de 1912 Lugar Coyuca, Gro.
F. de sepelio Lugar
PADRE DE LA ESPOSA Ramiro MELENDEZ MADRE DE LA ESPOSA Isabel CANO
OTROS MARIDOS

REPRESENTANTE DE LA FAMILIA: Francisco Montes
PARENTESCO ENTRE EL REP. FAM. Y EL ESPOSO: bisnieto
PARENTESCO ENTRE EL REP. FAM. Y LA ESPOSA: bisnieto

INFORMES DE LAS ORDENANZAS DEL TEMPLO

	BAUTISMO (FECHA)	INVESTIDURA (FECHA)	ESPOSA (Fecha y Templo) SELLADA AL ESPOSO
ESPOSO	14 julio 1864	3 enero 1869	3 enero 1869 AZ
ESPOSA	14 julio 1884	3 enero 1869	HIJOS (Fecha y Templo) SELLADOS A LOS PADRES
1. M	11 junio 1870	14 ago. 1884	15 marzo 1962 AZ
2. F	niño	niña	15 marzo 1962 AZ
3. F	20 sept. 1875	30 nov. 1935	15 marzo 1962 AZ
4. M	6 nov. 1878	30 nov. 1935	NEC

SEXO M F	HIJOS (Anótese cada niño (viva o muerto) por orden APELLIDO (LETRAS MAYUSCULAS) NOMBRE(S))	CUANDO NACIO DIA MES AÑO	DONDE NACIO CIUDAD	ESTADO PROV. O DEPTO.	PAIS	PRIMERAS NUPCIAS FECHA Y CON QUIEN	FALLECIMIENTO DIA MES AÑO
1. M	Roberto DOMINGUEZ	30 junio 1861	Iguala	Gro.	Méx.	16 Dic. 1885	17 marzo 1923
2. F	Brígida DOMINGUEZ	6 abril 1864	Iguala	"	Méx.	Emilia PEREZ	8 abril 1864
3. F	Isabel DOMINGUEZ	17 agosto 1867	Iguala	"	Méx.	24 julio 1889 Adán CARRASCO	2 octubre 1891
4. M	Guillermo DOMINGUEZ	10 octubre 1870	Iguala	"	Méx.		11 noviembre 1880
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							

FUENTES DE INFORMACION
(A) Archivo del Registro Civil de Iguala, Guerrero
(B) Biblia de la familia de Ignacio Domínguez en poder de Francisco Montes
(C) Registros familiares de Roberto Domínguez en poder de Fco. Montes
(D) Testamento de Arturo Domínguez, leído el 4 nov. 1861 en Cuernavaca, Mor.
(E) Certificados de defunción
(F) Registros de la Rama de la Iglesia, Rama de Iguala

OTRAS NUPCIAS
#1 Roberto (2) matrimonio, 6 agosto de 1910 María SUAREZ

EXPLICACIONES NECESARIAS
Al esposo Ignacio DOMINGUEZ se le conocía también como "Nachito"

Este formulario no representa personas reales

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ANOTE TODOS LOS DATOS EN ESTA FORMA: FECHAS, 14 Abr. 1794
Indíquese con una X detrás del número el hijo que sea el antecesor directo del representante de la familia
NOMBRES VASQUEZ, Juan Carlos
LUGARES La Paz, Costa Rica
HOJA DE GRUPO FAMILIAR

TEMPLE MESA

No.	No.	BOOK H	PAGE 256

M

NAME	GARCIA, Catalina		
BORN	4 March 1806		
WHERE	Arequipa, Arequipa, Peru		
DIED	7 August 1886		
F.	Diego Garcia		
M.	Maria Toledo		
MD.	1 Jan 1828	TO	Felipe José Espinosa
FR			
BAPT.	3 Feb 1924	PROXY	Micaela Garcia
END.	21 Feb 1924	PROXY	Micaela Garcia
SLD. H W	21 Feb 1924	TO PARENTS	21 Feb 1924

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Temple Ordinance Indexes Request

Genealogical Department
50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150

This form may be used to request searches of the temple ordinance files (Temple Records Index Bureau [TIB], International Genealogical Index [IGI], Family Group Records Archive [FGRA]). You may request a search of these files for any of your direct-line ancestors—those appearing on your pedigree chart and their children. The purpose of these searches is to determine which, if any, temple ordinances have been performed for the ancestor you ask about. The cost of this service is $1.00. Please include payment with your request, and mail both to the address above.

We will search either the TIB or IGI or both, as requested. If the TIB indicates the existence of a record in the FGRA, we will search it also. If it is found that ordinance work has been performed for the individual you ask about, a photocopy of the record(s) will be sent to you.

Person About Whom Information Is Requested Be as specific as possible

Surname (maiden name for female)	Given name(s)
Birth or christening date (at least year)	Parish or town, county, and state or country at birth or christening.
Full maiden name of the mother	Full name of the father
Your relationship to the person (this request will be honored for direct-line ancestors only)	Full name of the spouse (maiden name if wife)
Marriage date (at least year)	Parish or town, county, and state or country of marriage
Death date	Received (for Genealogical Department use only)
Searches requested (charge is US $1.00 whether one or both are checked) ☐ IGI ☐ TIB	

Your Mailing Address

Name

Address (street and number)

City State Zip code

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de Fragata de la Real Armada, Maestrante de Valencia y Caballero de la Orden de Santiago, en la que ingresó en 1784.

ARMAS

En campo de oro, tres rosas de gules en triángulo. (Escudo 491.) Parece que éstas fueron las primitivas.

Mas generalmente usaron los Rosique estas otras: Cortado: 1.º, de azur, con tres estrellas de oro puestas en situación de faja, y 2.º, de oro, con cinco rosas de gules puestas en sotuer. (Escudo 492.)

Bibliografía.—«Formulario de Armería», de Miguel de Salazar, M., tomo I, folio 548.—«Discursos Históricos de la Ciudad de Murcia y su Reino», impreso, edición de 1874, página 519.—Expedientes de pruebas de nobleza de los mencionados Caballeros de la Orden de Santiago.

Roso (o Rosso)

En ambas formas se apellidaron indistintamente los miembros de esta familia. Tuvo casa en la ciudad de Osuna (Sevilla) y de esa casa fué

I. Gregorio Roso y Cueto, natural de Osuna, marido de doña Petronila de Angulo y Bohorquez, natural de Morón de la Frontera (Sevilla), y ambos padres de

II. Juan Roso y Angulo, natural de Osuna, que contrajo matrimonio con doña María del Rosario Prados y Aguilar, natural de Ecija, Sevilla (hija de Francisco de Prados y Espada y de doña María de Aguilar y Parra, naturales de Ecija), naciendo de ese enlace

1.º Gregorio Roso y Prado, natural de Osuna y Capitán de Navío de la Real Armada, y

2.º Francisco Roso y Prado, también nacido en Osuna y Capitán de Fragata.

Los dos ingresaron en la Orden de Calatrava en 1796. En sus expedientes de pruebas de nobleza están apellidados Rosso, así como su padre y abuelo.

* * *

mo metal, con sólo dos ramas, que son las laterales y están caídas, y entre ellas, una cruz de San Juan: al pie de la terraza, ondas de agua de azur y plata; en el centro del jefe, una corona de espinas de oro. Bordura de plata, con once aspas de sinople. Divisa en euskera: «Jainkoagan beti utzi osoa ta ezetsi norberaren burua», puesta en letras de oro sobre un volante de gules. Otro: en azur, ocho estrellas, puestas como la boca de un escudo inglés, tres dos, dos y una, de oro.

BARREDA.—1. En Bizkaia. Hay otro linaje en Santillana del Mar (Santander). 2. Según L. M., zarzal, o jaral (arro, barro: zarza, o jaro, y suf. loc. -da, sitio de). 3. En Bilbao (1771). 4. Los de la casa de Santillana del Mar traen su escudo, pero ignoro cuáles es el de Bizkaia.

BARRETBAR.—1. En Colombia. 2. Var. de Barrabar.

BARREIX.—1. En Argentina. 2. Según L. M., var. de Barreche, Arraiz.

BARRENA.—1. La primitiva, en Araoz (Oñate), Bergara, Mondragón, Ordizia (Villafranca de Oria), Ezkioga, Ibarra, Igeldo (Donostia-S. S.) y Amasa (en G); en Balmaseda (B), Barbarin (N) y sus descendientes en Dicastillo, Muniain de la Solana y Amezkoa Alta (en N), y en Araba. 2. El extremo inferior, o interior (de barren, y art. -a). // Var. de Arrona, con B protét. 3. En Mondragón (1676, 1785), Azpeitia (1620, 1775), Regil (1670, 1806), Eskoriatza (1755), Anzuola (1692), Zestona (1741, 1774, 1803, 1806), Tolosa (1769), Oñate (1744), Bilbao (1826), Iruña-Pamplona (1703, 1730 y 1794). Escribano de Villafranca en 1399, vec. de Azpeitia en 1413, arcabucero de Ibarra (Tolosa) en 1744. 4. De Araoz y Bergara: en oro, un chevrón de azur, acompañado de tres rosas de gules, dos en lo alto y una en lo bajo. De Ibarra: como el anterior, con el campo de plata y el chevrón de sinople. De Mondragón, procedente del lugar de Gainza-barrena, de Tolosa: en azur, una torre de plata,  de gules sobre peñas, y en llave, grande, de oro. De de Oria, llamada Barauartelado: 1.° y 4.°, en lobos de sable, puestos en palo; 2.° y 3.°, en azur, cinco veneras de plata (otros, de oro), puestas en aspa. Bordura general de oro, con una cadena de azur, de ocho eslabones. De Igeldo: en oro, dos robles de sinople, y un lobo de sable, empinado al tronco, como queriendo trepar, y en medio de los dos árboles, una flor de lis de azur. Bordura de gules, con ocho aspas de oro. De Balmaseda: en azur, un bezante, grande, de oro en el jefe, cargado de un castillo de piedra, con un león de su color natural empinado al muro; bajo el bezante, un brazo armado de plata, moviente del flanco siniestro y vestido de gules hasta el codo, empuñando una espada desnuda de plata, con la punta hacia abajo, sobre un bezante pequeño de oro, acostado de otros catorce bezantes del mismo metal, siete a cada lado. Los Fernández-Barrena de Barbarin y sus descendientes de Nabarra: en gules, una cruz llana, de oro, acompañada de cinco flores de lis del mismo metal, dos arriba y tres abajo. Bordura de oro, con diez aspas de gules. Otros: en oro, diez tortillos bezantes, ajedrezados de gules y oro, puestos en tres palos y uno en punta.

BARRENAMURGUIALDAY (Barrenamurgialdai).—2. Comp. de Barrena y Murguialday.

BARRENARAS.—1. En Amezketa (G). 2. Der. de Barrena, con el suf. loc. -aras, sitio de.

BARRENCALLE (Barrenkalle).—1. En Plentzia (B). 2. La calle de abajo (barren, de abajo, parte inferior, y kale, calle).

BARRENCO (Barrenko).—1. En Bizkaia. 2. La (casa) de la parte inferior (barren, parte inferior, o interior, y suf. loc. -ko, de).

BARRENCUA (Barrenkua).—1. En Bilbao 2. Ver Barraincua.

BARRENECHE (Barrenetxe).—1. En [illegible] Arizkun (Baztan, N), y de aquí en Arraioz y Berroeta (N), y en Ezkaraí (Rioja). 2. Casa de abajo (barren, parte inferior, o interior, y etxe casa). // Zarzal (arro, barro: zarza, y suf. -ar/-txe, -etxe). 3. En Iruña-Pamplona (1715), Valladolid (1654). Caballero de Santiago en 1740. 4. Escudo [illegible] de plata y sable

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH: ORGANIZING AND EVALUATING INFORMATION

Don Vicente de Cadenas y Vicent entitles his practical kit for family genealogy in Spanish Memorandum de la genealogía familiar (Hidalguía: Madrid, 1975). Memorandum comes from the Latin word meaning "that which must be had in memory". In English and Spanish it has the additional meaning of a book, file, or report in which things are noted that one wants to remember. This chapter will help the researcher of Hispanic genealogy create his own memorandum, to record in an organized and effective way that which he wants to remember about his family. A good organizational system does more than merely file information away for later retrieval. The process of organization in itself provides a means of analyzing and evaluating the information that the researcher has gathered, and organizing it for rapid comparison with new information. As more information is found, a good organizational system can save hours of time by assisting the researcher to quickly correlate the new data with the old and evaluate the changes it makes in his knowledge of the family or the direction in which he will continue the search.

This entire chapter deals with files and forms. There are many types of forms and several different

types of filing systems available. Those described in this chapter have not been chosen because of an inherent superiority over a wide variety of others, but because the author and his students have found them to be the most useful for the beginner working with Hispanic records. The individual researcher should pick a system that suits his needs and temperament best. Any system chosen should provide for minimum duplication, rapid retrieval of information, simplicity in filing, accurate recording of all information obtained, clear indications as to source, and a means of organizing and evaluating new material in comparison with that already discovered, recorded, and filed.

FILING SYSTEMS

There are four potential systems of filing and categorizing information gathered from genealogical and family history research: (1) By family units into maternal and paternal family lines, or for each individual surname; (2) By the names of each of the individual's ancestors who appear as a parent on the pedigree chart (discussed later in this chapter) with each file containing information about the family; (3) By each geographical area from which the ancestry came, that is by country, province, or parish; or (4) By record types, e.g., parish records, notary records, civil records, military records, etc.

Instructions describing the use of particular filing systems or forms frequently become complicated and difficult to understand. To make the explanation more clear, a real person and her ancestry have been chosen to illustrate the filing process: Jeri Lynn Bebout, daughter of Leroy Bebout, Jr., and Alberta J. Fuertes. (See Figure 3-1 for Jeri Bebout's first pedigree chart.) When Jeri began her research, three of her four grandparents were dead. She did, however, have uncles and aunts living throughout the United States as well as in Spain. Letters to them and conversations with her mother and grandmother yielded

large amounts of information of the types discussed in the preceding chapter.

Being confronted with a mountain of papers, photos, and family memorabilia, Jeri needed a system for organizing that material. Her initial action was to file all of the material into two separate large files, one for her paternal Bebout ancestors who came from the United States, and the other for her maternal Fuertes ancestors who came to California from Valencia, Spain. For several personal reasons she was more interested in beginning work on the Spanish line than the other; therefore, the family file for the Bebouts was temporarily left as it was.

She found that the file for all of her maternal lines was still too extensive to be manageable. She then divided that family file into two family files, one for the Fuertes side of the family, that is, her maternal grandfather's family, and the other file for the Varea side of the family, that is, her maternal grandmother's family. No further division was necessary on her grandfather's family file at that time since he was dead, and her grandmother knew very little about the Fuertes family.

Jeri still found the Varea file to be unmanageably large. For this reason, she tried a different approach in filing the Varea information. She created a file for each of her direct-line ancestors on the Varea side of the family. She therefore had a file for Feliciana Varea Perez, her grandmother, another file for Francisco Varea Perez, her great-grandfather, and a third file for Carmela Perez Barrachina, her great-grandmother. The only difficulty she found with making a file for each individual on her pedigree chart was when she received the will of her great-grandfather, Francisco Varea Perez, mailed to her by an aunt in Spain. It contained information about her grandmother as well as about her great-grandfather. To solve the dilemma as to which

file to put the will in, she filed the original under her great-grandfather, Francisco Varea Perez, and made a photostatic copy to put in the file for her grandmother, Feliciana Varea Perez.

At this point Jeri had employed two of the four systems listed above. She might have made use of the third type of filing system by dividing all of her information into files according to the area in Spain from which her ancestors came. These might simply have been the province of Teruel and the province of Valencia or, perhaps more likely, it would have been the parish of Sarrion in the province of Teruel, the parish of Tuejar in the province of Valencia, and the parish of La Puebla de San Miguel in the province of Valencia, Spain. The area file works well where the family remains in a single area for several generations, but does not work as well if the ancestors over the first two or three generations seem to be moving frequently and live in a number of different geographical areas. For example, as Jeri traces her paternal American ancestry, the system of creating files for each individual will probably be best, since her American ancestors changed from one area of the country to another within a generation, and within two generations are found in four different states.

In Spain, and in some areas of Latin America, however, most ancestral lines settle into a particular area after a generation or two, and large amounts of research will be done in a single geographical unit, usually the parish from which the family originates. For this reason Jeri, like many Hispanic researchers, eventually adopted for the Varea line the geographical filing system as research progressed (See Figure 3-2.)

The fourth type of filing system is to place all records of a similar type together. For example, all civil vital records in one file and church vital records in another, all wills and notarial documents in a third, all information about military orders in a

fourth, military records in a fourth, etc. Within each of these record types another system would probably have to be used, either dividing the records found into geographical units, or arranging them by family surnames. In using this system it is extremely important to indicate on the family group sheets the type of record source used, so that the original record can easily be found.

Any filing system should be flexible and organized so that the researcher can use it easily, and always find the material that he needs as quickly as possible. As research expands, the filing system can be modified and extended to adapt to the needs of the researcher and successfully encompass a vast quantity of new research.

In adopting a particular filing system, the researcher should adapt the filing system to the types of records and information he finds, as well as to the particular circumstances of the family lines that he is researching; therefore, where to begin depends on the individual family. The initial division into maternal and paternal family lines can generally be very practical, especially where, as in the case of Jeri Bebout above, the lines separate as to geographic origin. Within those major categories a second system may frequently have to be adopted. If, as is usually the case with Hispanic ancestry, the family tends to come from certain geographical areas, then the files ought to be divided into geographical units, generally based upon the parishes or areas of origin.

Depending on the circumstances of the family being researched and the places where information was located, the non-parish records are filed either in the parish files along with the parish church records, or in a separate file under that particular record type. For example, where wills are found and all clearly come from a single town such as Tuejar, then those wills can be filed along with the baptisms, marriages, and deaths

taken from the Tuejar parish church records. In other cases where the wills have been collected from a single repository, such as the Archivo Historico del Reino de Valencia, it may be desirable to keep all of the wills together in a separate Will File, that is maintained either chronologically or alphabetically according to surnames. This latter approach alleviates the problem of where to file a will which would cover more than one area or family.

No matter what combination of the above filing system is adopted, it is important that notes be kept consistently, and carefully filed following each research experience. All notes should indicate the place where the research was done, e.g., the parish archive of La Puebla de San Miguel, Spain; the Archivo General de la Nación in Mexico City; the Genealogical Society of Utah in Salt Lake City, Utah; or the Huntington Library in San Marino, California. The following information should also be recorded: the name of the person doing the research, the date the research was done, and an indication as to how to locate the information, e.g., a library call number, microfilm number, or type of parish book and volume number, and, for any of these, the page or pages where the information was found. The purpose of clear and accurate notes, especially relating to sources, is to assist the researcher or another person when it is necessary to return to review an original document, after having found further information about the family. This also makes it easier for another person to check the validity of the research.

Detailed extracts should be made, avoiding the use of abbreviations not found in the original record, and copying all pertinent information. Either file cards or letter-size paper can be used, according to the preference of the researcher. It is important in maintaining good notes that some consistency be followed in the use of either file cards or letter-size paper; the first can be more manageable, but the latter

has the advantage of making it possible to file not only notes but also xerox copies of documents. If xerox copies are taken of original documents, all of the source information and the date and place of the research above should be recorded some place on the xerox copy.

PEDIGREE CHARTS

Once the initial sorting has been accomplished, and a simple filing system adopted, the researcher should create a pedigree chart showing himself and each of his direct-line ancestors, i.e., his parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, etc. For most genealogists, this chart is the major point of reference and is called the ascent chart. (See Figure 3-1 for an example.) The researcher ought to be aware, however, that another type of chart exists called a descent chart, which shows the descendants of a particular individual. This chart begins with a single ancestor or ancestral couple. Under them in the next line appear their children, and below each of their children are grandchildren, with the great-grandchildren beneath them. The chart in Figure 3-3 shows the descendants of Fernando VII, King of Spain. This type of chart will generally be found in compiled or printed genealogies where the interest of the family is in showing all of the descendants of a particularly famous ancestor. Such would be the case, for example, in a book showing the descendants of Pedro de Valdivia, the conquistador of Chile.

Ascent charts, which show one's ancestors, are found in many shapes and forms. (See Figure 3-4.) Some are perpendicular, with the person whose ancestors are being recorded appearing at the bottom and each successive generation recorded going up the sheet, being frequently superimposed upon a drawing of a tree. Others can be found developed in the form of a square, a fan, a rectangle, or a circle. Various types of pedigree charts can be purchased preprinted in many

book stores and in the local branch libraries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or a researcher can make his own, following the pattern of one of the pedigree charts in this book.

The most common pedigree chart and the simplest to use is the horizontal pedigree chart, of which there are two types--the line form and the block. (See Figure 3-5.) The pedigree chart in Figure 3-1, which Jeri Bebout originally filled out, is actually a combination of both line and block, incorporating the advantages of each. The line is most advantageous because it is easier to follow a particular family line and see its development. Blocks, however, offer more room for recording information.

Whatever type of pedigree chart is adopted, the adoption of the Sosa system of numbering the pedigree chart is recommended. The Sosa system is a numberical and mathematical system for locating, classifying, and cataloging one's ancestors. It was originally developed by the Spanish genealogist Jeronimo de Sosa and used in his publication, Noticias de la Gran Casa de los Marqueses de Villa Franca, published in the year 1676. The system was adopted by German genealogists in the nineteenth century and propogated world-wide at that time. It is applicable to all of the ascent pedigree charts illustrated above, but is most effective when used on the horizontal tables or charts recommended for research use.

The Sosa system simply assigns a number to each person appearing on the pedigree chart. Number 1 is the individual researcher, 2 is his father, 3 is his mother, 4 is his paternal grandfather, 5 is his paternal grandmother, 8 is his paternal great-grandfather, etc. Since it assigns each ancestor a specific number, this is a valuable tool for calculating relationships and cross referencing materials.

The more extensive pedigree chart that Jeri Bebout completed in doing research in the parishes of Spain is reproduced in Figure 3-6, as an example for the following discussion of the value and use of the Sosa system for numbering the pedigree chart. Note that the ancestral chart first given for Jeri Bebout in Figure 3-1 used this same Sosa system. Many genealogists deviate from the system by numbering a second chart beginning again with 1 and calling it Chart 2 or Chart B. This system only complicates the use of the pedigree chart and makes it more difficult to identify the relationship of any particular ancestor. When one extends a family line beyond the first pedigree chart, the new pedigree chart should merely be renumbered beginning with the number of that particular individual as it appears on the first chart. For example, the pedigree chart for Jeri Bebout ends with number 248 on the Barrachina line. Rather than beginning a new pedigree chart labeled A with Pedro Barrachina (No. 248 on the original chart) shown as number one, it is better to begin the chart with Pedro Barrachina and number him 248, his parents 496 and 497, and his grandparents 992 and 993 as they appear below. In this way the integrity of the Sosa system is maintained and each individual ancestor has a specific number that identifies him and establishes his relationship.

The following are some of the principal advantages of the Sosa number system as a valuable genealogical research tool and an effective system of cross referencing one's family history files.

1. The Sosa System allows the researcher to file and identify his ancestors "ad infinitum," any ancestor. A specific ancestor can then be rapidly located and a relationship can be established to him merely by reference to the numbers.

2. It is possible to know the sex of any ancestor. All even numbers refer to men and all odd

numbers, except the number 1, which is the researcher, automatically indicate that the ancestor having that number is female.

3. Note that any person's parents on this sheet will have a number that is twice the person's number in the case of the father and twice plus one for the mother. For example, the parents of No. 14, Francisco Varea Perez, would be 2 x 14, or 28 for the father (in this case Francisco Varea), and 2 x 14 + 1, or 29 for the mother (in this case Rosa Perez). The wife of any male ancestor can therefore be identified by merely adding 1 to his number.

4. The system allows one to do the genealogy of any single ancestor independent from the others while allowing for potential completion of all family lines. For example, since Jeri Bebout was only interested in working on her Spanish line, she then could locate the ancestors of her mother by following her mother's number, 3, and her mother's parents, 6 and 7, grandparents, 12, 13, 14, and 15, and great-grandparents, which would be 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31. Although Jeri did not begin to do her father's research, the pedigree chart she developed left numbers available for all of those ancestors. Also, although her initial research in Spain did not yield extensive information on the Fuertes lines, there are still numbers available for future research as she develops those pedigree lines, while at the same time she can do all the research possible on the Barrachina line from Puebla de San Miguel.

5. The system avoids many problems with maintaining relationships where identical names or frequent surname changes occur. By identifying each ancestor with a particular number, great confusion can be avoided. Note in Figure 3-6 that both numbers 14 and 28 are Francisco Varea Perez. This frequently could be confusing in making reference to them; however, when the number is included in any reference

to them, it is clear which is the father and which is the son. This can also be helpful in time periods when surnames changed, and in areas such as Galicia and Extremadura in Spain, where the use of a different maternal surname system, discussed in Chapter 8, created great confusion in maintaining relationships between generations with different surnames.

6. The Sosa system pedigree chart serves as an excellent cross reference to all other material that has been recorded and filed about the family. This is done by marking on the family group sheet and biography cards the Sosa number of the individual whose information is recorded on those forms. In addition, if the individual system of filing, outlined above, is used, the Sosa number can be marked on those files. The family group sheets, biography cards, and individual files can then all be arranged in numerical order according to the Sosa number. In this way, any form or file relating to that particular ancestor can be rapidly pulled. By dividing the ancestor's number by 2, the file of his child can be found. The ancestor's parents' forms or files can be located by multiplying his number by 2 for his father and then adding one to that number for his mother. Therefore, using the pedigree chart in Figure 3-6, if Jeri Bebout wanting the family group sheet for Francisco Varea Perez, her direct-line ancestor, she would look first under number 14 for Francisco Varea. Then dividing 14 by 2, she would look under number 7 for his child who is her direct line ancestor, Feliciana Varea Perez. She would look under number 28 (2 x 14) and 29 (2 x 14 + 1) for material on the parents of Francisco Varea Perez, Francisco Varea and Rosa Perez.

Each pedigree chart should contain the following information:

1. Names and surnames of each of the direct-line ancestors. Wherever possible, it is helpful to include both Spanish surnames, but

space may frequently make it easier to record only one, and of course, in earlier years there will be only one. It would be recommended in preparing these sheets that the surnames be typed in capital letters. In this way, the various surnames can be rapidly spotted in using the pedigree chart.

2. Birth and death dates for each ancestor and a marriage date for each couple (this is usually included under the husband's name). As a minimum a pedigree chart should show at least the year of each of these events. The pedigree chart will serve as a guide in doing research. Being able to identify the specific year in which each major event occurred aids in this function. Dates on a pedigree chart are best recorded with the day first, followed by the month (abbreviated with letters or written out, but not written as a number), and then the year. Write "16 Feb. 1565" rather than "Feb. 16, 1565"; "16-2-1565"; or "16-II-1565".

3. Places of birth, death, and marriage. Places are as essential as dates in guiding the researcher as he works. At least a town should be given for each ancestor, and a province and/or country where necessary to avoid confusion. Standard abbreviations may be used for countries, states, and provinces, but any abbreviations should be avoided for towns and parishes.

The pedigree chart serves as a guide or skeletal outline for the research that is to be done on the family lines. A work copy of the pedigree chart can be used when going to a parish or other archives to immediately record the information as it is found. This helps to keep the search organized, especially when one finds a new generation not recorded on the pedigree. The pedigree chart serves as a guide, telling how far back one has gone, in what area he has last worked, and where he needs to proceed. To

understand how the pedigree chart serves as a guide, look again at Jeri's pedigree chart (Figure 3-6) for the Igual line which begins with Rosa Igual Cercos, number 13. Number 26, Jorge Igual, who is the father of number 13, was born and married in Sarrion. Since no information is given about the birth date of his mother, number 53, it would appear that further work should be done in Sarrion. By the same logic, research should also be conducted in Mora de Rubielos on Jorge Igual's father, Francisco Igual, number 52.

The pedigree chart is important not only in delineating the forefront of research being done, but as a guide in sorting out new information. Suppose that Jeri finds a new document, such as a birth record from the year 1815 for Juan Barrachina, the son of Ramon and Francisca. She can rapidly look up and down her pedigree chart and find the Barrachina line which begins with number 31. She then looks along the line 31, 62, 124, and 248 for a name that appears in the document she has found. She finds Ramon Barrachina (number 62) and sees that he is married to Francisca (number 63). Jeri deduces that the child born in 1815 could possibly be a brother to number 31, Maria Barrachina. She would then look on the family group sheet number 62-63 to see if this were the case (See Figure 3-7). If the name in the document does not appear, she matches its date with corresponding dates from the Barrachina line on the pedigree chart to identify an individual family group sheet, in order to see if the Barrachina in the new document is related to a collateral non-direct-line ancestor appearing as a child on the family group sheet. In this way the pedigree chart serves as a guide to help sort out and analyze information, and as a cross reference to quickly determine the Sosa pedigree number of any particular progenitor and then find other information in the forms and files relating to him.

FAMILY GROUP SHEETS

The primary place for recording information not appearing on the pedigree chart is on the collection of family group sheets. A family group sheet is literally what the name implies, a form upon which we record all of the information about a single family group. On this form there is space for the same basic information on the husband and the wife as appears on the pedigree, as well as information as to their other marriages, if any, and parents' names. In addition, the family group sheet allows, as a minimum, spaces for the names of each of their children, with dates of birth and baptism, places of birth, dates, of death, marriage dates, and spouses' names. It should also provide a place where the various sources of this information can be recorded. (See Figure 3-7 for an example.)

Since there are several types of family group sheets available, each having equal utility, no attempt will be made here to impose a single type of form, although a model form in Spanish is reproduced in Appendix A. Each researcher should adopt a single form style which he prefers, depending upon the type of book or file that he is keeping, and use that form consistently. Consistent use of a single style of family group sheet will help in working with the forms and in doing evaluations with them.

In the left-hand margin or upper right hand corner of each family group sheet, by the names of the husband and wife, should appear the Sosa number that they have on the pedigree chart. The family groups can then be arranged in numerical order. In this way the pedigree chart serves as a valuable index and cross reference to the family group sheets, which can be more rapidly located than if they are arranged in alphabetical order. In addition, the researcher can also determine which is the family group sheet of the parent or child of any ancestor (and rapidly locate that sheet) by merely dividing the Sosa number of the

ancestor by two to find his child's sheet or multiplying by two to find his parent's.

In numbering the family group sheets with the Sosa number, adaptations can be made for including all of the family group sheets relating to a particular family. For example, if the direct-line ancestor was married more than once, the other marriages and the children of those marriages should be recorded on separate family group sheets. On such a family group sheet, the spouse who is the direct-line ancestor receives the same number that he is always given, and no number is recorded for the other non-direct-ancestor spouse. This sheet is then filed directly after the family group sheet upon which the two direct-line ancestors appear as husband and wife. In many cases, extensive information will be encountered about the children of a brother or sister of a direct-line ancestor. For such cases, family group sheets can be given the number of the father, followed by a little "a". For example, the family group sheet listing as parents the brothers and sisters of number 31, the direct-ancestor child of numbers 162 and 163, would be numbered 162a, 162b, 162c, 162d, 162e, etc. They can be assigned letters either in order of birth or randomly, depending on the way in which the information is found and compiled. In this way the family group sheets can be kept in order for a large number of collateral lines down to the level of the first cousins of all direct-line ancestors.

The family group sheets are not only the basic repository for storing and organizing data about one's ancestral families, but also the key point in evaluating that data. When the researcher discovers a new source of information about an ancestor, he turns first to the pedigree chart to locate what number that ancestor was assigned. Using that number, he can then locate the family group sheet where the ancestor appears, either as a child or a parent, and compare the information in the recently-found source with the other

information already known about that particular individual and his family. By comparing the new information and source with those already known, and copying the basics of the new information onto the family group sheet with an indication as to the source, the researcher easily evaluates the information contained in that new source. The source document would then be placed in a file depending on the system that was discussed at the beginning of this chapter.

Suppose Jeri Bebout finds a will for a brother of her ancestor Carmela Perez, giving the brother's wife's name. She would then find Carmela Perez on the pedigree (see Figure 3-6) where she appears as number 15, and her parents Pablo Perez and Maria Barrachina as numbers 30 and 31. She would then turn to the family group sheet for numbers 60 and 61 (see Figure 3-8), which has been filed numerically under the Sosa number. By looking at that family group sheet, she would ascertain how much information is known as to the births, marriages, and deaths of numbers 30 (Pablo Perez), and 31 (Maria Barrachina) and all of their children (number 15, Carmela Perez and her brothers and sisters). A check would be made of the family group sheet to see if that information about the brother's spouse were already known. If she finds it is not recorded, Jeri would record the name of the spouse and indicate at the bottom the will which was the source of information. Later, if she finds a marriage certificate for the brother and his spouse, Jeri would again check family group sheet number 30-31 and record the date from that marriage certificate, as well as its source.

If on another occasion Jeri found the military enlistment papers of Pablo Perez, stating he was born in May 1822, she could rapidly refer to sheet number 30 or sheet number 60 to find Pablo. She would then note a disparity (See Figure 3-8), and would check under the sources to see what the source was for the date of April, 1821. Of course, if the source were a vital

record such as a birth or baptismal record, then she would assume that the military record was mistaken, but would make a note of the difference under sources on the family group sheet. If, however, the source of the birth date was the knowledge of number 7 as to the birthdate of her grandfather, it would be more likely that the military enlistment record was correct. Jeri would then tentatively write in the date of May 1822 with a note that the source of this date was the military enlistment papers, and with an indication that this conflicted with the date that number 7 had heard from her mother, number 15, the daughter of Pablo Perez. (See Figure 3-9).

BIOGRAPHY CARDS

The researcher, interested in developing not only a genealogical record containing names, dates, and places, but also a record of the family members as real people who lived, died, and had a variety of experiences, will also set up a file of biography cards or envelopes. Use one card for each of the direct-line ancestors and, if desired, for each of their brothers and sisters. The Sosa number and pertinent information from the family group sheet should be recorded on each card or envelope. The Sosa number is then used for filing and cross referencing between the pedigree charts and/or family group sheets and the biography cards. All data about an individual should be listed on the biography cards, but especially that type of biographical material which cannot be listed on the family group sheets. For example, on the biography card for number 30 (Pablo Perez), Jeri Bebout would record information found on his enlistment record, i.e., the regiments with which he served as well as his enlistment date, his physical description, and sources where detailed discussions of the exploits of those particular regiments can be found.

Each biography card would contain information such as occupations, education, dwellings, and the

names of cofradias and other clubs to which the person belonged. These cards or envelopes then form a repository of the information which fleshes out the life and character of that particular ancestor, and as a means of cross referencing that information. If cards are used, the system will serve as an index to finding other documents which are stored in the various locality or surname files which relate to that particular individual and tell part of his life story. If large envelopes are used, the front of the envelope becomes the biography card where the researcher writes or types biographical information, and copies of original documents are filed in the envelope itself for quick retrieval.

Where the new information accumulated can be filed in files which have already been created, this will be the last step taken after organizing and evaluating the information. At any time a large amount of new information is found, new files must be created within one of the filing systems indicated to hold that new information. Having evaluated what information is new on any document prior to filing it, the researcher can then analyze the new information to determine what further research is possible. That process is discussed in the next chapter.

ANCESTOR CHART

CHART NUMBER

1 NAME: Jeri Lynn BEBOUT
WHEN BORN: 13 December 1952
WHERE BORN: San Fernando, Calif.
WHEN MARR.: 1 June 1974
WHERE MARR.: Los Angeles, Calif
WHEN OIED:
WHERE OIED:
THIS NAME IS ALSO NUMBER: ON CHART NUMBER:

NAME OF SPOUSE:
WHEN BORN:
WHERE BORN:
WHEN OIED:
WHERE OIED:

2 NAME: Leroy BEBOUT Jr.
WHEN BORN: 28 July 1914
WHERE BORN: Chico, California
WHEN MARR.: 14 December 1941
WHERE MARR.: Lancaster, California
WHEN OIED: 20 December 1971
WHERE OIED: Escondido, California

3 NAME: Alberta J. FUERTES
WHEN BORN: 6 February 1920
WHERE BORN: Vista, California
WHEN OIED:
WHERE OIED:

4 NAME: Leroy BEBOUT
WHEN BORN: 24 November 1875
WHERE BORN: Cosport, Iowa
WHEN MARR.: 30 June 1913
WHERE MARR.: Chico, California
WHEN OIED: 24 December 1950
WHERE OIED: Cosport, Iowa

5 NAME: Grace Viola SMITH
WHEN BORN: 24 November 1883
WHERE BORN: Charleston, Illinois
WHEN OIED: 14 June 1944
WHERE OIED: San Anselmo, Calif.

6 NAME: Pedro Jose FUERTES IGUAL
WHEN BORN:
WHERE BORN: Sarrion, Teruel, Spain
WHEN MARR.: 22 May 1911
WHERE MARR.: Valencia, Spain
WHEN OIED: 9 September 1963
WHERE OIED: Lakeport, California

7 NAME: Feliciana VAREA PEREZ
WHEN BORN: 21 February 1885
WHERE BORN: Tuejar, Valencia, Spain
WHEN OIED:
WHERE OIED:

8 NAME: Benjamin Franklin BEBOUT
WHEN BORN: 26 December 1820
WHERE BORN: Washington County, Penn
WHEN MARR.:
WHERE MARR.:
WHEN OIED: 2 January 1883
WHERE OIED: Cosport, Iowa
THIS NAME IS ALSO NUMBER ONE ON CHART NUMBER:

9 NAME:
WHEN BORN:
WHERE BORN:
WHEN OIED:
WHERE OIED:
THIS NAME IS ALSO NUMBER ONE ON CHART NUMBER.

10 NAME:
WHEN BORN:
WHERE BORN:
WHEN MARR.:
WHERE MARR.:
WHEN OIED:
WHERE OIED:
THIS NAME IS ALSO NUMBER ONE ON CHART NUMBER

11 NAME:
WHEN BORN:
WHERE BORN:
WHEN OIED:
WHERE OIED:
THIS NAME IS ALSO NUMBER ONE ON CHART NUMBER

12 NAME: Jose FUERTES NEVOT
WHEN BORN:
WHERE BORN:
WHEN MARR.:
WHERE MARR.:
WHEN OIED:
WHERE OIED:
THIS NAME IS ALSO NUMBER ONE ON CHART NUMBER

13 NAME: Rosa IGUAL CERCOS
WHEN BORN:
WHERE BORN:
WHEN OIED:
WHERE OIED:
THIS NAME IS ALSO NUMBER ONE ON CHART NUMBER

14 NAME: Francisco VAREA PEREZ
WHEN BORN:
WHERE BORN: Tuejar, Valencia, Spain
WHEN MARR.: 6 December 1879
WHERE MARR.: Tuejar, Valencia, Spain
WHEN OIED: 1941
WHERE OIED: Cullera, Valencia, Spain
THIS NAME IS ALSO NUMBER ONE ON CHART NUMBER

15 NAME: Carmela PEREZ BARRACHINA
WHEN BORN: 19 February 1959
WHERE BORN: La Puebla de San Miguel
WHEN OIED:
WHERE OIED: Valencia, Spain
THIS NAME IS ALSO NUMBER ONE ON CHART NUMBER

PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED BY WELLS MAIL ORDER HOUSE 1122 NORTH 800 EAST, OREM, UTAH 84057

Figure 3-2

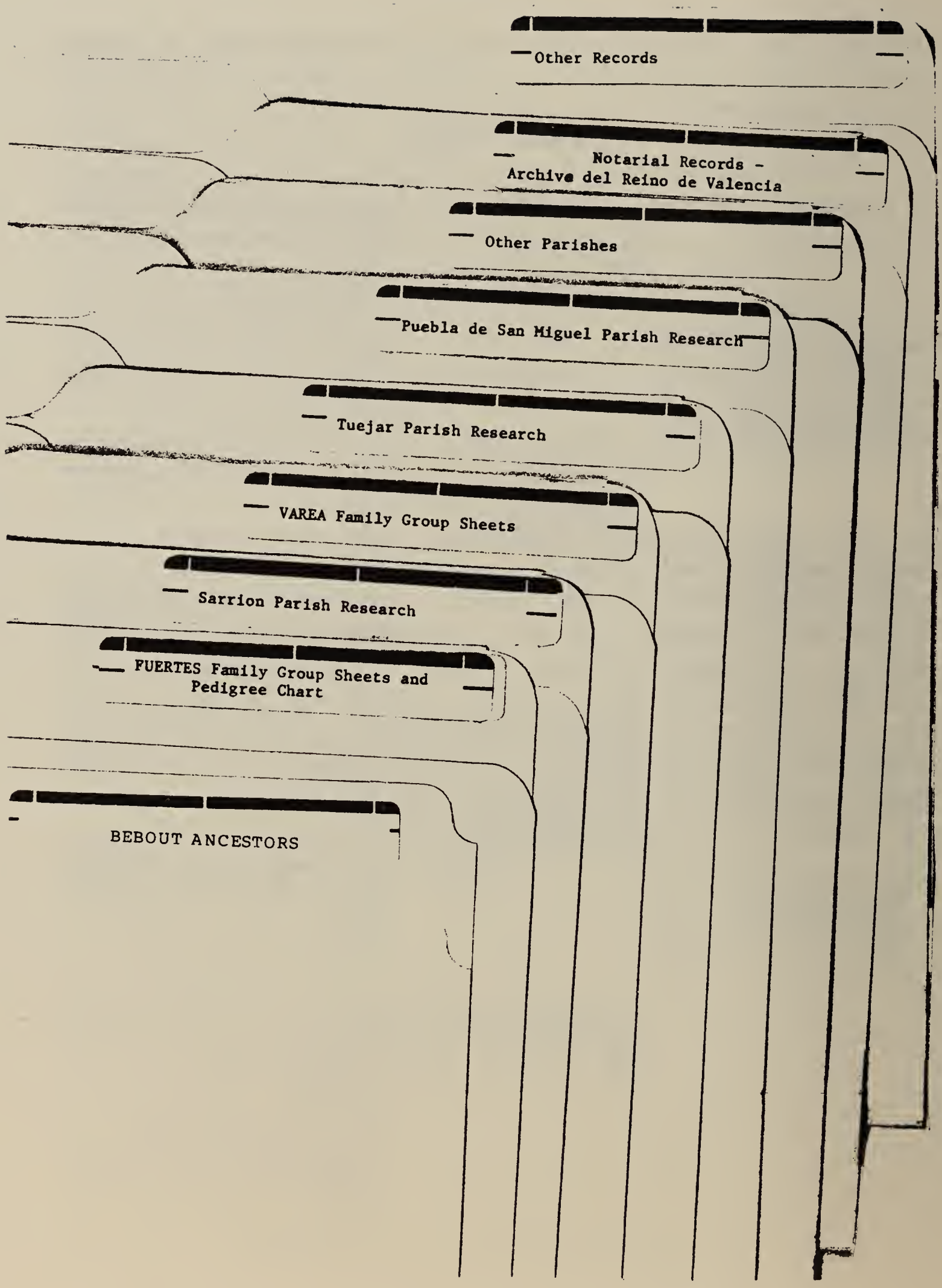

Other Records
Notarial Records -
Archive del Reino de Valencia
Other Parishes
Puebla de San Miguel Parish Research
Tuejar Parish Research
VAREA Family Group Sheets
Sarrion Parish Research
FUERTES Family Group Sheets and
Pedigree Chart
BEBOUT ANCESTORS

TABLA DESCENDENTE DE FERNANDO VII, REY DE ESPAÑA.

32/ Don Fernando VII, Rey de España (1784-1833) = a) 1802, Princesa María Antonia de Nápoles; = b) Inf.ª Isabel de Portugal; = c) 1818, Psa. María-Josefa-Amalia de Sajonia; = d) 1829, Psa. María-Cristina de las dos Sicilias. Reina-Gobernadora de España: 1833-40.

Primera generación:

32/1b. Inf.ª María-Luisa-Isabel (1817-18).

32/2b. Inf.ª N. (n. y f. 1818).

32/3d. Isabel II, Reina de España (1832-1904) = 1846. Infante Francisco de Asís de Borbón, II Duque de Cádiz.

32/4d. Inf.ª María-Luisa-Fernanda (1832-97) = 1846. Príncipe Antonio de Orleans, Duque de Montpensier (Francia).

Segunda generación:

32/3d-1. Inf. Luis (n. f. el mismo día. 1849).

32/3d-2. Inf. Fernando (ídem. 1850).

32/3d-3. Inf.ª Isabel (1851-1931) = 1868, Ppe. Cayetano de las Dos Sicilias, Conde de Girgenti.

32/3d-4. Inf.ª María Cristina (n. f. 1854).

32/3d-5. Hijo nacido muerto (1855).

32/3d-6. Hijo nacido muerto (1856).

32/3d-7. Alfonso XII, Rey de España (1857-1885) = a) 1878. Princesa María de las Mercedes de Orleans-Montpensier; = b) 1879, Archiduquesa María-Cristina de Austria-Teschon, Reina Regente de España de 1885-1902; = x) D.ª Elena Sanz y Martínez de Arrizala (f. 1898).

32/3d-8. María de la Concepción (1859-61), Infanta de España.

32/3d-9. Inf.ª María del Pilar (1862-79).

32/3d-10. Inf.ª María de la Paz (1862-1946) = 1883, Príncipe Luis-Fernando de Baviera.

32/3d-11. Inf.ª Eulalia (1864-1858) = 1886, Ppe. Antonio de Orleans-Montpensier, Duque de Galliera (Francia).

32/3d-12. Inf. Francisco de Asís-Leopoldo (1886, nació y murió).

Tercera generación:

32/3d-7-1b. Inf.ª María de las Mercedes (1880-1904) = 1901, Príncipe Carlos de las Dos Sicilias, Conde de Caserta.

32/3d-7-2b. Inf.ª María-Teresa (1882-1912) = 1906, Ppe. Fernando-María de Baviera, III Duque de Cádiz.

32/3d-7-3b. Alfonso XIII, Rey de España (1886-1941), hijo póstumo = 1906 Ena. de Battenberg, Princesa Real de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda (tomó el nombre de Victoria-Eugenia).

32/3d-7-4x. Don Fernando Sanz y Martínez de Arrizala (1879-19...).

32/3d-7-5x. Don Alfonso Sanz y Martínez de Arrizala (1880-19...) = 19... D.ª X. de Limantour.

32/3d-7-6x. Don Jorge Sanz y Martínez de Arrizala.

Cuarta generación:

32/3d-7-3b-1. Príncipe Alfonso (1907-1938), Ppe. de Asturias hasta 1933, que renuncia a la sucesión y toma el título de Duque de Covadonga = a) 1933 (div. 1937), Edelmira Sampedro-Ocejo y Robato; = b) civ. 1937, Marta Rocafort y Altuzarra.

32/3d-7-3b-2. Inf. Jaime (1908-). Mudo. Renuncia sus derechos al Trono en 1933. Duque de Segovia = a) 1935 (div. 1949), Manuela de Dampierre y de Rúspolo; = b) 1949, civ., Carlota Tiedemann.

32/3d-7-3b-3. Inf.ª Beatriz (1909) = 1935, Alejandro de Torlonia, V Príncipe de Civitella-Cessi (cs).

32/3d-7-3b-4. Hijo nacido muerto (1910).

32/3d-7-3b-5. Inf.ª María-Cristina (1911-) = 1940, Enrique-Eugenio Marone-Cinzano, I Conde de Marone-Cinzano (cs).

32/3d-7-3b-6. Inf. Juan (1913-), Conde de Barcelona, Principe de Asturias 1933-41 = 1935, María de las Mercedes de las Dos Sicilias.

32/3d-7-3b-7. Inf. Gonzalo (1914-1934 acc.).

Quinta generación:

32/3d-7-3b-2a-1. Don Alfonso de Borbón y Dampierre (1936-). No apto a suceder.

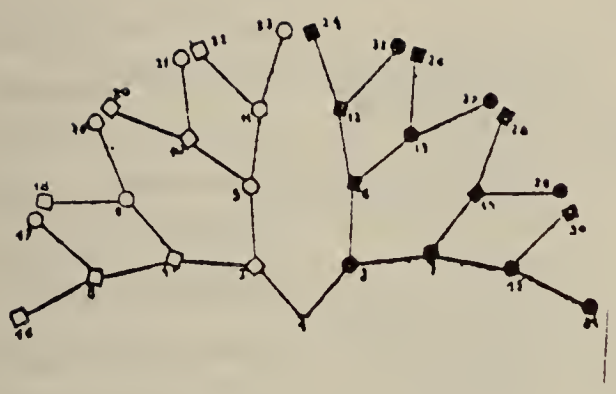
32/3d-7-3b-2a-2. Don Gonzalo de Borbón y Dampierre (1937-). No apto para suceder al Trono.

32/3d-7-3b-6-1. Inf.ª María del Pilar (1936-). Ciega.

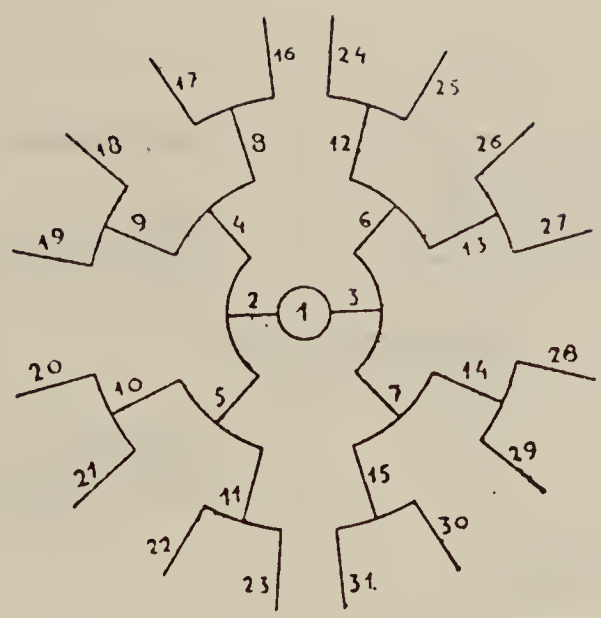
32/3d-7-3b-6-2. Inf. Juan Carlos (1938-), Príncipe de Asturias desde 1941. Prometido (sept. 1951) con la Princesa Sofía de Grecia.

32/3d-7-3b-6-3. Inf.ª Margarita (1939-).

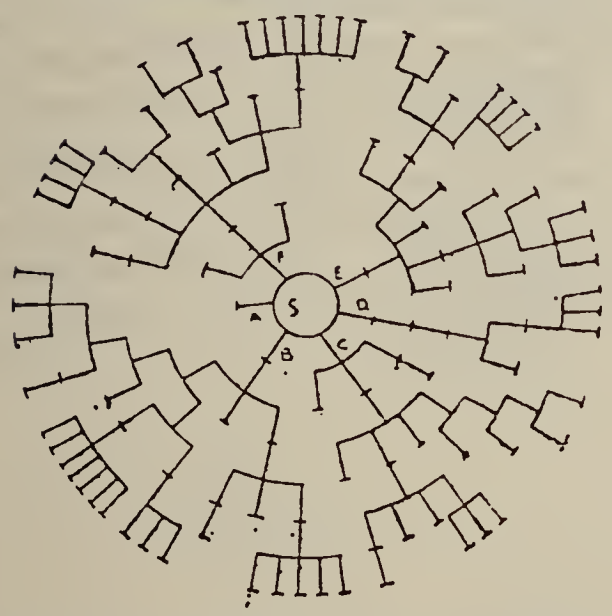
32/3d-7-3b-6-4. Inf. Alfonso (1941-1956 acc.).



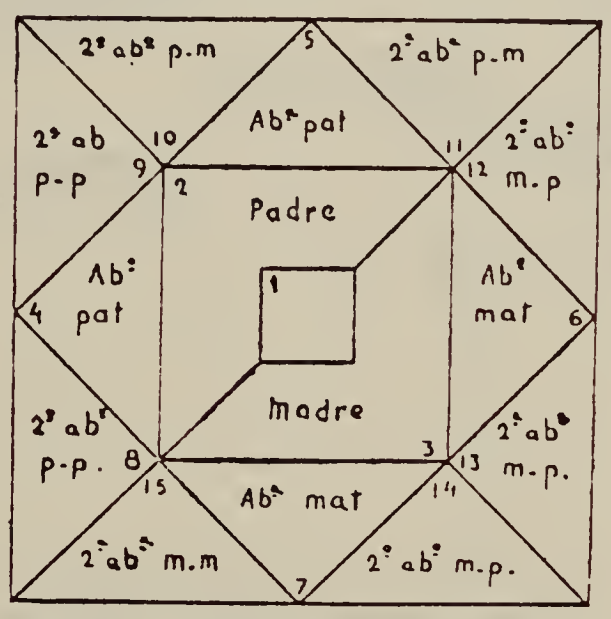
Arbol genealógico en abanico.



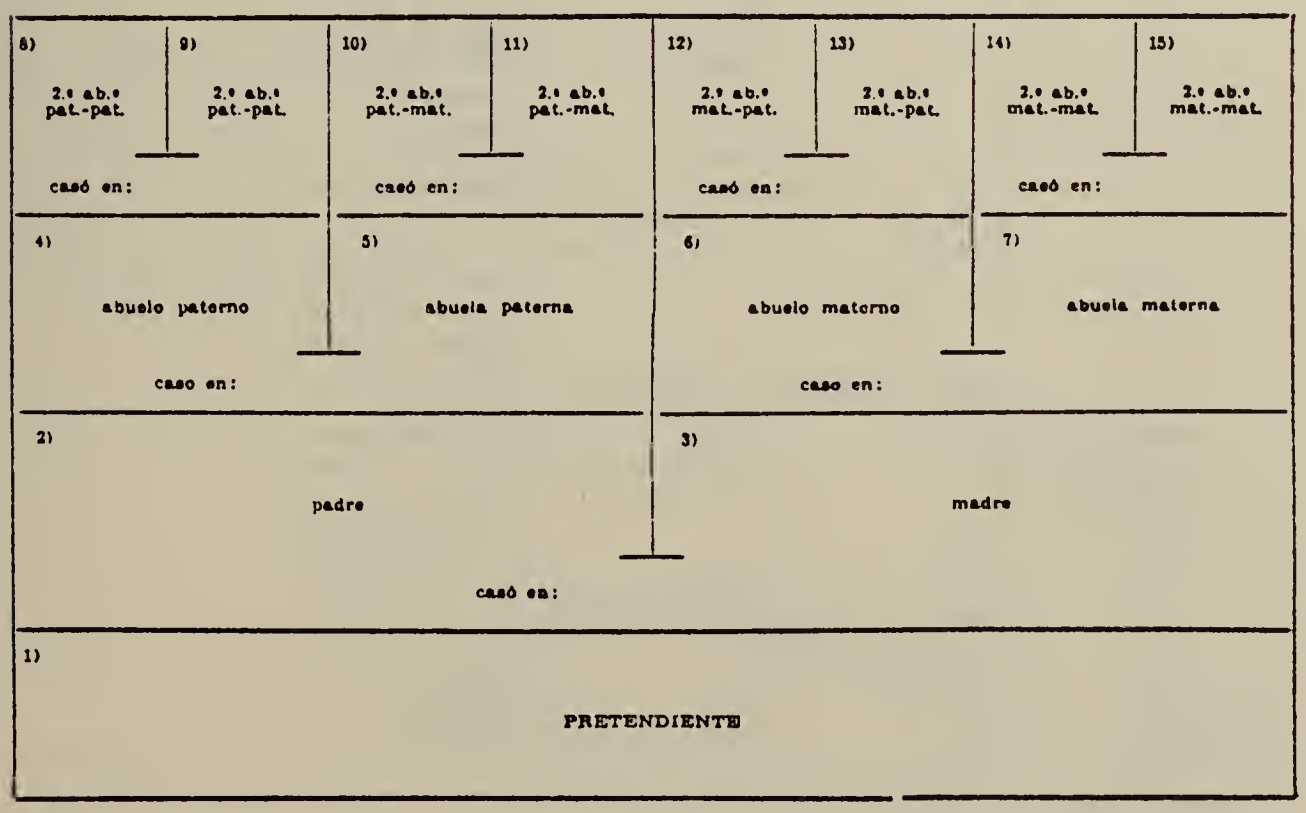
Arbol genealógico circular convergente (abierto).



Arbol genealógico circular divergente (descendencia de S, por sus seis hijos A, B, C, D, E y F).



Arbol genealógico de cuatro generaciones desarrollado sobre un cuadrado.



Cuadro genealógico rectangular.

Figure 3-5

FECHA

NOMBRE Y APELLIDO DEL QUE LO PRESENTE

DIRECCION: CALLE

CIUDAD ESTADO

EL NUMERO UNO EN ESTE CUADRO ES IDENTICO CON EL NUMERO ____ EN EL CUADRO NUMERO ____

AQUI SE PONE EL NOMBRE DEL LIBRO O REGISTRO DE QUE SE SACARON ESTOS DATOS. NAGASE REFERENCIA A LAS PERSONAS POR LOS CORRESPONDIENTES NUMEROS

OTROS DATOS DEBEN ESCRIBIRSE EN EL OTRO LADO

(Este formulario no contiene personales reales)

CUADRO GENEALOGICO

1 Ignacio SOSA
CUANDO NACIO 1 enero de 1934
DONDE NACIO Córdoba, Ver.
CUANDO SE CASO 26 Nov. 195(
CUANDO MURIO
DONDE MURIO

Susana PERALTA
NOMBRE Y APELLIDO DE ESPOSO O ESPOSA.

2 Juan SOSA
CUANDO NACIO 28 julio de 1900
DONDE NACIO Córdoba, Ver.
CUANDO SE CASO 27 Sep. de 1928
CUANDO MURIO
DONDE MURIO

3 Juana PARDO
CUANDO NACIO 18 abril 1904
DONDE NACIO Tapachula, Chis.
CUANDO MURIO
DONDE MURIO

4 José SOSA
CUANDO NACIO 24 de Sept. 1860
DONDE NACIO Orizaba, Ver.
CUANDO SE CASO 22 Oct. 1940
CUANDO MURIO
DONDE MURIO Orizaba, Ver.

5 María DELGADO
CUANDO NACIO 1 febrero 1810
DONDE NACIO Oaxaca, Oax.
CUANDO MURIO 4 Marzo 1903
DONDE MURIO Tomatlán, Ver.

6 Francisco PARDO
CUANDO NACIO 9 mayo 1867
DONDE NACIO Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chis.
CUANDO SE CASO 20 abril 1893
CUANDO MURIO 2 mayo 1952
DONDE MURIO Tapachula, Chis.

7 Alejandro SOLANO
CUANDO NACIO 13 nov. 1886
DONDE NACIO Tapachula, Chis.
CUANDO MURIO
DONDE MURIO

8 Fernando SOSA
CUANDO NACIO 7 enero 1820
DONDE NACIO Orizaba, Ver.
CUANDO SE CASO 3 marzo 1857
CUANDO MURIO 28 enero 1878
DONDE MURIO Orizaba, Ver.

9 Paula PRADO
CUANDO NACIO 4 mayo 1836
DONDE NACIO Matamoros, Tams.
CUANDO MURIO 17 sept. 1914
DONDE MURIO Orizaba, Ver.

10 David DELGADO
CUANDO NACIO 22 de sept. 1840
DONDE NACIO Oaxaca, Oax.
CUANDO SE CASO 4 febrero 1865
CUANDO MURIO 17 julio 1876
DONDE MURIO San Pablo Hitzo, Oax.

11 Pilar FUENTES
CUANDO NACIO 10 mayo 1848
DONDE NACIO Tehuacán, Pue.
CUANDO MURIO 25 julio 1910
DONDE MURIO San Pablo Hitzo, Oax.

12 Marco Antonio PARDO
CUANDO NACIO 10 Marzo 1841
DONDE NACIO Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chis.
CUANDO SE CASO 26 julio 1930
CUANDO MURIO
DONDE MURIO Tuxtla, Gutiérrez, Chis.

13 Sara PERALTA
CUANDO NACIO 12 sept. 1846
DONDE NACIO Campeche, Camp.
CUANDO MURIO 17 Oct. 1919
DONDE MURIO Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chis.

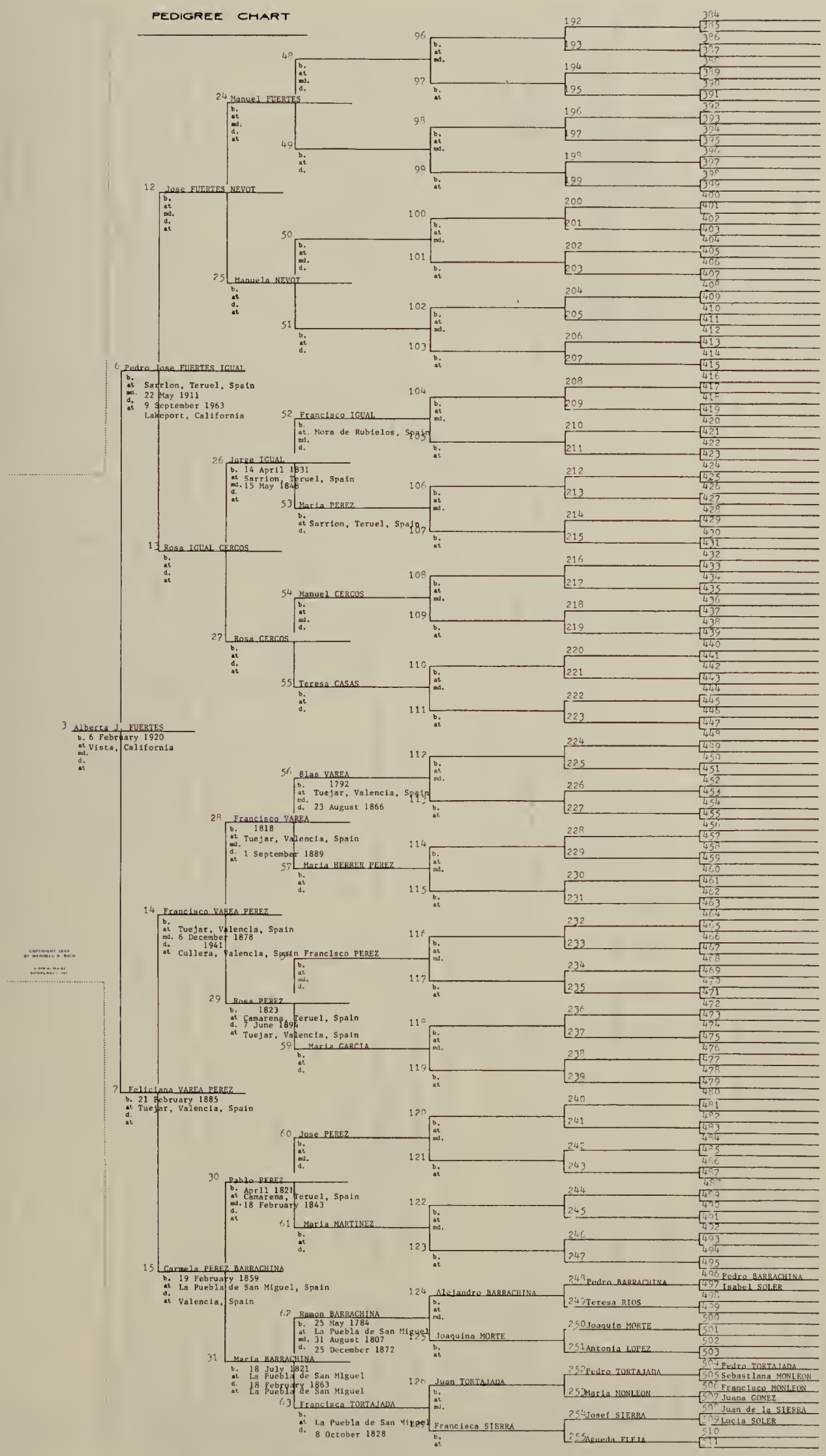
14 Carlos Alberto SOLANO
CUANDO NACIO 30 junio 1861
DONDE NACIO Tapachula, Chis.
CUANDO SE CASO 16 dic. 1885
CUANDO MURIO 17 marzo 1923
DONDE MURIO Puebla, Pue.

15 Rosa María ORTIZ
CUANDO NACIO 4 dic. 1865
DONDE NACIO Puebla, Pue.
CUANDO MURIO 19 octubre 1930
DONDE MURIO Puebla, Pue.

16 Juan José SOSA CUADRO NUMERO 1
17 Irma Celia FRANCO Aparece en cuadro No. 2
Aparece en cuadro No. 3
18 Raul PRADO Aparece en cuadro No. 4
19 Alejandra SANCHEZ Aparece en cuadro No. 5
20 Angel DELGADO Aparece en cuadro No. 6
21 María Carolina CALLEJAS Aparece en cuadro No. 7
22 Francisco FUENTES Aparece en cuadro No. 8
23 María Elena ORTIZ Aparece en cuadro No. 9
24 Lorenzo PARDO Aparece en cuadro No. 10
25 Evangelina TENORIO Aparece en cuadro No. 11
26 Enrique PERALTA Aparece en cuadro No. 12
27 Lourdes MARTINES Aparece en cuadro No. 13
28 Javier SOLANO Aparece en Cuadro No. 14
29 Porfiria FLORES Aparece en cuadro No. 15
30 Ermenegildo ORTIZ Aparece en cuadro No. 16
31 Luisa CENTENO Aparece en cuadro No. 17

Primera generación	Segunda generación	Tercera generación	Cuarta generación
		Isabel II de Borbón.—Reina de España.	Fernando VII.—Rey de España.
			María Cristina de Borbón-Dos Sicilias.
	Alfonso XII de Borbón.—Rey de España.	Francisco de Asís de Borbón.—Infante de España.	Francisco de Paula.— Infante de España.
			Luisa Carlota de las Dos Sicilias. Princesa de España.
ALFONSO XIII Rey de España (1886-1931)		Carlos Fernando de Austria.	Carlos de Austria. Duque de Teschen.
			Enriqueta de Nassau-Weilburgo.
	María Cristina.—Archiduquesa de Austria.	Isabel de Austria.	José de Austria.—Palatino de Hungría.
			María Dorotea de Würtemberg.

Figure 3-6


PEDIGREE CHART
6 Pedro Jose FUERTES IGUAL
b. at Sarrion, Teruel, Spain
md. 22 May 1911
d. at 9 September 1963
Lakeport, California
3 Alberta J. FUERTES
b. 6 February 1920
at Vista, California
md.
d.
at
7 Feliciana VAREA PEREZ
b. 21 February 1885
at Tuejar, Valencia, Spain
d.
at
12 Jose FUERTES NEVOT
24 Manuel FUERTES
25 Manuela NEVOT
13 Rosa IGUAL CERCOS
26 Jorge IGUAL
b. 14 April 1831
at Sarrion, Teruel, Spain
md. 15 May 1848
d.
at
27 Rosa CERCOS
52 Francisco IGUAL
b.
at. Mora de Rubielos, Spain
md.
d.
53 Maria PEREZ
b.
at Sarrion, Teruel, Spain
d.
54 Manuel CERCOS
55 Teresa CASAS
14 Francisco VAREA PEREZ
b.
at Tuejar, Valencia, Spain
md. 6 December 1878
d. 1941
at Cullera, Valencia, Spain
28 Francisco VAREA
b. 1818
at Tuejar, Valencia, Spain
md.
d. 1 September 1889
at
29 Rosa PEREZ
b. 1823
at Camarena, Teruel, Spain
d. 7 June 1894
at Tuejar, Valencia, Spain
56 Blas VAREA
b. 1792
at Tuejar, Valencia, Spain
md.
d. 23 August 1866
57 Maria HERRER PEREZ
58 Francisco PEREZ
59 Maria GARCIA
15 Carmela PEREZ BARRACHINA
b. 19 February 1859
at La Puebla de San Miguel, Spain
d.
at Valencia, Spain
30 Pablo PEREZ
b. April 1821
at Camarena, Teruel, Spain
md. 18 February 1843
d.
at
31 Maria BARRACHINA
b. 18 July 1821
at La Puebla de San Miguel
d. 18 February 1863
at La Puebla de San Miguel
60 Jose PEREZ
61 Maria MARTINEZ
62 Ramon BARRACHINA
b. 25 May 1784
at La Puebla de San Miguel
md. 31 August 1807
d. 25 December 1872
63 Francisca TORTAJADA
b.
at La Puebla de San Miguel
d. 8 October 1828
Alejandro BARRACHINA
Joaquina MORTE
Juan TORTAJADA
Francisca SIERRA
Pedro BARRACHINA
Isabel SOLER
Teresa RIOS
Joaquin MORTE
Antonia LOPEZ
Pedro TORTAJADA
Sebastiana MONLEON
Maria MONLEON
Francisco MONLEON
Juana GOMEZ
Josef SIERRA
Lucia SOLER
Agueda FLEIA
Juan de la SIERRA
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30

PFGS0029SP

ESPOSO Pablo Perez

Fecha de nacimiento April 1821 Lugar Camarena,Teruel,Spain

F. de bautismo de pila _____ Lugar _____

F. de matrimonio 18 February 1843 Lugar La Puebla de San Miguel, Valencia,Spain

F. de defunción _____ Lugar _____

F. de sepelio _____ Lugar _____

PADRE DEL ESPOSO Jose Perez MADRE DEL ESPOSO Maria Martinez

OTRAS ESPOSAS

31

ESPOSA Maria Barrachina

Fecha de nacimiento 18 July 1821 Lugar La Puebla de San Miguel, Valencia,Spain

F. de bautismo de pila _____ Lugar _____

F. de defunción 18 February 1863 Lugar La Puebla de San Miguel, Valencia,Spain

F. de sepelio 19 February 1863 Lugar La Puebla de San Miguel, Valencia,Spain

PADRE DE LA ESPOSA Ramon Barrachina MADRE DE LA ESPOSA Francisca Tortajada

OTROS MARIDOS

Esposo

Esposa

Revisores del Barrio o Rama: 1. 2.

Estaca o Misión

NOMBRE Y DIRECCION DE LA PERSONA QUE PRESENTO ESTA HOJA

REPRESENTANTE DE LA FAMILIA

PARENTESCO ENTRE EL REP. FAM. Y EL ESPOSO

PARENTESCO ENTRE EL REP. FAM. Y LA ESPOSA

INFORMES DE LAS ORDENANZAS DEL TEMPLO

	BAUTISMO (FECHA)	INVESTIDURA (FECHA)	ESPOSA(Fecha y Templo) SELLADA AL ESPOSO
ESPOSO			
ESPOSA			NIÑOS (Fecha y Templo) SELLADOS A LOS PADRES

SEXO M F	HIJOS Anótese cada niño (vivo o muerto) por orden APELLIDO (LETRAS MAYUSCULAS) NOMBRE(S)	CUANDO NACIO DIA MES AÑO	DONDE NACIO CIUDAD	ESTADO PROV. O DEPTO.	PAIS	PRIMERAS NUPCIAS FECHA Y CON QUIEN	FALLECIMIENTO DIA MES AÑO
1. F	Francisca	28 Jan 1844	La Puebla de San Miguel		Spain	Gregorio Pedro	
2. F	Margarita	22 Feb 1845	" " " " "		"		
3. F	Juana	23 June 1846	" " " " "		"		
4. F	Melchora	27 June 1850	" " " " "		"		
5. M	Ramon	26 Feb 1852	" " " " "		"	4 Dec 1876 Josepha Munoz	
6. M	Miguel	6 Sep 1855	" " " " "		"		
7. F	Carmela	19 Feb 1858	" " " " "		"	6 Dec 1878 Francisco Varea Perez	
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							

ANOTE TODOS LOS DATOS EN ESTA FORMA: FECHAS: 14 Abr. 1794

NOMBRES: VASQUEZ, Juan Carlos

LUGARES: La Paz, Costa Rica

Indíquese con una X detrás del número el hijo que sea el antecesor directo del representante de la familia.

HOJA DE GRUPO FAMILIAR

FUENTES DE INFORMACION

OTRAS NUPCIAS

EXPLICACIONES NECESARIAS

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Figure 3-7

ESPOSO: 60 | PEREZ, Jose | Libro | Folio | Otros Comentarios

F. Nacimiento: _____ Lugar: _____

F. Bautismo: _____ Lugar: _____

F. Matrimonio: _____ Lugar: _____

F. Defunción: _____ Lugar: _____

F. Sepelio: _____ Lugar: _____

PADRE ESPOSO: _____ Lugar: _____ MADRE DEL ESPOSO: _____ Lugar: _____

ABUELO PATERNO: _____ Lugar: _____ ABUELA PATERNA: _____ Lugar: _____

ABUELO MATERNO: _____ Lugar: _____ ABUELA MATERNA: _____ Lugar: _____

OTRA(S) ESPOSA(S) DEL ESPOSO: Libro: Folio:

ESPOSA: 61 | MARTINAZ, Maria | Libro | Folio | Otros Comentarios

F. Nacimiento: _____ Lugar: _____

F. Bautismo: _____ Lugar: _____

F. Defunción: _____ Lugar: _____

F. Sepelio: _____ Lugar: _____

PADRE DE ESPOSA: _____ Lugar: _____ MADRE DE LA ESPOSA: _____ Lugar: _____

ABUELO PATERNO: _____ Lugar: _____ ABUELA PATERNA: _____ Lugar: _____

ABUELO MATERNO: _____ Lugar: _____ ABUELA MATERNA: _____ Lugar: _____

OTRO(S) ESPOSO(S) DE LA ESPOSA: Libro: Folio:

Sexo M/F	Hijos (Vivos y Muertos)	Dónde Nació Ciudad/Prov./País	Cuándo Día/Mes/Año	Bautismo Día/Mes/Año	Libro	Folio	Primeras Nupcias Fecha y con quién	Libro	Folio	Cuándo y Dónde murió	Lib.	Fol.
1. M	Pablo	Camarena,Tervel,Spain	Apr 1821				18 Feb 1843 Pueblo de San Miguel	4	38v	Fecha about 1890 Lugar		
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												
6.												
7.												
8.												
9.												
10.												

OBSERVACIONES:

Additional Sources:
1. Family Records in possession of Alberto J. Fuertes
Escondido CA

Figure 3-8

ESPOSO: 60 | PEREZ, Jose | Libro | Folio | Otros Comentarios

F. Nacimiento: _____ Lugar: _____
F. Bautismo: _____ Lugar: _____
F. Matrimonio: _____ Lugar: _____
F. Defunción: _____ Lugar: _____
F. Sepelio: _____ Lugar: _____

PADRE ESPOSO: _____ Lugar: _____ MADRE DEL ESPOSO: _____ Lugar: _____
ABUELO PATERNO: _____ Lugar: _____ ABUELA PATERNA: _____ Lugar: _____
ABUELO MATERNO: _____ Lugar: _____ ABUELA MATERNA: _____ Lugar: _____
OTRA(S) ESPOSA(S) DEL ESPOSO: Libro: Folio:

ESPOSA: 61 | MARTINAZ, Maria | Libro | Folio | Otros Comentarios

F. Nacimiento: _____ Lugar: _____
F. Bautismo: _____ Lugar: _____
F. Defunción: _____ Lugar: _____
F. Sepelio: _____ Lugar: _____

PADRE DE ESPOSA: _____ Lugar: _____ MADRE DE LA ESPOSA: _____ Lugar: _____
ABUELO PATERNO: _____ Lugar: _____ ABUELA PATERNA: _____ Lugar: _____
ABUELO MATERNO: _____ Lugar: _____ ABUELA MATERNA: _____ Lugar: _____
OTRO(S) ESPOSO(S) DE LA ESPOSA: Libro: Folio:

Sexo M/F	Hijos (Vivos y Muertos)	Dónde Nació Ciudad/Prov./País	Cuándo Día/Mes/Año	Bautismo Día/Mes/Año	Libro	Folio	Primeras Nupcias Fecha y con quién	Libro	Folio	Cuándo y Dónde murió	Lib.	Fol.
1. M	Pablo	Camarena,Tervel,Spain	May 1822				18 Feb 1843 Puebla de San Migue	4	38v	Fecha about 1890 Lugar		
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												
6.												
7.												
8.												
9.												
10.												

OBSERVACIONES:

Additional Sources:
1. Family Records in Possession of Alberta J. Fuertes Escondido CA
2. Military Service Record of #1, Archive General Militar de Segovia

The birthdate of # in his military record was May 1822. Family tradition fixed it as Apr 1821

Figure 3-9

CHAPTER 4 DETERMINING OBJECTIVES AND STARTING WORK IN ORIGINAL SOURCES

Before beginning the dual process of determining objectives and starting work in original source materials, recall the theme of the introduction: The family historian seeks to find out all he can about a specific group of people--his Hispanic ancestors--and recreate their lives, as much as is possible from the original records. In doing this the researcher should remember these are people who lived, loved, toiled, and died much in the same way that we do now. With this in mind, the researcher should strive to create a family history that is more than a genealogical pedigree. It should be fleshed out with additional details beyond mere dates and places. By consulting a broader variety of record sources, a richer, more meaningful family history can be compiled.

As in any endeavor, success in compiling a family history is based on establishing objectives and following through to accomplish them. The process of determining objectives in family history research will be divided into three types of analysis: People Analysis, Locality Analysis, and Records Analysis.

PEOPLE ANALYSIS

To accomplish the first of these, an analysis of his ancestors as real individual people, the researcher should take the pedigree chart he has filled out with

information found in his preliminary survey, and for each of the ancestors appearing on this chart, ask--and where possible, answer--a long series of questions. The questions, and answers where available, should be written in the first column of the Analysis Sheet. Figure 4-1 shows all three Analyses: People, Record, and Locality (combined in a single sheet), for Martin Gonzalez Trillo, a native-born Spaniard, who immigrated to the United States in the last century. This concrete example will help to clarify the principles of analysis outlined below. Note how these analyses determine the objectives for the research and indicate points where research can be started.

All of the following questions should be asked for each ancestor, along with any others which might relate to his specific life circumstances. Begin with basic questions: When did he live? Who were his parents? Where did he live? What was his occupation? To these can be added a wide variety of more specific questions: Did he serve in the military? If so, when? Did he join any particular social group? What was the social class from which he came? Whom did he marry? Did he marry more than once? Did he travel far from his place of birth? What kind of education did he pursue? Did he own land? Did he have a trade which he would have learned by apprenticeship? All of these questions, and many more, can be asked about the life of each individual. The frame of mind with which the researcher approaches these questions is very important. Remember that these ancestors were real people, and ask the kinds of questions that one would ask if personally interviewing each ancestor.

Questions should also be asked about the ancestor's brothers and sisters. Perhaps a brother or sister did something exceptional which makes that member of the family stand out more than the direct-line ancestor. For example, in many cases a brother might have become a priest and, due to greater mobility within the church structure, might have

achieved at least regional renown.

Beyond these specific questions about the individual and his immediate family, the researcher should look at the broad historical context in which the ancestor lived. Was there any event such as a war, drought, revolution, or social upheaval which might have had a particular impact upon the ancestor's life? To be able to answer this last question, the researcher may need to acquire a better understanding of the history of the country from which his ancestors came. This can be gained by reading some of the many histories available even in local libraries concerning Hispanic countries and their regional areas. Such broad reading should be supplemented with local or specific time-period histories.

The researcher should write down each of these people analysis questions with the answers, where possible, and then keep this written list handy for use in the analyses outlined below. Eventually, he should file a copy in the permanent file containing information about that particular ancestor as a guide for future research. As new information is obtained, the researcher may also ask additional questions and/or answer questions already asked.

LOCALITY ANALYSIS

Locality Analysis plays an essential part in determining the objectives for family history research. It may be done as soon as a specific place of origin is identified, and, of course, must be completed before step two of the records analysis can be completed.

Locality Analysis involves two processes. The first is to locate the exact place or places from which one's ancestors came. (This is, in effect, an answer to one of the initial questions asked in the People Analysis: Where did the ancestor live?) The second goal of Locality Analysis is to learn as much about

that particular place as one can. This includes not only the physical location and the geographical features of the place, but, to better understand the life of the ancestor, also requires a knowledge of its history and physical appearance.

There are five major categories of books that can be valuable in completing a locality analysis:

1. Atlases. Individual atlases exist for most Hispanic countries. Typical of these is one for Mexico, Nuevo Atlas Porrua de la Republica Mexicana, by Editorial Porrua, (Mexico, D.F. 1980), available in many local libraries. This small volume contains maps of each state, historical maps, and a general country-wide index, as well as various geographical entity lists.

Another useful geographical tool for the Latin American genealogist will be the Index to the Map of Hispanic America, published by the American Geographical Society. (Washington: 1945). As this is an index to a collection of maps, scale 1:1,000,000, it will generally only be found in a large public or university library. It covers the following countries in great detail:

1. Mexico
2. British Honduras
3. Costa Rica
4. El Salvador
5. Guatemala
6. Honduras
7. Nicaragua
8. Panama
9. Bahamas
10. Cuba
11. Dominican Republic
12. Haiti
13. Jamaica
14. Lesser Antilles
15. Puerto Rico
16. Argentina
17. Bolivia
18. Brazil
19. Chile
20. Colombia
21. Ecuador
22. The Guianas
23. Paraguay
24. Peru
25. Uruguay
26. Venezuela

Also of value are the United States Army Map Service Select Series for many of these countries. Any place, no matter how small, will appear on these detailed maps (scale 1:50,000). Spain (Series numbers 7781-7787), for example, is covered by over 100 maps. Unfortunately, these maps have no direct index, and locating places can only be accomplished by using latitude and longitude references in the gazetteers published by the U. S. Office of Geography. (See the following section on geographical dictionaries.)

There are several atlases available for Spain, and any library of substantial size will have one of these. The most available atlas for the genealogist is the Nuevo atlas de España (Aguilar: Madrid, 1961) particularly valuable for the alphabetical index of place names contained at the back of the single volume. In 1979, this same publishing house issued a superior sixteen-volume Atlas Grafico de España which also includes a country-wide index. Atlas Nacional de España, a less widely distributed but superior atlas, both in the detail of its maps and in the extensiveness of its index, was published in 1965 by the Instituto geografico y catastral in Madrid. This atlas is actually a box full of separate maps covering all of Spain, and a small book that is an index of all place names which appear on the maps.

2. Geographical dictionaries. These vary in size, from one and two volume dictionaries to large series containing sixteen to twenty volumes. In the United States, those covering Hispanic countries are generally found in large public or university libraries which have map collections. Nearly every country has at least one such dictionary, although these can vary dramatically in the amount of detail they contain. These are most helpful in locating a particular town, and usually provide a brief description of the town, or other geographical unit. These descriptions, as well as individual place name entries, can be used to

identify the larger geographical unit (where records would usualy be found) to which a smaller unit belongs, whose name is the only one the family remembers. Figure 4-2, a page from the Diccionario geografico del Salvador, and Figure 4-3, a page from Volume I of the Diccionario geografico de Guatemala, illustrate this principle, showing the sub-canton divisions in El Salvador and the caserios of Guatemala.

For Spain, the best geographical dictionary available is that published by Pascual Madoz in the middle part of the nineteenth century. Since it antedates many of the changes that have taken place in modern Spain, it can be of particular assistance in locating towns which may now have changed names or entirely disappeared. Its detailed descriptions of even the smallest villages in Spain can be very valuable, not only in locating a particular place, but also in learning about the town from which one's ancestors came.

3. Gazetteers. Gazetteers are long lists of place names with a minimal amount of information to identify and locate each particular place. Since many of these gazetteers list geographical subdivisions smaller than the parish, and other features such as rivers and mountains, they can be of great help when the particular place to be located does not appear in atlases or geographical dictionaries availa to the researcher. Gazetteers, such as the United States Board on Geographical Names Gazetteer, prepared by the Office of Geography of the Department of the Interior, are frequently more readily obtained in the United States than local geographical dictionaries and detailed atlases of Hispanic ountries.

The Hispanic countries covered by the U. S. Board on Geographical Names series and their numbers in that series are:

Argentina, 103
Bolivia, 4
Brazil, 71
Chile, 6
Costa Rica, 7
Cuba, 30
Dominican Republic, 33
Ecuador, 36
El Salvador, 26
Guatemala, 94
Hondurus, 27
Mexico, 15
Nicaragua, 10
Panama, 110
Paraguay, 35
Puerto Rico, 38
Spain and Andorra, 51
Spanish Sahara, 108
Uruguay, 21
Venezuela, 56

The Revista del Instituto Genealogico e Historico Latinoamericano should also be checked, especially for Mexico, because the Instituto was, at the time of the publication of this book, preparing a place names list, including many ranchos and other small places, and had published a Mexican Church Directory.

4. Ecclesiastical guides and directories. Many Catholic dioceses, or in some cases national church offices serving several dioceses, publish directories listing the various parishes, seminaries, and convents which make up the diocese. These directories always include names of local parishes and the priests who serve there. They also may contain maps and other aids, and interesting and pertinent information about local history, including even local jurisdictional changes. If one believes that the name given is an ecclesiastical subdivision, especially a parish, then these ecclesiastical guides can be particularly valuable.

5. Local histories. As the name implies, these are histories that deal entirely with a particular town or region. Obviously, they are of no value in helping to locate exact places, but can be extremely valuable in helping to understand the history of that locality, and especially to trace its jurisdictional changes.

There are several types of local histories. While the most traditional form is the history of a

specific town or region, one should also look for ethnic histories and for histories of families whose stories may be deeply entwined with a particular town or region. One excellent example of this is The Almadas and Alamos, 1783-1867 by Albert Stagg (University of Arizona Press: Tucson, Arizona), which traces the history of the Almada family and its dominant role in the history of Alamos, Sonora, Mexico.

Two good examples of the many ethnic local histories resulting from recent interest in ethnic studies are Fresno's Hispanic Heritage by Alex M. Zaragoza (Fresno: San Diego Federal Savings and Loan, 1980), and Nuestras Raices, the Mexican Community in the Central San Joaquin Valley by Lea Ybarra (Fresno: La Raza Studies Teach Project, C.S.U.F., 1980.). Both deal in detail with the history of the Hispanic community in Fresno, California.

Even local entities, such as clubs and churches, may have published local histories. For example, The Story of a Parish (Anaheim, California: St. Boniface Parish, 1961.)--the history of St. Boniface parish in Anaheim, California--tells the story and the history of both the parish and of Anaheim, and it also gives extensive genealogical data on the parishioners. A visit or a letter to the local library in the area where one is searching may yield one of these treasures of information.

RECORDS ANALYSIS

The records analysis is a two step process which brings the People and Locality Analyses into focus and points out the directions that the researcher needs to take:

1. What records might this ancestor have generated?

Look now at the many questions that were asked in the People Analysis section. Each of these

questions may indicate some type of record in which the ancestor may have appeared. For the beginning researcher it will be helpful to review Chapters Nine through Sixteen on specific record types, so as to develop ideas as to the types of records that may exist. Then review the list of questions and answers from the People Analysis and write down what type of record each activity might have generated. For example, was the ancestor baptized in the Catholic Church? If the answer is yes, then there should be a baptismal record. What was his occupation? If he were a baker, there may have been special licenses for a baker, or if he were a carpenter, it is possible there could be records indicating that he had done work for the local parish or the city hall. If he were a member of a local cofradia (social unit), his name may appear in the membership lists, and he may have also been an officer. If he attended a university, then there may be university records that should be examined. Did he serve in the military? In that case the archives which contain military records should be searched.

As the beginning researcher reviews Chapters Nine through Sixteen, he will undoubtedly think of new questions to ask in the People Analysis, and of more potential records that may have been generated. If the person lived during the last half of the nineteenth century, he is almost certain to appear in the civil registers which began in most Hispanic countries between 1860 and 1880. Did he own land, make a will, or become involved in some type of legal process? If so, then there may be notarial records available. Would he have lived in the United States between 1850 and 1910 when the censuses were taken, for which state and regional indexes are available? Did he live in a Mexican frontier area? If so, he may appear in military records or a census from the Spanish colonial period and even later. He may also appear in municipal or state census records. Did he live in Spain or one of her colonies before 1832? If so, he may appear in Inquisition records.

Diocesan archives also prompt a wide variety of potential questions. Was the person your ancestor married related to him within the fourth degree of consanguinity; that is, were they more closely related than third cousins? Were there any other unusual circumstances about his marriage which might have required special permission to marry? Did he pay any special taxes to the Church, or make special grants in his will? Was his brother a priest or his sister a nun? If so, there may be records about the family in Church administrative records. The municipal archives may contain civil registers from as far back as the year 1840. In addition, there may be tax records where most people will be listed. There may be special licenses, such as those for sellers of coal. If he were a professional involved in government service, a student of a university, an author, an artist, or a carpenter or engaged in some other specific trade, there may be a wide variety of materials available. Of course, if he were a member of the nobility, then there is an even greater selection of records that may be consulted.

Did he travel? Did he take out a passport? Was he on a ship that went to another country? Why did he emigrate? He may have been recruited or conscripted to colonize, as were many others, not only from Spain to the American colonies, but also from older settled areas to frontier areas within each colony. Questions like these will come to mind as the researcher reviews Chapters Nine through Sixteen, while he does the People and Records Analyses and as he continues to do his research.

Each question, even about a minute aspect of a person's life, will usually indicate some information that, given the right circumstances, might have been recorded. Through this process the researcher should then be able to identify and list a wide variety of record types he might possibly search, for specific

facts about each ancestor.

2. What records are available for a particular locality?

By considering what records each event in the People Analysis may have generated, a list of potential records has now been made. After identifying the particular locality of ancestral origin through the process of Locality Analysis, the question then becomes, are any or all of these types of records available for the locality from which the ancestor came? Frequently the answer to this question can only be had by actually going, or at least writing, to the local archives in a particular area. There are, however, certain research tools that can assist the researcher in determining what types of records may be available in a particular locality.

Locating Parish Records

In determining what records are available, the first question should be whether or not there are Catholic parish records available for the locality. The researcher may find he is able to spend all his available research time and resources for a long period solely making use of these records. Because parish records are the primary source of genealogical research in Hispanic countries, determining whether or not they are available for a particular locality during the years in which the ancestor lived is very important.

The first resource for determining what parish records are available in Spain is the 1954 Guia de la Iglesia en España and supplements for 1955 through 1957 (Madrid: Oficina de Estadistica) discussed in Chapter Nineteen , Section I-c.

For those researching in countries other than Spain, the first step--and for those researching in Spain, the second step--in ascertaining what records

exist in a particular parish is to consult the International Genealogical Library Catalog, the computer catalog of records available at the Mormon Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Mormon church has an ongoing program of microfilming original records throughout the world. In some countries, such as Mexico and Argentina, and in parts of Spain, a large number of Catholic parishes have had their records filmed. Copies of those records can be ordered on film for a small cost at the LDS Branch Genealogical Libraries found in local LDS Churches in many parts of the world, where microfiche copy of the International Genealogical Library Catalog can also be consulted. For Mexican and Guatemalan records, the University of Utah Press in Salt Lake City, Utah, has published books in a series called Finding Aids to the Microfilmed Manuscript Collection of the Genealogical Society of Utah, which list and index all vital records for those countries in the Genealogical Society collection. Also check for regional articles giving such information. For example, for those interested in northwestern Mexico, the article entitled "The Archives of Northwestern Mexico," Latin American and Iberian Family and Local History, Vol. 9, World Conference on Records, offers an excellent analysis of available records, and gives a detailed parish-by-parish list of published and unpublished records available in the United States and Mexico for these important areas. Two periodicals are of particular importance in locating good regional information: The Spanish American Genealogist, published since 1971 by the Augustan Society, Torrance, California; and Revista del Instituto Genealogico e Historico Latinoamerican, published since 1980 in microfiche only by the Institute of that name. Both contain excellent scholarly material in both English and Spanish.

The mere fact that a parish does not appear in any of the sources listed so far does not mean records are not available. At this point a letter should be sent to the priest of such a parish, asking for a

specific entry (a process which is discussed in Chapter Five, to ascertain if any pertinent records exist in the parish. A follow-up letter can ask what time period the available records cover. An address for a parish can usually be obtained from an ecclesiastical guide to the country or diocesis in which the parish is located. As a last step, if records are not found in the parish, a letter should be sent to the diocesan archives, inquiring if they have any records for that parish.

Locating Non-parish records

Identifying and locating non-parish records is not as easy a task. For these records there are four possible places to begin:

A. The International Genealogical Library Catalog discussed above, lists many non-parish records and indexes of record collections which are available through the Salt Lake LDS Genealogical Library and its branches.

B. The Principal Resources papers, Series H for Latin America, published for the following countries by the Mormon Church, offer good lists of records available, and general (even specific in some cases) comments as to where they may be found:

Series H, no. 1.
Major Genealogical Record Sources in Guatemala
PRGS0750 (English) and PRGS0750SP (Spanish)

Series H, no. 2.
Major Genealogical Record Sources in Mexico
PRGS0717 (English) and PRGS0717SP (Spanish)

Series H, no. 3.
Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Costa Rica
PRGS1039SP

Series H, no. 4.
Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Chile
PRGS104ASP

Series H, no. 5.
Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Panama
PRGS1072SP

Series H, no. 6.
Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Uruguay
PRGS1083SP

Series H, no. 7.
Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Argentina
PRGS1095SP

Series H, no. 8.
Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Honduras
PRGS1221SP

Series H, no. 9.
Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en El Salvador
PRGS1232SP

Series H, no. 10.
Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Nicaragua
PRGS1243SP

Series H, no. 11.
Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Venezuela
PRGS1254SP

Series H, no. 12.
Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Colombia
PRGS1378SP

Series H, no. 13.
Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Ecuador
PRGS1389SP

Series H, no. 14.
Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Peru
PRGS139ASP

Series H, no. 15.
Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Bolivia
PRGS1447SP

Series H, no. 16.
Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Paraguay
PRGS147ASP

Series H, no. 17.
Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Puerto Rico
PRGS1480SP

Series H, no. 20.
Basic Portugese Paleography
PRGS1549

These papers will only serve as a stepping stone for identifying where to go or write in order to find if certain records exist for a specific locality. They are available on microfiche at most LDS Branch Libraries, or may be purchased by writing to the Genealogical Department, 50 East North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84150. (In ordering, refer to

the PRGS number listed above.)

C. Una Guia Genealogico-Historica de Latino America by Lyman Platt offers both general descriptions and specific identification of records existing in a particular locality, depending upon the type of record, and the Latin American country involved.

D. The periodicals, The Spanish American Genealogist and Revista del Instituto de Genealogia e Historia Latinoamericana, are also continually growing sources of information on non-parish records.

E. Guides to specific archives and/or individual countries exist for many Hispanic countries and archives. Many archives, such as the Archivo General de la Nacion in Mexico City, publish exchange guides in book or periodical form, as well as indexes to specific sections of their archives. An example of a general guide to all archives in a country was that published in 1972 for Spain by the Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia, Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas (Madrid), as a two-volume series called Censo-Guía de Archivos Españoles. The information contained in these volumes is very valuable for those archives that are listed, but unfortunately it is incomplete for many of the provinces of Spain, which is usually true of such guides. In spite of this fact, gratitude is owed for the work which goes into compiling such books. If the researcher is fortunate enough to find his locality listed in such a book, he will have a much better idea of what is available for it.

Page 680 of the Censo-Guía de Archivos Españoles is reproduced in Figure 4-4 to show the variety of records that can be found for a single locality. Records for each of the various archives which appear there are discussed in detail in Chapters Nine through Sixteen, and in Chapter Eighteen. A researcher interested in Coín, Malaga, Spain, would review this

list as part of the records analysis to identify the types of records that are available in Coin. For example, the early civil registers from 1841 to 1865 may be the only source for birth or marriage records, as many Spanish parish archives were destroyed in that area during the Civil War. (Note that the 1960 Guia de la Iglesia indicates there are four parishes in Coin, so the list of archives on page 680 of the Censo-guia is incomplete.) If it is known from the People Analysis that the ancestor served in the military, the first item under the ayuntamiento (City Hall) archives expedientes de quinta will be very significant, as these are military draft records and will contain individual names of those going into military service or other information of genealogical import. The local neighborhood census (padron vecinal) would also be of great interest. The Archivo Historico and the Archivo Notarial are the repositories for the notarial records, and depending on the status of the family, there could be a wide variety of valuable genealogical materials in these two archives, as discussed in Chapter Twelve. Also of interest would be court records and various tax records contained in these local archives.

In cases where no information is available about archives or records for a locality, the researcher, in doing his Records Analysis, must correspond with the various archives in the area, or visit them in an attempt to ascertain what types of records are available. In many cases, in small localities where there are no trained archivists, even corresponding with the archives will not produce satisfactory results as to what types of records exist, and a trip, either by the researcher or by a paid professional genealogist, will be necessary to ascertain what records are available.

In addition to the records that appear in local archives, the researcher should be aware that many local records have been transferred to central provincial archives. In the case of Coin referred to

in Figure 4-4, the parish records have now all been transferred to a central diocesan archives in the capital city of Malaga. In the province of Sonora, Mexico, many of the notarial records have been sent to the Archivo Historico Estatal in Hermosillo. One should always, therefore, search provincial and regional archives for information of a local nature.

The major national archives of the country where one is researching should also be checked, since it may have materials relating to the particular ancestor or his locality. There will be no Inquisition records available in a town such as Tuejar in Valencia, Spain, or even in the regional archives in Valencia. There is, however, information about members and victims of the Inquisition who lived in Tuejar in the Archivo Historico Nacional in Madrid, Spain. The same would be true for national census records, for most military records, for records of military fraternal orders, and for any other type of national organizations where the records would have originally been centralized. Many local census records are to be found filed in national archives. For example, early military census records for Tucson, Arizona are found in the Archives of the Indies in Seville, Spain. Early California censuses and descriptions of early colonizing expeditions are to be found in the Archivo General de la Nacion in Mexico City. For this reason, the researcher should always take care to consult these national archives for both the ancestral surname and the locality, since either one may yield infomation about the family. Many indexes to national collections of records will be arranged with both name and locality indexes, so the process of searching in the indexes of national archives may be the beginning point of the research process.

Libraries and archives in the United states should also be checked for records dealing with the particular locality or family, especially those in the southwest where there is great interest in Hispanic Culture,

such as the University of Texas, the University of Arizona, and the Bancroft Library at the University of California in Berkeley. Before spending large sums of money traveling, any researcher should definitely check the card catalog of the library of the LDS Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City, Utah. This can be done by consulting a microfiche copy of the catalog, known as the International Genealogy Library Catalog (IGLC), found in all branch libraries of that institution, as discussed in Chapter 2. This is important, since many original records of Hispanic countries have recently been microfilmed. In addition, other libraries connected with universities in California, Arizona, Texas, and Florida have also filmed original Hispanic records. A review of periodicals and bibliographies concerning one's particular country or locality of research should yield important information about sources for copies of original records.

LOCALITY AND RECORDS ANALYSES PRACTICE SITUATIONS

The following examples, taken from real research situations, will help familiarize the researcher in the use of the tools of Locality and Records Analyses. If the reader can locate each of the reference works mentioned in his own local library or in a nearby university library, repeating the detailed research steps outlined below will help him to develop skill in using the various sources discussed here and throughout this book.

> Situation #1: Jeri Bebout, in doing her research as discussed in the last chapter, found that her great-grandmother came from a town called Puebla de San Miguel. While she assumed that town was to be found in the province of Valencia near the town of Tuejar in which her grandmother was born, it was necessary to verify that assumption.

Analysis #1: Jeri turned to the Aguilar Atlas

of Spain and found Puebla de San Miguel listed on page 436 in the index, with a reference to page 293, section D21. Upon turning to page 293, she saw that Puebla de San Miguel is a town in the province of Valencia, but in a portion of Valencia that is an enclave surrounded by the provinces of Teruel and Cuenca. The maps in the Atlas indicate that it is a region of low-lying mountains containing a minor mountain range known as the Tortajadas just south of Puebla de San Miguel (See Figure 4-5.) It is about 30 kilometers northwest of Tuejar, and is in a region with very little population. At this point Jeri had completed the first purpose of the locality analysis--to locate and identify the exact place from which her ancestors had come.

She now continued checking the geographical reference tools to learn more about the town from which her ancestors came. There was no need to check the gazetteers, since they would not provide any additional information that the atlas had not given her. She did, however, check the Guía de la Iglesia en España-(Supplemento de 1957) and found the following listing on page 244: "Puebla de San Miguel, population 364, in the arciprestazgo of Ademuz, diocesis of Segorbe, in the provincia of Valencia." Jeri then checked the 1960 Guía de la Iglesia in the diocesis of Segorbe and learned that this diocese was erected in the sixteenth century and covered portions of the civil provinces of Castellon, Valencia, Teruel, and Cuenca, and is today a co-diocese with the much larger town of Castellon de la Plana. Under the arciprestazgo of Ademuz appeared the parish of Puebla de San Miguel with 321 inhabitants. Jeri noted with interest, but also some dismay, that the population had decreased by about twenty percent in the three years which had passed between the two Guías de la Iglesia. Jeri then found a set of the Madoz geographical dictionaries and there looked up the entry for Puebla de San Miguel, as reproduced in Figure 4-5. With the help of a dictionary, and a friend who knew more Spanish than Jeri, she was able to translate the Madoz entry, also

appearing in Fig. 4-5.

Jeri also wrote to the Archivo del Reino de Valencia and to the secretaries of the towns of Tuejar and Puebla de San Miguel, asking if local histories were available for these towns. The Archivo del Reino de Valencia wrote back indicating that there were no histories for either of these towns, although an original document was listed in the archival index, signed by King Fernando, which granted special status to Tuejar. Puebla de San Miguel did not appear in their catalog. No one answered from Puebla de San Miguel, but the secretary of the ayuntamiento (city hall) in Tuejar wrote back indicating that a history of that town had been published and was available for 200 pesetas (see Figure 4-6). At this point Jeri had completed the locality analysis for these towns and, having learned quite a bit about both, was now prepared to complete a records analysis and then begin research.

The Guia de la Iglesia was checked to complete the records analysis. Under the arciprestazgo of Ademuz, Puebla de San Miguel appeared on pages 628-629 of the 1954 volume, as reproduced in Figure 4-7. The Guia shows the records from Puebla de San Miguel are preserved from 1658 to the present. While not as old as many archives, considering the fact that many of the other parish archives in the area were apparently destroyed in the Civil War, this is most fortunate.

Jeri found no entries for Puebla de San Miguel in the Censo-Guía de Archivos Españoles. By letter, she learned that the Civil Registers and municipal records in Tuejar and Puebla de San Miguel had been destroyed during the Civil War. She determined by reading the list of notaries published in the author's article on notarial records in the 1982 Spanish American Genealogist that the closest notaries to these towns were in Ademuz and Chelva. She wrote to these notaries.

Situation #2: Family tradition of the Canelo family of Argentina indicated that their ancestors had come from a town in Spain called Manzaneda de Cabrera in the diocese of Leon. Nothing more was known about the town or its location.

Analysis #2: The Canelo family had greater difficulty in locating Manzaneda de Cabrera than Jeri had in locating Puebla de San Miguel. In a library in Buenos Aires they found both the Aguilar atlas and the atlas published by the Instituto Geografico y Catastrense in Madrid. They searched the indices of both of these atlases and were unable to find Manzaneda de Cabrera. In each, there were several Manzanedas listed and a wide variety of Cabreras which were rivers, islands, and mountain ranges from throughout Spain (see Figure 4-8). Unfortunately, there was no way of being sure that one of these Manzanedas was in reality their Manzaneda de Cabrera, even though one did appear in the general region of a mountain range by the name of Cabrera and another near a river by that name. In the library they found a book for the diocese of Leon which showed that two of the Manzanedas listed in the atlases did appear in Leon, but these were Manzaneda de Omana and Manzaneda de Torrio (see Figure 4-8). Finally, in a second library they found a copy of the Guía de la Iglesia en España, suplemento de 1957 and with the hope that Manzaneda de Cabrera might be a parish, they looked in the list of parishes. Manzaneda de Cabrera did appear on page 215 of the Guía de la Iglesia. It was listed as Manzaneda de Cabrera with a population of 181, in the arciprestazgo of Cabrera Alta, in the diocesis of Astorga, and in the province of Leon. The location of Manzaneda de Cabrera in the adjacent diocese of Astorga explained why the town did not appear in the diocese of Leon. (In looking for a locality that is an ecclesiastical division, care has to be exercised because all of the civil provinces that have the same name as the dioceses are not coterminous; that is, the boundaries of the provinces or states are

not always the same as those of the dioceses.)

Having found the name of the diocese, the Canelo family then looked for an ecclesiastical guide to the diocese of Astorga and were able to locate one in the library. In the Guía de la diocesis de Astorga under the arciprestazgo of Cabrera, on page 61, Manzaneda de Cabrera appeared, as in Figure 4-9. In addition, on page 59, there was a map of the arciprestazgo of Cabrera which would be of great value in researching in the area, since it listed many of the small towns and units that made up the various parishes. For example, under Manzaneda de Cabrera appeared the following villages: Villar de Monte, Pozos, Cunas, and Quintanilla de Yuso. Also of interest was the name and address of the parish priest. Since five years had passed, it was possible that that priest would not still be serving, but the address was clearly given, enabling the Canelo family to write asking for information about their ancestors in Manzaneda de Cabrera. The family was unable to find a copy of the Madoz dictionary, and decided to write to the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid to ask for information about Manzaneda de Cabrera. They received in the mail a copy of the entry from the Madoz dictionary describing Manzaneda de Cabrera (see Figure 4-10). (Although there was no need for the Canelo family to translate this selection, an English translation is given for those who are developing their Spanish skills in the genealogical area.)

The diocese of Astorga appears in the 1954 Guia de la Iglesia en Espana and Manzaneda appears, although unfortunately its records only go back as far as the early nineteenth century. Because Manzaneda de Cabrera does not appear in the Censo-Guía de Archivos Espanoles, letters were sent to the secretary of the local juzgado inquiring about the civil register, and to the provincial historical archives asking if there were notarial records for the nearest notaria.

Situation Three: George Gonzalez was born and raised in California, but whenever he talked with his parents about where they were born, his father always jokingly referred to it as "a peach of a place" in Guatemala, referring to the name of the place as El Durazno. His mother always insisted she was from Jalapa. After his parents' death he wrote to an aunt in Florida who wrote back saying that she and her sister (George's mother), were born in Mataquesquinla. She also indicated that, while she did not have any birth records, she knew she was born in Mataquesquinla and remembered visiting her father's mother's home in a place called La Laguneta just before they left for the United States.

Analysis #3: George began his search at the local university library, where he located a copy of the Index of the Map of Hispanic America. In the section on Guatemala on page 202 of that index, he found no entry for Durazno nor Laguneta, but did find one for Jalapa as a major departamento and as a municipio. He also found a separate municipio named Mataquesquinla in the departamento of Jalapa. He then obtained a copy of the Diccionario Geografico de Guatemala, a multi-volume geographical dictionary published in Guatemala, in 1961. In that book he looked under El Durazno and found the long list of entries listed for that name on page 219 of Volume 1, as reproduced in Figure 4-11. In reviewing the list he initially despaired at how many places there were with that name. Upon careful examination, however, he noted an El Durazno which was an aldea in the Municipio of Jalapa and had a caserio in it called La Laguneta. The correlation of both El Durazno and La Laguneta led him to believe that he had probably located the correct municipio. He guessed that his mother was probably from the municipio of Mataquesquinla in the departamento of Jalapa, and his father was from the

municipio of Jalapa. He further surmised that his father had lived within that municipio (Jalapa) in the aldea of El Durazno, and that the house was located within that aldea in the caserío of La Laguneta. He then consulted the Genealogical Library Catolog in his hometown Branch Genealogy Library of the LDS Genealogical Society. He found that there were civil register films for both the municipality of Mataquesquinla in the departamento of Jalapa, and also for the municipio of Jalapa in that same departamento. In addition, he found parish registers for Mataquesquinla running back to 1688. He was then able to order the civil register films and locate the birth records of his parents in the late 1870's, his mother in Mataquesquinla, and his father in Jalapa.

> Situation #4. A university professor in Florida, interested in searching out his family, found his father's baptismal certificate from the town of Montellano in the province of Sevilla. That certificate stated that the parents of the person being baptized (the grandparents of the university professor) were married in El Coronil.

Analysis #4. As is often the case with Locality Analysis, the work went very rapidly and well for the university professor in this example. He had at his disposal both the United States Board on Geographic Names Gazetteer #51 for Spain and the Aguilar atlas. In each of them only one entry appeared for El Coronil. For Montellano two entries appeared in each one, one of them in the province of Sevilla, and the other on the far northern coast in the province of Vizcaya. Consulting a map, the professor saw that one Montellano was only three miles from El Coronil, both of them being in the province of Sevilla in southern Spain. It appeared, then, that the Montellano in which his father was born was that in Sevilla. This was confirmed by the fact that he knew that his father had come from the Andalucian region in Spain. Being unable to locate a

Madoz dictionary set in his area, he wrote to the Genealogical Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and asked if they could send him copies of the pages from the Madoz dictionary telling about Montellano and El Coronil.

In addition, he wrote a letter to the Secretary of the diocese of Sevilla and asked for any information they might have on the parishes of El Coronil and Montellano. He received an answer from the Secretary to the Archivist in the diocesan archives with copies of pages 99 and 100 of La Iglesia de Sevilla, Guía pastoral, the ecclesiastical guide for the diocese of Sevilla. (See Figure 4-12.) This gave an address for each of the parishes and a brief history of the towns and their ecclesiastical connections over the centuries.

He also found in the Guía de la Iglesia 1956 supplement the entry for the arciprestazgo of Moron de la Frontera which appears in the top half of Figure 4-13. While Montellano appears, El Coronil is not there. The 1957 supplement was also checked, and under the diocese of Sevilla, in the arciprestazgo of Moron de la Frontera, appears the entry for El Coronil. (See the bottom half of Figure 4-13.)

Note that in these entries the vast majority of the parishes in Moron de la Frontera suffered damages during the Civil War. No parish records exist earlier than the year 1936 for the town of Montellano. Fortunately, the records of El Coronil were not affected, and go as far back as the year 1595. By writing a letter to the Civil Register in Montellano, it was learned that the records are preserved in that archives complete from 1870 to the present. In answer to a letter addressed to the Notario in Moron de la Frontera, it was also learned that separate notarial records for Montellano exist from 1850 onward. The letter from the Diocesan archives in Sevilla also indicated that there were diocesan records for

Montellano available.

In each of the above examples, the Locality Analysis was completed; a specific locality was identified so that research could proceed and as much information as possible was obtained from geographical dictionaries about each of the localities. By reviewing the local atlases for more general discussions of climate and geography, the researchers were also able to ascertain general information as to climate, industry, agricultural activities, and other items of interest in better understanding the lives that their ancestors led in these towns.

Although each of the researchers in the above examples took varying approaches with different degrees of difficulty, all were successful because they had a single important element--the name of a specific area in their country of origin. This entire Locality Analysis has assumed that at least some specific area is known. The more difficult process of finding the name of the specific town of origin is discussed in Chapter Thirteen. Once any mention is made in an American or Spanish documents about the locality of origin, the researcher can begin the process of Locality Analysis outlined in the examples above. For many Hispanic countries, the tools for Locality and Records Analysis are excellent and success can be had even with names that have been found from records four or five centuries old.

BEGINNING RESEARCH IN ORIGINAL SOURCES

The list of what records are available, developed in preparing the Records Analysis, will serve as an outline to determine the initial objective for doing research on a particular ancestral family. This brings the researcher to the point of consulting original records. He has accumulated all the information he can from home and family sources and has checked for research done by others, both in printed

sources and in LDS Church genealogical records. He has then performed the analyses discussed in this Chapter. These analyses have indicated to him a series of records which can now be consulted to see if they do in fact contain information about the particular ancestor or ancestral family for which he is searching.

The chapters that follow are designed to assist the researcher in developing skills necessary to produce excellent family histories. The next chapter outlines how to do research by correspondence. While some records are available in the United States for most Hispanic countries, it will still be necessary to make many contacts by letter. Eventually, though, the process of correspondence usually proves unsatisfactory, and it becomes necessary either to plan a trip to the country of origin or to hire a professional genealogist. Chapter Six discusses these possibilities. Chapters Seven and Eight deal with research techniques needed for doing investigations in the Spanish language, for reading the older forms of handwriting, and for working with the Spanish systems of names, places, and dates. The researcher should read all of these chapters and become familiar with the fundamental ideas outlined in them, so that they can be used as resource materials as he begins to examine the original records.

The beginning researcher should especially concentrate on Chapters Nine, Eleven, and Twelve. Initially, many readers may not need to go beyond working with parish and civil registers, as these records, when preserved, are very extensive. Soon, however, for a good family history, other records will have to be used. The remaining chapters about records are designed to help the researcher become familiar with the variety, nature, and use of other Hispanic records. As his research expands beyond the parish and civil register, or in the case where no such registers exist, or where the researcher doesn't know from which parish his ancestor came, he will need to carefully

review those chapters.

RESEARCH CALENDAR

As actual research begins, it is important that the researcher make use of the systems discussed in Chapter Three for organizing and evaluating the information he finds, and also for determining further objectives in his search. To assist in this effort, a calendar or log should also be kept of all of the research done. In this way, the researcher can rapidly review what sources have or have not been checked, when they were checked, and if it is necessary to review them again. This research calendar can be a simple affair similar to Figure 4-14. The form should indicate the place of research; a description of the source examined, including any identifying library reference numbers; the date of the search; and a reference as to the place where the results of the search are filed. Generally, it is convenient to number all documents in a particular file, whether this be a family surname file, an individual file, or a records type file, enabling the researcher to rapidly find information from any particular search.

The research calendar should be kept on a continual basis as research is being done. At the time each new record source is checked, an entry should be made at that point on the research log. The value of a log that records all research done will be lost if an attempt is made to reconstruct the events several days, weeks, or months after the fact. The latter approach is used by many who think they are too busy to stop and record their findings, but it frequently results in ineffective research and destroys the real purpose of doing the research calendar, turning it into a chore which is at best less than effective.

RESEARCH REPORTS AND NOTETAKING

In addition to the research calendar, the

researcher should write periodic research reports, just as a professional genealogist makes to the family who pays for the research. These reports form a continual record of the research being done. They also include information relating to the analyses and thought processes involved in reviewing the various documents. This research report not only informs other members of the family, but it can be of great value after one has not worked with the family line for an extended period of time. The report refreshes the memory as to steps that were taken in determining objectives, and helps the individual researcher know where he needs to go next. After having worked for an extended period of time on a particular line, the individual researcher would find his time well spent to sit down and make a report of his activities in researching that family line. Val D. Greenwood, in The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy, (Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc: Baltimore, 1975, p.79.) suggests that six elements should make up this research report:

1. A brief explanation of the problem.
2. A notation of the records you have searched.
3. A statement of your reasons for searching those records.
4. Your findings therein.
5. Your interpretation and evaluation of these findings as they relate to the problem (in whatever detail is required).
6. An outline of the problem as it now stands and suggestions on what needs to be done next.

The above points need not be discussed in numbered order, but each of them should be covered in the process of writing the report. Where a report covers several goals or problems in working on a particular family line, each of the above points must be covered for each problem that the researcher is working on. Covering all the points is especially

crucial where the research involves more complex connections than the usual ones between one generation and another that are frequently made in doing research in a parish. The benefit of being able to remember the sources checked, and the reasoning behind particular connections recorded in a permanent record, will prove invaluable in the future for reviewing research already completed and determining the next steps to be taken.

The researcher should make sure in taking notes that these are clear and legible. It is recommended that notes be taken in ink and that they be recorded in a permanent form to be filed in the appropriate file. In referring to any books or other types of records or sources, always indicate either a library reference number or a description of the location of the book so that any researcher in years to come can find the original source. Notes of a temporary nature, such as "need to check death records for the death date of Juan Gomez, should be discarded when the particular temporary instruction has been fulfilled and a permanent record has been made. (In this example, the permanent record must state that a search was made for the death record of Juan Gomez; and it can be found on page 215 of Death Book 10 in the parish of Solana.) By eliminating all temporary research instructions after they have been followed, confusion as to what has been done and what needs to be done next can be greatly reduced.

SUMMARY OF THE RESEARCH SYSTEM

These first chapters have outlined a system of seven components that will aid the researcher in organizing and in evaluating, and also in continuing to do effective research. They are:

1. Pedigree charts. These form the outline for research to be done, and provide at a glance an evaluation as to how far the research has progressed. In addition, the pedigree chart, when numbered under

the Sosa system is the primary cross reference for locating family group sheets and files of documents and notes.

2. Family group sheets. This is the main repository of information, and the evaluation point where new information is compared with that which has already been obtained and then recorded for future evaluations. It is important to reiterate at this point that when the source is also indicated on the family group sheet, that family group sheet can be the linking point with any of the various filing systems. Since the Sosa numbers also appear at the top of the family group sheet, it can be rapidly cross-referenced with the pedigree chart.

3. Biography cards or envelopes. Information should be recorded on these that cannot be recorded on the family group sheets, enabling one to record the fuller details of each individual ancestor's life. These are also cross-referenced with the Sosa numbers that tie the entire system together, and each of the details indicated here includes a note as to its source, and a reference as to where it can be found in the files.

4. Note and document files. These are the repository for all of the research notes and copies of all documents and abstracts made in the process of doing the research. Into these go all of the raw data materials obtained during research, after they have been evaluated and recorded on all of the above forms.

5. Research calendar. Here is recorded on a regular daily basis the various items that are researched. This log or calendar serves as a ready reference to help the researcher know exactly what he has researched and what he has not. It is on this form that entries are generally made as to sources that are searched, without anything being found.

6. Research reports. These periodic reports help the researcher maintain a record of the overall process, and especially of the evaluations that go into the research. Here the researcher records many of the complex analyses which do not lend themselves to being recorded on any of the above forms. The perspective of an extended period of research allows the research report to provide an overall summary of the direction the research has taken, and indicate goals and new directions the research should take.

The various forms and files outlined above and discussed throughout these chapters are mere tools and should be kept as simple as possible. They should serve the researcher without becoming of themselves the dominant purpose behind doing the research. By keeping them simple, the researcher can also spend most of the time he has available in doing actual research, and as little as possible in maintaining a complex file system. Eventually they can serve as source material for an extensive history to be written about the family for distribution to family members, so that all who are interested can come to know their ancestors better.

ANCESTOR Martin Gonzalez Trillo

BIRTH 1844 - MARRIAGE _____ DEATH _____

RELATIONSHIP Grandfather SOSA NUMBER 4

LOCALITY ANALYSIS

1. Jarandilla, Cuba
2. Sevilla
3. Hsbana, Cuba
4. ?? Mexico
5. Artesia, New Mexico

LOCATED BACKGROUND

X	see file #4
X	see file #4
X	see file #4
	see file #4

PEOPLE ANALYSIS QUESTIONS	ANSWERS (WHEN KNOWN)	RECORDS ANALYSIS STEP 1 WHAT RECORDS MIGHT EXIST?	RECORDS ANALYSIS STEP 2 WHAT RECORDS EXIST FOR THE PARTICULAR LOCALITY?
1. When and where was be born? Baptized?	13 July 1844, Jarandilla, Ceceres	smal record, Jerendilla	Perish records from 1605, Guie 1954 p. 608
2. Who were his parents?	Jorge Gonzales Trillo (military man and school teacher) and Maria Jose Moreno		
3. Grandparents?	Paternal grandfather was Jose Gonzalez Trillo who family tradition say was escribano.	Checked notarial archive to see if grandfather appears in Jarandilla (or nearby) as notary	Write to Provincial historicel archives in Ceceres to see if notariel records exist and grandfather eppears
4. Where was he raised?	Jarandilla, Sevilla, Habana (Cuba)		
5. Did he have brothers and sisters? (give names and birthplaces and approximate years of birth)	Julio Jarandilla 1842 Joae Sobradillo, Ciudad Rodrigo 1848 Juan Sevilla 1850 Maria Sevilla 1851 ? Born and died on boat to Cuba ? Luis Habana (Cuba) 1857	Baptismal Record, Jarandilla " " Sobradillo, Ciudad Rodrigo " " Sevilla	Parish records, Jarandilla (above) Guia 1954 p. 506 from 1663--LDS Cenealogical Society film #1,107,986 What parish?--could write to about thirty in Sevilla--in Guia maoy were destroyed during Civil war ??? What parish in Habana?
6. Did he attend a school or university?	Yes, in Sevilla and Cuba	Ship's log Baptismal record, Habane, Cuba	
7. What was his occupation?	Cattleman		Doean't exist until 1900's
8. Did he serve in military?	Yes, in Cuba and Philippines--tradition says he was a captain.	Registry of 8randa	Check Index for Military Archives at Sequoia--appears vol. 4 p. 510 Also write to Archivo Nacional de Cuba
9. Did he belong to a social group?	As a child remembered marching in "Paaos" during holy week in Sevilla	Military enliatment and transfers--officers index	Write to Dioceaan Archives in Seville for information on what Cofradia records exiat.
10. What was social class of family?	Nobility, but no title and little money	Was father member of Cofradie?	Check index to Sala de Hijoa dalgo
11. Whom did he marry? (give name, approximate date, and where)	Margaret Jones, 1874 in Pinos Altos, New Mexico	Sala de Hijoa delgo before 1836 for grandfather	No civil marriage record thia early Write to Catholic Church
12. Did he travel?	Military Service--Cuba and Philippines. Migrated to Mexico about 1865 and New Mexico in 1870.	Marriage record	Archive Nacional de Mexico--shipping liats Court records in Eddy and Grant counties, NM
13. Did he hold public office?	Yes, Mayor of Arteaia, New Mexico 1900-1905.	Ship records to Cuba and to Mexico Naturalization papers	Write to city clerk
14. Did he have children? (give names, birthplaces and epproximate years of birth)	Joaé Artesia, New Mexico 1875 Maria " " " 1877 Martin " " " 1883	City records for Arteaia	No birth records this early Write to Catholic Church in Arteaia
15. When and where did he die?	10 May 1937, Arteaia, New Mexico	Birth records for Artesia and Catholic Church baptismal records	
16. Did he own land? Where?	a. Family home in Jarandilla, Spain after grandfether Jose b. Extensive ran	Death Record	Write to New Mexico Department of Health
17. When might he eppear in a cenaus record? Where?	1. Sevilla, Spain 2. Hebana, Cuba 3. New Mexico	4. Property and Notariel Records	Letter to Provinciel Historicel Archives in Caceres Check with Eddy County Clerk for records efter 1891 City Archives in Sevilla ? Any major library heving U.S. Censuses, or LDS Geneelogicel Society in Salt Leke City

Figure 4-1

G

GALEANO. Cantón del municipio de Chalchuapa, departamento de Santa Ana. Comprende los caseríos : Galeano El Centro, Galeano del Puente, Lotificación San Ignacio y Colonia Santa Cruz. Su población en 1961 fue de 862 habitantes. Está situado 3 kms. al Norte de la ciudad de Chalchuapa, con la que se comunica por camino de tierra. Elev. 680 m. S.N.M.

GALEANO DEL PUENTE. Caserío que pertenece al cantón Galeano, municipio de Chalchuapa, departamento de Santa Ana.

GALEANO EL CENTRO. Caserío situado en el cantón Galeano del municipio de Chalchuapa, departamento de Santa Ana. Tiene escuela rural.

GALEANO. Riachuelo y fuente de aguas termales del municipio de Chalchuapa, departamento de Santa Ana.

GALEANO. Vértice geodésico en el municipio de Chalchuapa, departamento de Santa Ana. Está situado 3 kms. al Norte de la ciudad de Chalchuapa. Elev. 689.74 m. S.N.M. Posición geográfica: 14°00'50.61" L.N. y 89°41'29.42" L.W.G.

GALICIA. Finca del cantón Los Amates, municipio de San Sebastián Salitrillo, departamento de Santa Ana.

GALICIA. Finca del cantón El Molino, municipio de Concepción de Ataco, departamento de Ahuachapán.

GAMBOA. Laguneta situada en el municipio de San Francisco Menéndez, departamento de Ahuachapán.

GAPARROSA. Quebrada del municipio de San Antonio Pajonal, departamento de Santa Ana. Nace al costado Norte de los cerros del Pinalito, a 780 m. S.N.M. Corre 1 km. de S.W. a N.E. y desemboca en la quebrada San Marcos, 3 kms. al S.E. del pueblo de San Antonio Pajonal.

GARCIA. Finca del cantón San Luis, municipio de San Sebastián Salitrillo, departamento de Santa Ana.

GARITA PALMERA. Cantón del municipio de San Francisco Menéndez, departamento de Ahuachapán. Comprende los caseríos: Garita Palmera, El Porvenir y Bola de Monte; y las haciendas: La Crapera, La Esperanza, El Limón, El Castaño, La Virgen y La Cabaña. La población en 1961 era de 1442 habitantes. Está situado 14.5 kms. al S.W. del pueblo de San Francisco Menéndez, con el que se comunica por camino transitable en verano. Elev. 4 m. S.N.M.

GARITA PALMERA. Caserío del cantón de su mismo nombre, municipio de San Francisco Menéndez, departamento de Ahuachapán. Tiene escuela rural.

GARITA PALMERA. Estero del municipio de San Francisco Menéndez, departamento de Ahuachapán.

El municipio cuenta con 1 pueblo, 11 aldeas y 17 caseríos. La cabecera Jacaltenango, con categoría de pueblo, tiene los caseríos

Ichul
Sachaj
Payá
Huitzjobal
Xoyomblaj
Yasicil
Yitzitz
Actaj
Ichtenam
Jugliná
Jojobná
Yichmecán
Acomá
Tzisá

Las aldeas son
San Marcos Huista, con el caserío
Cheyá
San Andrés Huista
Catarina
La Laguna, con el caserío
Limonar
Bujxub, con el caserío
Tajbujxub
Tzisbaj
Yinchengüex
Chejbal
Lupiná
Com
Mesté

Accidentes orográficos:

Cerro Cajé
Cerro Canil
Cerro Yulcú
Cerro Palehuitz
Cerro Juntá
Cerro Palé
Cerro Chival
Cerro Huicú
Cerro Gulgulhuitz
Cerro Huijó
Montaña Tzajabtón
Montaña Acomá

Accidentes hidrográficos:

Río Azul o Jacaltenango
Río Catarina
Río Blanco
Río Nentón (límite con Nentón)
Riachuelo Yulpá

JACANÁ, caserío de la aldea Xoncá, mun. Nebaj, Quí. 260 hab.

JACINTO RODRÍGUEZ DÍAZ, islote en el lago Petén Itzá, mun. Flores Pet.

JACOLOL, caserío de la aldea Setzol, mun. Cahabón, A. V. Etim. Kekchí: *Ja*=tu; *colol*=defensor. Tu defensor.

JACOLOL, riachuelo en jurisd. mun. Senahú, A. V.

JACUACTAL, cerro en jurisd. mun. San José, Pet. En el camino de la aldea El Remate hacia Tikal.

JAGUA, aldea del mun. Esquipulas, Chiq. Etim.: Árbol de la familia de las rubiáceas; del mexicano Xahualli *(Genipa americana)*. Tiene los caseríos

Pinalito
Ceibita
Pinal
Cañas
Encino
Lagunas
Jícaro
Salitre
Las Sopas
Rincón de María
Peñasco
Tareas
Palmitas
Llano de Guerra
Ojo de Agua
San Francisco Buena Vista

JAIBAL, paraje en jurisd. mun. Panajachel, Sol. Al Oeste de la cab.

JAIBALITO, río en jurisd. mun. Santa Cruz La Laguna, Sol. Desagua en el lago de Atitlán.

JAIBALITO, caserío de la aldea Tzununá, mun. Santa Cruz La Laguna, Sol. 60 hab.

JAIQUEJ, paraje en jurisd. aldea Chisubín, mun. Lanquín, A. V.

JAJÁ, río en jurisd. mun. Patulul, Such.

JAJAGÜILO, caserío de la aldea Bulej, mun. San Mateo Ixtatán, Hue. Etim. Chuj: Garganta de hombre.

JAJHUITZ, caserío de la aldea Jucub, mun. San Sebastián Coatán, Hue. Etim. Chuj: *Jaj*=garganta; *huitz*=cerro. Garganta del cerro.

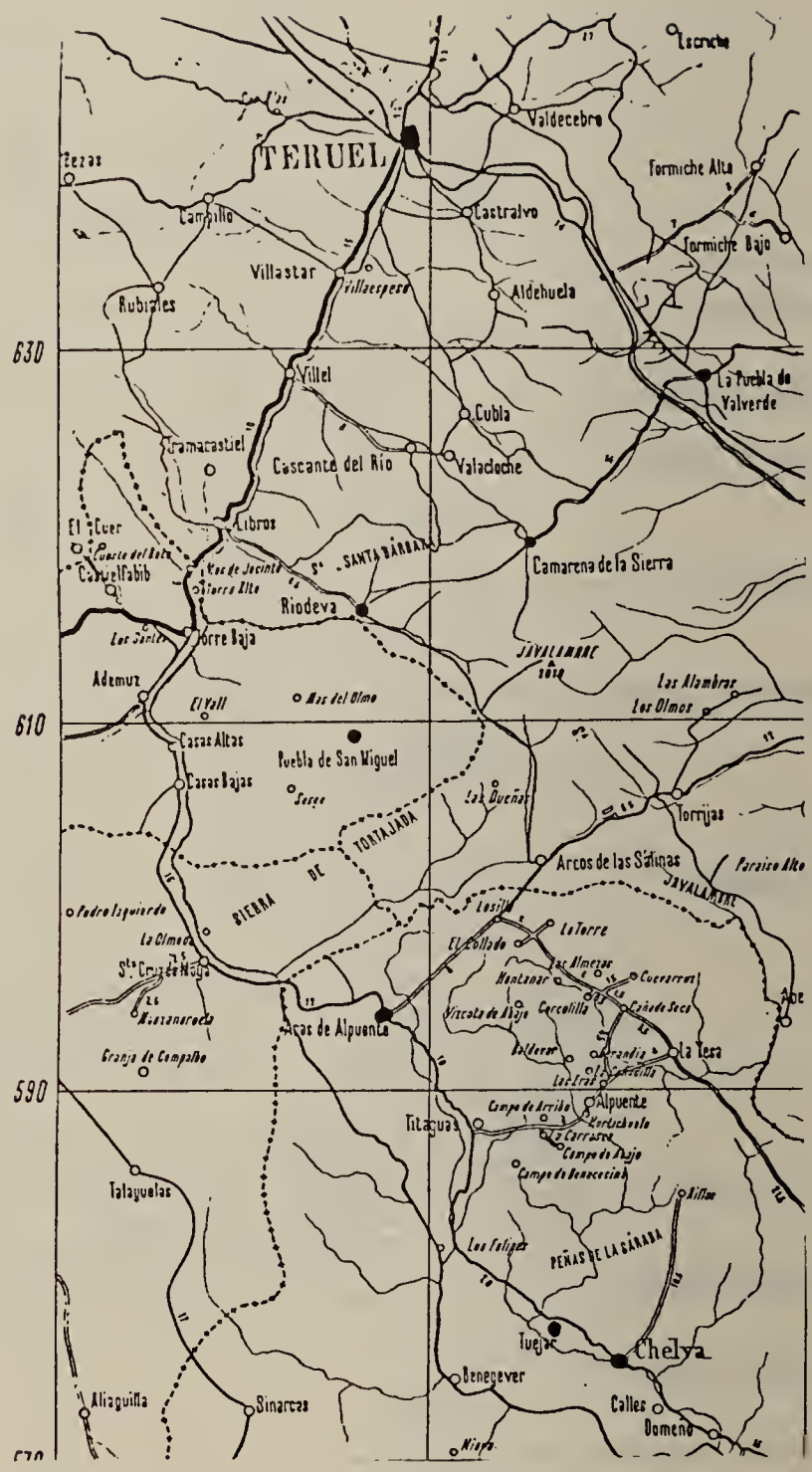
Málaga (680

	L.	M.	Co L	F.
Asuntos criminales			150	1947-1965
Juriedicción voluntaria			10	1946- "
Nacimientos	103			1871- "
Matrimonios	29			1871- "
Defunciones	65			1871- "
Tutelas y representaciones legales	2			1959- "
Expedientes del Registro civil			20	1946- "
CAMPILLOS				
Ayuntamiento				
Pósitos	80		7	1871
Asuntos varios			185	
Archivo Histórico				
Asuntos generales			700	1553-1866
Juzgado Comarcal				
Nacimientos	87			1871-1967
Matrimonios	32			1871- "
Defunciones	60			1871- "
Cofradía de la Sta. Vera Cruz				
5 libros y varios cuadernos antiguos y modernos				1728-1966
Parroquia de Ntra. Sra. del Reposo				
Bautismos	7			1936-1966
Matrimonios	3			1936- "
Defunciones	3			1936- "
Confirmaciones	1			1937- "
COIN				
Ayuntamiento				
Expedientes de quintas			22	1817-1965
Correspondencia			65	1889- "
Actas capitulares	56		34	1604- "
Padrones de rústica y urbana			12	1901-1965
Documentos varios			10	S.XVI-XIX
Registro matrimonios			1	1841-1869
" nacimientos			3	1845-1869
" defunciones			2	1841-1869
Padrón vecinal			11	1858-1965
Elecciones de concejales			1	1851-1905
Arrendamiento de arbitrios			2	1866-1965
Repartimiento de utilidades			7	1924-1944
Matrícula industrial			1	1893-1965
Nombramientos de guardas			2	1907-1935
Expedientes de sanidad y beneficencia			1	
Contabilidad, intervención y depositaría	120		101	1916-1965
Archivo Histórico				
Fondos generales			550	1504-1865
Archivo Notarial				
Fondos generales			397	1866-1965
Juzgado Municipal (Registro civil)				
Nacimientos	96			1871-1965
Matrimonios	39			1871- "
Defunciones	75			1871- "
Juicios de faltas			80	1933- "
Asuntos civiles y gubernativos			40	1931- "
Registro civil			38	1931- "
Registro de penados	4		1	1945- "
Juzgado de 1ª Instancia e Instrucción				
Asuntos civiles	3		37	1940-1965
" criminales	5		36	1944- "
" gubernativos	2		15	1940- "
Parroquia de San Juan				
Bautismos	60			1571-1965

Figure 4-5

PUEBLA DE SAN MIGUEL: v. con ayunt., de la prov., aud. terr. y c. g. de Valencia (28 horas), part. jud. de Chelva (12), diöc. de Segorbe (48): SIT. en un hondo rodeado de montes y escarpadas sierras: le baten los vientos del N. y E.; su CLIMA es templado, y las enfermedades mas comunes catarrales. Tiene 75 CASAS, la del ayunt. y cárcel, escuela de niños á la que concurren 30, dotada con 800 rs.; otra de niñas asistida por 26, y 500 rs. de dotacion; igl. parr. (San Miguel) de entrada, servida por un cura de patronato real y un beneficiado; 2 ermitas (La Purísima Concepcion y San Guillermo sit. á corta dist. de la pobl. y un cementerio fuera de ella al E. Los vec., se surten para sus usos de una fuente que hay dentro del pueblo, de buena calidad. Confina el TÉRM. por N. con Riodeva; E. y S. Arcos, y O Ademuz; su estension es de 2 leg. en todas direcciones; nace en él un arroyo llamado fuente de la Cuadraleja que le divide del de Riodeva, sin que puedan aprovecharse sus aguas por los cerros y montes que comprende con los nombres de Collado y Calderon al S.; Collado del Tajuelo al E.; Alto de las Barracas al N., y Cerro ú Carrascal al O. que crian pinos, carrascas, trabinas y romeros; hay ademas abundantes canteras, una mina de yeso y 2 deh., la una llamada de la Sierra sit. en lo mas alto del tórm. de una leg. de circunferencia, y la otra Bohalar inmediata al pueblo de una hora de estension. El TERRENO es montuoso, secano y de mediana calidad el hondo. Los CAMINOS conducen á Valencia y Teruel, en buen estado. El CORREO se recibe de Ademuz por los mismos vec., dos veces á la semana. PROD.: trigo, cebada, avena, patatas y algunas judias; mantiene ganado lanar, y hay caza de conejos, liebres y perdices. IND.: la agricola y una tienda de abaceria. POBL.: 83 vec., 316 alm. CAP. PROD.: 657,052 rs. IMP.: 26,249. CONTR.: 4,219.

Pueble de San Miguel. A town with municipel designation, in the province, territorial court, end captaincy general of Valencia (28 hours), judicial district of Chelva (12), diocese of Segorbe (48): located in a valley surrounded by mountains and steep ranges. Winds blow from the north and east; its climate is moderate, and colds ere the most common illness. It has 75 houses, e city hall, a prison, a boy's school attended by 30, funded with 800 reales; and another [school] for girls attended by 26, and with 500 reales of funding; parish church [St. Michael] opened end eerved by a priest of royal patronage and one benefice; two hermitages [the Most Pure Conception and St. Willilams] located a short distance from the town and a cemetary outside of it to the eaet. The neighbors by lottery draw their use from e well that is within the town, of good quality. It ie eurrounded by the district of Riodeva on the north; Arcos on the east and south and Ademuz on the weet; its extension is about two leagues in ell directions; [within the district of Pueble] there originates a small stream called the Spring of Cuadraleja which separates it from the district of Riodeva, but the town is not able to benefit from its waters because of the hills and mountains thet seke it up, with the names of Collado end Celderon to the south, Collado del Tajuelo to the eaet, Alto de las Barracas to the north, Cerro o Cerresal to the west, in which grow pines, holly oeke, eavin and rosemary; there are abundant quarriee, a gypsum mine and two pasture lands, one named de la sierra, located in the highest part of the district being about one league in circumference and the other [called] Bohalar found cloee to the town within one mile of it. The terrein is mountainous, dry and the valley ie of medium quality. The roads which lead to Valencie end Teruel are in good condition. Mail ie received from Ademuz by those same neighbors twice e week. Products: wheat, barley, oats, potatoee, end eome beans; sheep are maintained and there ie hunting of rabbits, hares, and partridges. Industry: agricultural and one grocery store. Population: 83 heads of household, 316 pereone. Capital production 657,052 reales, tax base 26,249 taxee [paid] 4,219.



TUÉJAR (Valencia) Vista general

Monografía

sobre determinadas particularidades históricas

acaecidas después de la Reconquista por el rey Jaime I en este pueblo de Tuéjar (Valencia)

por

Lisardo Molina Moreno

Año 1957

DIOCESIS DE SEGORBE

(Continuación)

	ARCIPRESTAZGO	Ayuntamiento	Provincia	Población de hecho en 1931	Número de templos	Com. P. o Com. M.	¿Propiedad arrendada?	¿Concordato civil?	¿DE QUE FECHA ES LA PARTIDA MAS ANTIGUA QUE SE CONSERVA? Bautismo	Confirmación	Matrimonio	Defunción	¿DESDE QUE FECHA ESTA COMPLETA LA SERIE DE LIBROS DE? Bautismo	Confirmación	Matrimonio	Defunción	Fábrica	¿Hubo pérdidas en la guerra?	OBSERVACIONES SOBRE TESORO ARTISTICO
	ADEMUZ																		
T.	Ademuz	Ademuz	V	3.264	6	P	Sí	No	1939	1939	1939	1939	1940	1940	1940	1940	1898-1932 1939-1953	Sí	En una arcada de la Virgen de la Huerta, retablo valenciano de la escuela de Dolmen.
R.	Arroyo Cerezo	Castielfabib	V	208	1	M	No	No	9-II-1919	21-II-1945	28-XI-1939	20-V-1939	9-XI-1919	21-IV-1945	28-IX-1939	29-VI-1939	31-XII-1939	Sí	
E.	Casas Altas	Casas Altas	V	636	1	M	No	Ruinas	1939	1939	1939	1939	1940	1940	1940	1940	1940	Sí	
E.	Casas Bajas	Casas Bajas	V	1.055	1	M	—	Ruinas	11-I-1908	25-IV-1945	12-II-1919	8-IV-1939	1940	1940	25-IX-1939	4-V-1939	1-IV-1949	Sí	
A.	Castielfabib	Castielfabib	V	1.383	4	M	No	No	19-IX-1869	21-IV-1945	25-IX-1939	4-V-1939	19-IX-1869	21-IV-1945	1877	1877	1939	Sí	
E.	Mas del Olmo	Ademuz	V	393	1	P	No	Sí	1877	1878	1877	1877	1877	1878	1877	29-V-1940	—	Sí	
R.	Negrete	Vallanca	V	175	1	M	No	No	10-XII-1939	22-IV-1945	20-V-1940	10-XII-1939	10-XII-1939	22-IV-1945	10-XII-1939	10-XII-1939	1662	Sí	Tablas pintadas del año 1900.
E.	Pueblo de San Miguel	Pueblo de San Miguel	V	364	3	P	Sí	Sí	1658	1785	1779	1662	1658	1785	1779	1662	1595	Sí	
T.	Santacruz de Moya	Santacruz de Moya	CU	1.947	3	M	—	Sí	1939	1939	1939	1939	1940	1940	1940	1940	1940	Sí	
E.	Serge	Ademuz	V	242	1	P	No	Sí	1939	1945	1939	1939	1939	1945	1939	1939	1939	Sí	
E.	Torrecha	Torrebaja	V	397	2	M	No	No	1865	—	—	—	1939	—	—	—	—	Sí	
E.	Torrebaja	Torrebaja	V	864	3	M	Sí	Ruinas	1851	1853	1852	1851	—	—	—	—	—	Sí	
T.	Vallanca	Vallanca	V	858	1	M	No	No	3-IX-1939	22-IV-1945	5-VI-1939	24-V-1939	5-IX-1939	22-IV-1945	4-VI-1939	3-IX-1939	—	Sí	
	ALFUENTE																		
A.	Alcublas	Alcublas	V	1.833	3	M	—	Sí	1591	1595	1591	1591	1591	1595	1591	1591	—	1	Tablas pintadas de Juan de Juanes. Cruz del siglo XIV. Custodia gótica del siglo XVI. (Lipsanoteca) Cruces Plata de Arce.
T.	Alpuente	Alpuente	V	1.227	7	M	Sí	Sí	1939	1945	1939	1939	1939	1945	1939	1939	1939	Sí	
T.	Andilla	Andilla	V	719	3	M	No	No	—	—	—	—	1901	1945	1939	1939	—	Sí	
T.	Aras de Alpuente	Aras de Alpuente	V	1.117	5	M	No	Sí	4-I-1604	1605	26-VI-1644	13-I-1644	4-I-1605	26-VI-1605	26-VI-1644	13-I-1644	1-I-1604	Sí	
T.	Arcos de las Salinas	Arcos de las Salinas	TE	682	8	P	No	Sí	8-II-1790	3-X-1807	18-VIII-1872	11-I-1790	8-II-1790	3-X-1807	18-VIII-1822	11-II-1791	1876	Sí	
E.	Carrero.—Barrio de Abejuela	Abejuela	TE	109	1	M	No	Sí	28-VIII-1939	15-VI-1941	17-I-1940	22-IV-1941	1939	1939	1939	1941	1939	Sí	
E.	Collado de Alpuente	Alpuente	V	930	1	M	No	Sí	1939	1945	1939	1939	1939	1945	1940	1939	1939	Sí	
	Corcolilla	Alpuente	V	830	2	P	No	No	1939	1939	1939	1939	—	—	—	—	—	Sí	
R.	Dueñas (Las)	Arcos de las Salinas	V	76	1	P	No	No	26-XI-1879	20-IX-1917	11-X-1879	2-IV-1879	26-XI-1879	2-IX-1917	22-IV-1902	19-IV-1939	—	Sí	
A.	Jase (La)	La Jase	V	850	4	P	No	Sí	18-I-1898	22-IV-1901	22-IV-1939	19-IV-1939	18-I-1898	22-IV-1939	1890	1884	1884	Sí	
E.	Losilla de Arcos de Alpuente	Losilla de Arcos de Alp.	V	246	1	M	No	Sí	7-I-1884	7-V-1890	20-VI-1884	2-III-1884	1884	1947	1947	1869	—	Sí	
E.	Olocau	Andilla	V	218	1	M	No	No	1849	1852	1869	1851	1869	1945	1939	1939	1912	Sí	
T.	Titaguas	Titaguas	V	998	3	M	—	Sí	1547	1595	1547	1540	1927					Sí	
	CHELVA																		
	Benagober	Benagober	V	1.427	3	M	No	No	Rel. jurada 1900	—	—	—	1939	1945	1939	1939	—	Sí	
E.	Calles	Calles	V	1.015	3	P	No	Sí	1697	1828	1697	1816	1697	1826	1697	1816	1857	Sí	
T.	Chelva	Chelva	V	3.423	13	M	Sí	Sí	8-XI-1551	23-III-1572	12-XI-1551	8-XII-1551	1551	1572	1551	1551	1551	Sí	
A.	Domeño	Domeño	V	864	1	P	No	No	19-II-1595	30-VII-1600	9-X-1597	9-III-1615	19-II-1595	30-VI-1600	9-X-1597	9-III-1615	28-XI-1597	Sí	
E.	Higueruelas	Higueruelas	V	773	1	P	No	No	2-XII-1792	14-VI-1944	20-XI-1798	29-XII-1798	1792	1866	1795	1795	1795	Sí	
E.	Loriguilla	Loriguilla	V	743	2	M	No	Sí	20-II-1808	29-III-1845	16-I-1769	18-XII-1871	20-II-1808	20-III-1845	16-I-1769	18-XII-1871	18-XII-1871	Sí	
A.	Simarro	Simarro	V	1.660	3	M	No	Sí	7-V-1939	1-V-1945	8-VII-1939	13-IV-1939	1939	1945	1939	1939	1939	Sí	
A.	Tuéjar	Tuéjar	V	2.295	4	M	No	Sí	1865	1866	1865	1865	1865	1866	1865	1865	1	Sí	
	JERICA																		
E.	Barracas	Barracas	CS	540	1	M	No	Sí	7-XI-1851	25-XI-1851	2-VII-1853	11-XI-1851	7-XI-1851	25-XI-1851	VII-2-1855	11-XI-1851	1872	Sí	
T.	Bejís	Bejís	CS	1.036	4	M	No	Sí	1805	1807	1805	1805	1881	1885	1881	1881	—	Sí	
E.	Benafer	Benafer	CS	297	1	P	No	No	1939	—	1939	1939	1919	—	1939	1939	1939	Sí	
	Casetas de Bellida	Gaseta	CS	95	1	Sí ignora	No	No	1939	1945	1939	1939	1939	1945	1939	1919	1930	Sí	
A.	Caudiel	Caudiel	CS	1.317	1	M	Sí	Sí	1886	1942	1939	1919	1939	1942	1939	1919	1940	Sí	
A.	Geibiel	Geibiel	CS	763	2	M	Sí	Sí	1939	1942	1939	1939	1939	1952	1939	1939	1939	Sí	
T.	Jérica	Jérica	CS	2.718	10	P	No	Sí	1939	18-IX-1942	24-VI-1939	5-V-1939	1939	18-IX-1942	24-VI-1939	5-V-1939	1939	Sí	
E.	Matet	Matet	CS	462	2	M	Ruinas	Ruinas	18-V-1939	21-V-1945	24-V-1939	29-V-1939	1939	1945	1939	1939	1939	Sí	
R.	Socatet	Socatet	CS	132	No tiene	Sí ignora	No	No	1805	1827	1808	1805	1869	1917	1870	1869	1869	Sí	
A.	Teresa	Teresa	CS	240	1	M	Ruinas	Ruinas	—	—	—	—	1939	1939	1939	1939	1939	Sí	
E.	Torás	Torás	CS	664	1	M	Sí	Sí	1805	1827	1805	1805	1865	1942	1940	1940	1940	Sí	
A.	Toro (El)	El Toro	CS	899	2	P	Sí	Sí	—	—	—	—	1940	1940	1940	1939	—	Sí	
A.	Viver de los Aguas	Viver de los Aguas	CS	3.007	3	M	No	No	1586	—	1581	1628	1817	1819	1839			Sí	
	MONTAN																		
E.	Fuente la Reina	Fuente la Reina	CS	218	1	M	—	Sí	—	30-V-1945	30-IX-1939	2-IX-1938	8-IX-1938	30-V-1945	30-IX-1939	2-XI-1938	1940	Sí	
T.	Montán	Montán	CS	793	3	M	Sí	No	19-I-1730	18-V-1733	24-V-1730	12-I-1730	1730-1918 1936-1953	1778	1700-1907 1918-1953	1730-1918 1939-1953	—	Sí	
A.	Portes	Portes	CS	387	2	M	Sí	sin uso	15-V-1940	28-V-1945	7-IX-1940	22-V-1939	15-V-1940	26-V-1945	2-IX-1940	22-V-1939	29-XI-1941	Sí	
A.	Pina de Montalgrao	Pina de Montalgrao	CS	502	4	M	No	No	14-VIII-1938	30-V-1945	29-IX-1939	8-V-1939	14-VIII-1938	30-V-1945	28-IX-1939	8-V-1939	1939	Sí	
A.	Villanueva de Viver	Villanueva de Viver	CS	322	3	M	No	No	21-X-1881	30-V-1945	20-V-1880	8-VII-1939	21-X-1881	30-V-1945	20-V-1880	8-VII-1939	1940	Sí	
	SEGORBE																		
R.	Algimia de Almonacid	Algimia de Almonacid	CS	846	1	M	No	No	1726	1728	1726	1728	1866	1696	1895	1895	—	Sí	
A.	Almedíjar	Almedíjar	CS	496	1	M	No	Sí	2-VIII-1929	13-IV-1945	7-VIII-1939	9-IV-1939	2-VIII-1939	1945	7-VIII-1939	2-IV-1939	1948	Sí	

(*) Se ignora.—(**) Reconstruidas en 1912.

C

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Manzaneda de Torío I24 219
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Manzaneque; srra. de N23/24 315
Manzanera W13 272

San Julián; monte y X4/5 302/303
: Torres N32/33 y 02/303
rdo; monte 6 303
rdo; monte ! 348
a; monte J31/32

18 230
Cameros J9 235
la Sal I14 250
la Sierra Ñ30 247
Liébana L9/10

Oro; srra. de 289
Valderaduey F11

ro; monte 303
os-; monte 272
111 238
-a- P23 293
La-; playa 7
el Valle H30 331
e Salvatierra P21

4 247
punta O/P3/4

254
ial del 373
a Campana, El-

os; monte 5
cabo H20 384

Cabreira T4 210
Cabreiroá; baln. P/Q14/15 211
Cabrejas L25 319
Cabrejas; srra. de K24/26 243
Cabrejas, Altos de-; srra. K/L23/26 319
Cabrejas del Campo L/M32/33 243
Cabrejas del Pinar J/K24/25 243
Cabrera; bco. de V31 373
Cabrera; ens. de F/G16 250
Cabrera; isla Q28 297
Cabrera; monte Q26/27 297
Cabrera; pt. de Q26/27 297
Cabrera; río O/P9/10 218
Cabrera; srra. J/K34 281
Cabrera; srra. de la N/Ñ25/27 293
Cabrera; srra. de la G30/32 327
Cabrera; srra. la G/H29/30 331
Cabrera, La- G22/23 323
Cabrera, La- G/H31 327
Cabrera, La-; río G4/5 356
Cabrera Alta; monte O21/22 327
Cabrera Alta; srra. S/T14 239
Cabrera Baja; srra. de la F/G7/8 222
Cabrera Baja, La-; com. Ñ/Q7/10 218
Cabrera de Igualada T24 281
Cabrera de Mataró O17 y S34 280/281
Cabreriza Q24/25 243

Mansilla Mayor. San Miguel Arcángel, E. arc. Mansilla de las Mulas, zp. S. Hab. 247, c.
Pár. D. Felipe Boixo González.

Mansilla de las Mulas. La Asunción de Nuestra Señora, T. arc. Mansilla de las Mulas. zp. S. Hab. 1.400, c.
Pár. D. Juan Roldán Revilla.
C. D. Luís Serrano Martínez.

Mansilla del Páramo. San Martín, E. arc. Santa María del Páramo, zp. S. Hab. 555, c. h.
Ec. D. Angel Camino Fernández.

Manzaneda de Omaña. San Pelayo, R. 1.ª, arc. Omaña-Luna. zp. NO. Hab. 26.
Enc. D. Publio Antonio Cubria Bardón.

Manzaneda de Torio. San Clemente, E. arc. Torío, zp. NO. Hab. 135, c.
Enc. D. Mateo Díez y Díez.

Figure 4-9

Diócesis de Astorga

ARCIPRESTAZGO DE CABRERA

LA BAÑA

Dir. Post. por Astorga - Truchas
Ecónomo: Rvdo. Sr. D. Aureliano Sancha Pernía. Pos. 1974
Forna
Losadilla
Trabazos

CASTRILLO DE CABRERA

Dir. Post. por Astorga - Truchas
Ecónomo: Rvdo. Sr. D. Miguel Angel Fernández Morán. Pos. 1970
Noceda
Sacedа
Nogar
Odollo
Marrubio
Llamas de Cabrera

CORPORALES

Dir. Post. por Astorga - Truchas
Ecónomo: Rvdo. Sr. D. Simón Liñán Carrera. Pos. 1956
Baillo

MANZANEDA DE CABRERA

Dir. Post. por Astorga - Truchas. Telf. de Ref. 10
Ecónomo: Rvdo Sr. D. Mario López Pérez. Pos. 1973
Villar del Monte
Pozos
Cunas
Quintanilla de Yuso

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ARCIPRESTAZGO
DE
CABRERA

MANZANEDA DE CABBERA: l. en la prov. de Leon (12 leg.), part. jud. y dióc. de Astorga (5), aud. terr. y c. g. de Valladolid (30), ayunt. de Truchas, SIT. en una ladera á orillas de un arroyo que se une al Evia; su CLIMA es frio; sus enfermedades mas comunes las fiebres catarrales y pulmonías. Tiene unas 60 CASAS; escuela de primeras letras por temporada con la dotacion de 30 rs. y el honorario de los 20 niños que la frecuentan; igl. parr. (Santiago) servida por un cura de ingreso y libre provision; una ermita (San Antonio de Padua) y buenas aguas potables. Confina N. Pozos; E. Morla; S. Villar del Monte, y O. Cunas, á una leg. los mas distantes. El TERRENO es de mala calidad. Los CAMINOS dirigen á los pueblos limítrofes y á Galicia y Astorga: recibe la CORRESPONDENCIA en la Bañeza. PROD.: centeno, algun lino, patatas y pastos para el poco ganado vacuno, lanar y cabrío que cria. Hay caza de venados, corzos, lobos, jabalíes y otros animales dañinos, y pesca de alguna trucha. IND.: algunos molinos harineros. POBL.: 56 vec., 248 alm. CONTR.: con el ayunt.

Manzaneda de Cabbera. A place in the province of Leon [12 leagues], judicial district and diocese of Astorga [5], territorial court and captaincy general of Valladolid [30], municipality of Truchas. Located on a hillside along side a stream that flows into the Evia; its climate is cold, its most common sicknesses are colds and pulmonary fevers. It has 60 houses; a primary school temporarily funded with a donation of 30 reales and the honorariums [paid] by the 20 children who attend it; parish church [St. James] served by a priest supported by the parish or himself; a hermitage [St. Anthony of Padua] and good drinkable waters. It is surrounded on the north by Pozos; to the east by Morla; to the south by Villar del Monte; and to the west by Cunas, the most distant being about one league. The terrain is of very poor quality. Paths lead to the nearby towns and to Galicia and Astorga. It receives its correspondence in La Baneza. Products: rye, some flax, potatoes, and hay for some cattle, cows, sheep and goats that they raise. There is hunting of stags, deer, wolves, boares, and other destructive animals, and fishing of some trout. Industry: some local mills. Population: 56 heads of families, 248 persons. Taxes: [paid] with municipality.

EL DUENDE, paraje en jurisd. mun. Dolores, Pet.
EL DULCE NOMBRE, antes La Culebra, aldea del mun. Palencia, Gua. 88 hab.
EL DULCE NOMBRE, caserío de la cab. mun. San José, Esc.
EL DURAZNITO, caserío de la aldea El Durazno, mun. Jalapa, Jal.
EL DURAZNO, aldea del mun. Amatitlán, Gua. 303 hab. *(Amygdalus persica.)* Aprox. a 6 km. de la cab. Tiene el caserío

Chajil

EL DURAZNO, aldea del mun. Villa Canales, Gua. 254 hab. Aprox. a 3 km. de la cab. Tiene el caserío

Colmenitas

EL DURAZNO, aldea del mun. Chiquimula, Chiq. 338 hab. Tiene los caseríos

Limar
Pinalón
Limón

EL DURAZNO, aldea del mun. San Pedro Pinula, Jal. 252 hab. Aprox. a 17 km. de la cab.
EL DURAZNO, aldea del mun. Río Blanco, S. M. 325 hab. Tiene el caserío

Patzeque

EL DURAZNO, aldea del mun. San Jerónimo, B. V. 63 hab. Aprox. a 10 km. de la cab.
EL DURAZNO, aldea del mun. Chinautla, Gua. 668 hab. Tiene los caseríos

El Guayabo
Los Altos
La Laguneta

EL DURAZNO, aldea del mun. Jalapa, Jal. 562 hab. Aprox. a 28 km. de la cab. Tiene los caseríos

La Laguneta
Urayansapo
Lagunita
El Duraznito

EL DURAZNO, caserío de la aldea El Jícaro, mun. San Jerónimo, B. V. 14 fam.
EL DURAZNO, caserío de la aldea El Trapichillo, mun. La Libertad, Hue.
EL DURAZNO, caserío de la aldea Raxjut, mun. Rabinal, B. V. 25 fam. Aprox. a 4 km. de la cab.
EL DURAZNO, caserío del mun. Chinique, Qui.
EL DURAZNO, caserío de la aldea Chiquililá, mun. Ixtahuacán, Hue. 24 hab.
EL DURAZNO, caserío de la aldea Soledad Colorado, mun. Mataquescuintla, Jal. Aprox. a 18 km. de la cab.
EL DURAZNO, caserío de la aldea San Miguel, mun. Mataquescuintla, Jal. Aprox. a 13 km. de la cab.
EL DURAZNO, caserío de la aldea Escaleras, mun. San Agustín Acasaguastlán, Pro. 30 hab.
EL DURAZNO, sitio arqueológico en mun. San Pedro Jalapa, Jal.
EL DURAZNO, montaña en jurisd. mun. Concepción Las Minas, Chiq.
EL DURAZNO, loma al Este de la cab. mun. Chimaltenango, Chim.
EL DURAZNO, río en jurisd. mun. Zacualpa, Qui.
EL DURAZNO, riachuelo en jurisd. mun. La Libertad, Hue.
EL DURAZNO, riachuelo en jurisd. mun. Mataquescuintla, Jal.
EL DURAZNO, arroyo en jurisd. mun. Malacatancito, Hue.
EL DURAZNO, quebrada en jurisd. mun. Rabinal, B. V.
EL DURAZNO, quebrada en jurisd. mun. Jalapa, Jal.
EL EDÉN, aldea del mun. Palestina de los Altos, Que. 2,920 mts. SNM. Latitud 14°57′10″, longitud 91°39′32″. 1,086 hab. Tiene el caserío

La Cumbre

EL EMBARCADERO, caserío de la aldea El Paraíso, mun. Moyuta, Jut.
EL ENCANTO, caserío de la aldea Chisiram, mun. San Cristóbal Verapaz, A. V. 50 hab.
EL ENCANTO, cerro en jurisd. aldea Puerta Abajo, mun. Zaragoza, Chim.
EL ENCANTO, río en jurisd. mun. San Bernardino, Such.
EL ENCINAL, aldea del mun. Huité, Za. 147 hab.
EL ENCINAL, caserío de la cab. mun. San Antonio La Paz, Pro. 31 hab.

P-220-5.—SAN JOSE 118

Fue creada en 1968 (B 284) para atender a la parte Norte de la ciudad y del término, entre las carreteras a Marchena y a La Puebla de Cazalla.

Equipo sacerdotal: El de Nuestra Señora de la Victoria.

P-221.—ALGAMITAS (Sevilla).

DULCE NOMBRE DE JESUS 119

Calle Iglesia, 1.

Algunos la identifican con la población Silicensis, de los romanos, aunque no parece ciertamente demostrado. El actual núcleo habitado es reciente. Como parroquia fue creada en 1791, en el arreglo parroquial, y asignada a la Vicaría de Zahara. Posteriormente pasó a la de Morón de la Frontera.

El término limita con los de Villanueva de San Juan, El Saucejo, Olvera y Pruna, así como con la provincia de Málaga. Tiene 20,8 kilómetros cuadrados de extensión, el más pequeño del Arciprestazgo. Dista de Sevilla 110 kilómetros. Tiene 1.529 habitantes.

Enc.—Don Emigdio Jiménez Flores, Párroco de Villanueva de San Juan (1-7-72).

P-222.—CORIPE (Sevilla).

SAN PEDRO 120

Plaza José Antonio, 2. Teléfono 14.

Aunque algunos han situado la romana Irippo en las inmediaciones de Coripe, Coripe fue, hasta el siglo pasado, aldea de Morón de la Frontera, pasando a ser Villa en 1894. En 1859 se construye la Iglesia parroquial, apareciendo en los catálogos posteriores ya como parroquia.

El término limita con los de Morón de la Frontera, Olvera, Algodonales, Puerto Serrano, y de nuevo Morón de la Frontera. Tiene una extensión de 50,9 kilómetros cuadrados, dista de Sevilla 77 kilómetros y tiene 2.286 habitantes, de ellos unos 300 diseminados por el término.

P.—P. Jesús Lorenzo Santiago, O. de M. desc. (28-12-73).

P-223.—EL CORONIL (Sevilla).

NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA CONSOLACION 121

Plaza Virgen de Los Remedios, 3. Teléfono 7.

Constituye una de las primeras estaciones eneolíticas de España, si bien la población actual es posterior a la reconquista. Desde finales del siglo XIV aparece como posesión de señoríos. Desaparecido un vecino poblado

llamado Facialcázar, de él pasó a El Coronil todo el resto, conservando el pueblo aquel nombre como beneficio parroquial. El Señorío decae en el siglo XVII.

En el catálogo de 1791 aparece como perteneciente a la Vicaría de Utrera, pasando luego a la de Morón de la Frontera.

El término limita con los de El Arahal, Montellano, Puerto Serrano, Villamartín y Utrera. Tiene 116,5 kilómetros cuadrados de extensión, dista de Sevilla 53 kilómetros y cuenta con 6.051 habitantes, de los que 5.500 viven en la villa, mientras que unos 220 viven en los caseríos de Palancar, y otros diseminados principalmente por los de Tierras Nuevas y Aguzaderas.

P.—Don Enrique Mojarro Lozano (3-7-57).

Cdj.—Don José V. Ortiz Bohórquez.

Religiosas:

126.—Hijas de la Caridad.

P-224.—MONTELLANO (Sevilla).

SAN JOSE 122

Plaza de la Concepción, 4. Teléfono 40.

Fue creada como parroquia en 1791, perteneciente a la Vicaría de Morón de la Frontera. El término limita con los de Morón de la Frontera, Puerto Serrano, El Coronil y El Arahal. Tiene 116,5 kilómetros cuadrados de extensión, dista de Sevilla 66 kilómetros y cuenta con 7.436 habitantes, de los que 6.700 viven en la villa, mientras que 230 viven en los caseríos de La Rata, y unos 500 diseminados, principalmente por los caseríos de El Bosque, Galindo y Pilares.

P.—Don Antonio Suárez Pastor (15-11-50).

Cdj.—Don Antonio Hernández Trujillo (20-2-74).

Religiosas:

82.—Hermanas de la Cruz.
148.—Hijas de la Caridad.
166.—Hospitalarias de Jesús Nazareno.

P-225.—LA PUEBLA DE CAZALLA (Sevilla).

NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LAS VIRTUDES 123

Calle Cruz, 8. Teléfono 9.

Importante población, probablemente la romana Cárula, aparece como Vicaría autónoma, en el catálogo de 1791, pasando luego a formar parte de la de Morón de la Frontera. El término limita con los de Osuna, Villanueva de San Juan, toca al de Pruna, y sigue por el de Morón de la Frontera y Mar-

DIOCESIS DE SEVILLA

(Continuación.)

	ARCIPRESTAZGO	Agregamiento	Provincia	Población de hecho en 1951	Número de templos	Cem. P. o Cem. M.	¿Propiedad acreditada?	¿Cementerio civil?	¿DE QUE FECHA ES LA QUE SE CONSERVA? Bautismo	Confirmación	PARTIDA MAS ANTIGUA CONSERVA? Matrimonio	Defunción	¿DESDE QUE FECHA ESTA COMPLETA LA SERIE DE LIBROS DE? Bautismo	Confirmación	Matrimonio	Defunción	Fábrica	¿Hubo pérdidas en guerra?	OBSERVACIONES SOBRE TESORO ARTISTICO
A.	Castilblanco de los Arroyos	Castilblanco	SE	4.400	2	M	—	No	1522	1901	1586	1730	1522	1901	—	1730	—	Sí	
E.	Garrobo (El)	El Garrobo	—	752	1	M	—	No	1814	—	1814	1814	1814	—	1814	1814	1814	No	
A.	Gerena	Gerena	SE	5.000	1	M	Sí	Sí	1500	1938	1592	1686	1500	1938	1592	1686	1939	No	
E.	Santiponce	Santiponce	SE	3.700	2	M	—	Sí	1563	1587	—	—	1563	1587	—	—	—	1	Monumento Nacional.
	JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA																		
	Jerez de la Frontera:																		
T.	Par. Cuatro Evangelistas	Jerez de la Frontera	CA	6.000	4	M	Sí	Sí	1547	1889	1565	1693	1547	1889	1565	1693	1644	No	
T.	Par. San Miguel Arcángel	Jerez de la Frontera	CA	30.000	14	M	Sí	Sí	1488	1759	1573	1654	1488	1759	1573	1654	1637	No	
T.	Par. San Pedro	Jerez de la Frontera	CA	15.500	10	M	—	Sí	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	No	
T.	Par. Divino Salvador	Jerez de la Frontera	CA	9.000	10	M	No	Sí	1549	1878	1582	1693	1549	1878	1582	(*)1693	—	No	
T.	Par. Santiago	Jerez de la Frontera	CA	30.000	21	M	—	Sí	1527	—	1548	1666	1527	—	1548	1666	1875	No	
T.	Par. San Mateo	Jerez de la Frontera	CA	5.000	1	M	—	—	1501	1768	1567	1613	1501	1768	1567	1693	—	Sí	1
	LORA DEL RIO																		
E.	Alcolea del Río	Alcolea del Río	SE	3.804	2	M	—	Sí	15-X-1771	14-VI-1910	25-XII-1580	5-VIII-1816	1771	1910	1580	1816	1915	Sí	
A.	Cantillana	Cantillana	SE	8.461	4	M	—	No	1824	1878	1822	1685	1824	1878	1909	1869	1919	Sí	
T.	Lora del Río	Lora del Río	SE	21.500	6	M	No	Sí	1935	1898	1929	1931	1935	1898	1929	1931	1911	Sí	
A.	Peñaflor	Peñaflor	SE	4.222	5	M	Sí	Sí	—	—	—	—	1613	1784	1634	1668	1627	Sí	
A.	Puebla de los Infantes	Puebla de los Infantes	SE	4.505	3	M	No	sin uso	1698	1881	1598	1770	1936	1881	1928	1926	1940	Sí	
E.	Villanueva de las Minas	Villanueva de las Minas	SE	13.433	8	M	No	Sí	1908	1945	1926	1927	1932	1945	1926	1927	1926	(*)	
A.	Villanueva del Río	Villanueva del Río	SE	1.100	1	M	No	Sí	1894	1850	1902	1904	1894	1850	1902	1904	—	(*)	
E.	Villaverde del Río	Villaverde del Río	SE	3.515	2	M	Sí	Sí	17-IX-1648	31-X-1781	3-X-1640	17-V-1635	1648	1781	1640	1635	1605	Sí	
	MARCHENA																		
A.	Arahal	Arahal	SE	14.250	6	M	—	No	—	—	—	—	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936	Sí	
T.	Marchena.—Par. San Miguel	Marchena	SE	11.000	12	M	Sí	Sí	1535	1586	1565	1622	1535	1586	1565	1622	1500	Sí	
T.	Marchena.—Par. San Sebastián	Marchena	SE	10.000	8	M	—	Sí	1501	1899	1579	1888	1501	1899	1579	1888	—	Sí	
A.	Paradas	Paradas	SE	8.306	4	M	Sí	Sí	1576	1939	1899	1858	1936	1939	1936	1936	—	Sí	Cuadro del Greco.
	MORON DE LA FRONTERA																		
E.	Algámitas	Algámitas	SE	2.003	1	M	No	No	1896	1940	1936	1899	1935	1940	1936	1936	—	Sí	
E.	Coripe	Coripe	SE	2.505	1	P	No	No	1814	1923	1813	1859	1814	1923	1813	1859	—	No	
A.	Montellano	Montellano	SE	11.186	8	M	—	Sí	1883	1940	1936	1909	1936	1940	1936	1936	—	Sí	
T.	Morón de la Frontera	Morón de la Frontera	SE	30.187	9	M	Sí	Sí	1909	1928	1932	1928	1936	1928	1932	1933	1887	Sí	
T.	Morón de la Frontera (Nuestra Señora de las Victorias)	Morón de la Frontera	SE	12.980	9	M	—	No	1911	1945	1911	1911	1911	1945	1911	1911	1938	Sí	
A.	Pruna	Pruna	SE	5.465	1	M	Sí	Sí	1559	1648	1565	1676	1559	1648	1565	1559	—	No	
A.	Puebla de Cazalla	Puebla de Cazalla	SE	11.492	6	M	Sí	Sí	1936	1940	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936	Sí	
	OSUNA																		
A.	Corrales (Los)	Los Corrales	SE	4.290	1	M	—	Sí	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936	Sí	
E.	Lantejuela (La)	La Lantejuela	SE	2.638	1	M	No	Sí	1750	1923	1750	1750	1750	1923	1750	1750	—	No	1
E.	Martín de la Jara	Martín de la Jara	SE	2.300	1	M	—	No	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936	Sí	
T.	Osuna	Osuna	SE	9.000	1	M	Sí	Sí	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	No	
E.	Rubio (El)	El Rubio	SE	6.000	1	M	No	Sí	1760	1912	1760	1760	1760	1912	1760	1760	1760	No	
A.	Sancejo (El)	El Sancejo	SE	7.051	4	M	No	Sí	1661	1665	1671	1749	1661	1910	1671	1749	1936	Sí	
	SANLUCAR DE BARRAMEDA																		
R.	Bonanza	Bonanza	CA	2.016	3	P	—	No	1911	1922	1911	1911	1911	1922	1911	—	—	1	
A.	Chipiona	Chipiona	CA	6.907	5	M	—	Sí	1841	1611	1645	1651	1841	1611	1645	1681	—	Sí	
T.	Sanlúcar de Barrameda	Sanlúcar de Barrameda	CA	13.000	8	P	Sí	No	1911	1912	1911	1911	—	—	—	—	—	No	
T.	Sanlúcar de Barrameda (Nuestra Señora de la O)	Sanlúcar de Barrameda	CA	19.000	17	P	Sí	Sí	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	
A.	Trebujena	Trebujena	CA	5.163	2	M	Sí	sin uso	1556	1775	1624	1696	1553	1775	1624	1696	1672	No	2
	SANLUCAR LA MAYOR																		
E.	Albaida del Aljarafe	Albaida del Aljarafe	SE	1.111	2	M	—	No	1569	1900	1686	1648	—	—	—	—	—	No	
E.	Aznalcázar	Aznalcázar	SE	2.800	1	M	—	No	1515	1868	1700	1592	1515	1868	1700	1592	1580	No	
A.	Aznalcóllar	Aznalcóllar	SE	4.798	5	M	—	Sí	1841	1939	1873	1888	1841	1939	1873	1888	1904	No	
A.	Benacazón	Benacazón	SE	3.657	2	M	—	Sí	1570	1889	1571	1642	1570	1889	1571	1642	1932	No	
A.	Carrión de los Céspedes	Carrión de los Céspedes	SE	3.000	2	M	—	Sí	1585	1887	1584	1763	1586	1888	1585	1764	1862	No	
E.	Castilleja del Campo	Castilleja del Campo	SE	806	1	M	—	Sí	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	
A.	Castillo de las Guardas	Castillo de las Guardas	SE	3.500	3	M	—	No	1560	1776	1684	1666	1560	1776	1604	1666	1883	No	
E.	Espartinas	Espartinas	SE	1.680	3	M	(*)	Sí	1621	1730	1689	1695	1689	1889	1714	1702	1886	No	1

(*) Se ignora.

Figure 4-13

Figure 4-14

RESEARCH LOG

ANCESTOR _____ RESEARCHER _____

JURISDICTION _____

PLACE OF RESEARCH	DESCRIPTION OF SOURCE including call no.	DATE OF SEARCH	FILE REFERENCE

CHAPTER 5
DOING RESEARCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

Although there are many Hispanic records in the United States, most are found in repositories in their respective countries of origin, and therefore nearly every researcher will need to do part of his research by correspondence. This chapter is designed to help the researcher successfully write letters in Spanish. After a series of general suggestions and an annotated outline of the basic parts of a genealogical research letter, models (with brief explanations) are provided for sending letters to the various persons to whom a beginning Hispanic researcher might write. These model letters can be used by the person who does not write well in Spanish by merely substituting information about his ancestor for that of the person in the model letter. For the person who writes fluently in Spanish, the models should still serve as guides and should be followed as closely as possible to prevent errors frequently committed by individuals writing their first genealogical letter.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

The following suggestions are offered to guide the researcher in preparing letters requesting genealogical information from Hispanic countries.

1. Write in Spanish. There are many individuals in Hispanic countries who do not speak

English well enough to understand a letter, and this is especially true in small towns. There is nothing sadder than the case of a parish priest who receives a well-written letter in English and is unable to understand or answer it. If you do not speak much Spanish, prepare each letter using the models and then ask a friend who speaks more Spanish to review that letter. If the researcher does not know anyone personally who speaks Spanish, it may even be necessary to go to a local high school and/or college and ask a Spanish teacher to review the letter.

2. Keep it short. This is a cardinal rule in any type of letter writing where you are asking for information. Letters should rarely, if ever, exceed one page. Make it easy for the individual to review your letter and understand what he needs to do. Do not add excess information that is not essential to the reply you are requesting of him.

3. Make all requests specific and positive. The wandering kind of letter , such as one asking for a complete history of the family, or for the parish priest to fill out a complete pedigree and mail all available certificates, will most likely not be answered or be answered with a short letter indicating that the person does not have the time to do the work requested. Always sound positive as to the information given. Even where you are in doubt that the person came from that particular town or was born in that particular year, do not express that doubt in the letter. People tend to be more willing to search for things that they think they are going to find.

4. Carefully proofread your letter. Any one, even writing in his own language, makes mistakes. If the researcher does not understand Spanish, he should carefully compare the letter he has typed against the model to be sure that he has not inadvertently changed or left out a word. It is also helpful to set the letter aside for a day or two and then review it before

mailing. Careful proofreading will eliminate errors.

5. Make the letter look neat. The physical appearance of a letter frequently determines the initial reaction and subsequent response to it. The following suggestions will give it a neat, positive appearance.

a. Type if possible. This is especially important in Spanish. Handwritten letters especially by a beginning Spanish speaker, are more difficult for the person receiving the letter to understand. The styles of handwriting in the United States are very different from those in the Hispanic countries and, therefore, may be difficult to read. One area of real possible confusion is between the number 1 and the number 7. A Spanish-speaking native writes his number 1 like this and the number 7 is distinguished by the small slash across it like this 7̸ . It is very likely that a written 7 will be confused for a 1 in an address or a date. In addition to being more readable, a typewritten letter is also much cleaner looking.

b. Leave adequate margins. Wider margins make a letter look much neater and also tend to help the writer keep it short.

c. Use the proper letter form. The model letters have been adapted somewhat to meet the needs of the genealogical researcher, but are basically in the proper form for Spanish letters and therefore will be well-received. It is important to follow the formalities of written Spanish that appear in these letters, especially in the opening and closing parts of the letter. One common mistake that is made is translating the English phrase "Dear Sir" into "Querido Señor", which actually means "Most Beloved Sir" Spanish is by nature a more flowery and formal language than English. As a result, letters have phrases that appear comical when translated into English, and, in some cases, nonsensical. Excellent examples of this

are the endings S.s.b.e.s.m. (Su servidor, que besa su mano) and S.s.q.e.s.m. (Su servidor, que extiende su mano). Translated literally, these mean "Your servant who kisses your hand", and "Your servant who extends his hand."

6. Be willing to pay for both time and materials. You are writing to someone asking a favor, and none of the people to whom you will write are paid to look up genealogical information. Since you are asking for work to be done, you should be willing to pay for the time the individual spends, and of course cover any costs for xeroxing or other expenses he may incur. A letter should always indicate your willingness to pay and, in many cases, you should do so by including money in the letter. In the United States, a stamped, self-addressed envelope may also be included in the letter to save the answering party the cost of postage. When writing to a foreign country, this is not a good practice. Remember, United States postage stamps cannot be used to mail letters from foreign countries. International postal coupons are generally not well known in smaller towns and, therefore, are more of an inconvenience than would be the small cost of postage to the United States.

7. Always include your return address. There is nothing more tragically comical than a request for information that contains no return address. The return address should also be written inside the letter because often the envelope is destroyed. When you write the return address, make it clear--preferably type it.

8. Make a copy of every letter for your files. Comparing the answer you receive with the letter you sent helps in knowing if everything you asked for has been included and, when there are omissions, if the errors were in your original letter. In the future, as you find more information, it will also help to compare the information you are able to find with what you

indicated in the original letter. By making this comparison, you can determine if you need to write again.

CORRESPONDENCE LOG

Each researcher should keep a correspondence log where he lists all of the research letters that he writes. It should at least contain columns for the following information:

a. The date of the out-going letter.
b. The name and address of the person to whom the letter is sent.
c. The purpose of the letter.
d. The date a reply is received.
e. A file number for any documents received with the reply.

All of the letters should be kept in a central correspondence file, or in separate correspondence sections within the surname or individual files discussed in Chapter Three. Recording a file number in the correspondence log of any documents received with the reply makes it unnecessary to keep the documents with the letter. These can still be rapidly found by referring to the appropriate file where they are stored. An alternative to this would be to keep photocopies of the reply in the files of the various individuals or families to whom the letter referred.

BASIC ELEMENTS IN A GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH LETTER

There are certain basic elements that a good genealogical research letter will contain. All of the elements listed below are found in each of the model letters, and can also serve as a guide in writing a letter for which no appropriate model has been provided.

1. Date and place the letter was written. This

item, appearing in the upper right-hand corner of the letter, is placed there according to the standard Spanish letter format. It indicates to the reader the time and place the letter was written.

2. Name, title, and address of the person to whom the letter is directed.

3. Salutation. In choosing a salutation, remember the more formal nature of Spanish. For those who are not fluent in Spanish, it is recommended that they use only those salutations appearing in the model letters.

4. Give a brief statement of why you are writing. This should never exceed more than a sentence or two. It is merely to orient the reader to the purpose of your inquiry and assure him that you are searching for details about your own family because of personal interest and not for any public, monetary, or judicial purpose.

5. Be specific in what you ask for. The more specific your request, the more likely you are to receive a clear answer, either in the form of the documents or material you have requested, or a definite statement that either they do not exist or at least are not in the possession of the person to whom you are writing. In asking for information, you should eliminate all details not pertinent to the finding of that for which you ask. If the researcher wants a birth certificate of his great-grandfather, it is only necessary to give the name, approximate date of birth, and parents' names. There is no need to give an extensive discussion of all the many things that the great-grandfather did in his life.

6. Limit your requests. The letter most likely to be answered requests only one, two, or at most three documents or pieces of specific information. Even the most cooperative of persons will be overwhelmed by a

request for a complete pedigree.

In one case, a researcher sent a letter to a parish priest asking for a pedigree chart of the direct-line ancestors of her great-grandfather who was born in that parish. Included in the letter was a twenty dollar bill. The priest in all sincerity began the research, and three years later, when a paid professional genealogist arrived to try to do the work for the family, the priest apologetically handed him the pedigree chart with four complete generations that he had searched out from his parish books. He had not yet answered because he had not found the time to finish all seven generations that the pedigree chart called for. During those three years, the priest would most likely have answered a dozen or more requests for two or three documents at a time, and the researcher would have avoided frustration in not knowing what had happened to her letter, and might even have avoided the expense of the paid genealogist.

7. Offer to pay for any work done. As the researcher will soon find out, genealogical research work, while enjoyable, exciting, and fascinating, is still work. Upon writing a letter, a researcher is asking a person, who does not necessarily share his enthusiasm or love for the work for his family, to spend time and energy searching for information for him. Due to past abuse, many Catholic dioceses throughout the world have established certain minimum fees for each certificate a priest copies from his parish books. Considering these things, a researcher should generally include money where possible, with an offer to send more if necessary. Money should be sent, if in small quantities, in U.S. currency (bills only), and if in larger quantities, by cashier's check (New York Bank Draft) in U.S. currency or in the currency of the country to which you are sending it. The latter can be purchased at most large banks.

8. Express gratitude for the anticipated

assistance. Gratitude is appreciated in any culture, but especially so in Hispanic cultures. Most travelers can testify that, in restaurants and other public places in Spain and Latin America, excellent service on the second visit is much more likely to go to the person who has expressed his gratitude for a well-served meal than to the person who merely leaves a large tip. In any case, remember the people who answer correspondence are giving of their time, talents, and knowledge of the area, usually in exchange for relatively little remuneration. They sincerely do deserve gratitude for the work that they do.

9. Your return address should be in the body of the letter. This can be done most clearly by placing it either at the top of the letter as is the custom in American business letters, or, more in keeping with Spanish practice, it can be placed below the signature on the letter.

MODEL LETTERS

To help the researcher who does not speak Spanish, as well as those who write Spanish but need direction in composing an acceptable and successful letter, models of letters to the following persons are given: (1) parish priest; (2) secretary of a civil register; (3) director of a general archives or library; (4) director of the military archives in Segovia, Spain; and (5) a family member not personally known by the researcher. These letters cover the major categories of correspondence in which a researcher will be engaged. In many cases, it will be necessary to merely substitute the information in the model letter with specific information about the researcher's family, without making any further changes in the wording of the various letters. In cases where the researcher must write to someone other than the five categories of individuals listed above, the models can serve as an indication as to the proper style, format, and wording that can and should be used in writing

letters to Hispanic countries. All of the letters follow the basic outline given of what goes into a letter. Introductory paragraphs preceding each model letter briefly describe certain unique details or modifications of general principles in that particular type of letter.

It is being assumed that all letters written are to be in Spanish. If that is not the case and it is necessary to write a letter in English, or if the person already writes fluently in Spanish, it is recommended that one of the following be consulted: Chapter Seven of The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy by Val D. Greenwood, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1975), or Chapter Seven of Fundamentals of Genealogical Research by Lareen R. Jaussi and Gloria D. Chaston (Salt Lake City: Desert Book Company, 1977), or The Handbook for Genealogical Correspondence, edited by John D. Vallentyne (Logan, Utah: Cache Valley Genealogical Library, 1968).

Letter to the Parish Priest

A letter to the parish priest, (parroco) should be precise but personal in tone. Because of the nature of the problems he deals with on a day-to-day basis, the priest is used to dealing on a relatively formal business level and yet in a manner that is both friendly and personal. Always request specific certificates--baptism, marriage, or death certificates. Do not ask for more than three. The letter should also make clear that the researcher wants literal copies of the certificates, and that the names of the grandparents and birth places for all individuals mentioned, if given in the certificate, are very important.

The researcher should include at least two dollars for each certificate he requests, and indicate that he will pay more if that is not sufficient. Most dioceses have established current fees which the priest is authorized to charge for certificates. In Spain, for example, fees range generally from 300 pesetas to 500 pesetas per certificate. (Check the current rate of exchange in the newspaper for the value in dollars of these amounts). The researcher need not try to guess the approximate fee, but can merely include two dollars for each certificate, which generally covers the minimum amount charged. In the cases where the priest feels more is due, he will generally send the certificates and ask the researcher to remit the additional amount necessary to cover his time and effort.

In asking for a certificate, the researcher should give as much information as he can. Wherever possible, a date should be included and an indication that the specific act, be it baptism, marriage, or death, took place in that parish, even when more than one parish is a possibility. It is important, if the priest is to act upon the information, that he believe that something can be found. In cases where the

researcher does not know a specific date for an event, he should state a ten to fifteen-year period in which he believes the event to have taken place. In addition, it is frequently advisable to give your relationship to the person, since the priest is more likely to carefully search the records when he realizes that as a direct descendent you have an intense interest in finding the records of that person.

Chicago, 29 de noviembre de 1978

Sr. Cura Párroco
Parroquia de San Juan Bosco
Bahia Blanca
Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Estimado Señor:

Estoy preparando un arbol genealógico y libro familiar para los cuales se me hace imperioso dirigirme a usted a fin de solicitar ciertos datos sobre mis abuelos que detallo a continuación:

1. Partida de bautismo de Juan Martínez Gómez, hijo de José Martinez y Maria Gomez que nació en Juan Bosco en el año 1895.

2. Partida de casamiento de José Martinez y Maria Gómez que se efectuo entre los años 1885-1895.

3. Partida de bautismo de Maria Gómez, madre de Juan Martinez Gómez que fue bautizado entre los años 1865-1875.

Para este proyecto necesito nombres de los abuelos y lugares de donde son naturales, si esto aparece en las partidas. Incluyo unos seis dolares para cubrir los gastos de los certificados.

Reconozco lo ocupado que usted debe estar y por eso le agradeceria mucho lo que pudiera hacer al respecto ya que, de otra maner, mi trabajo quedaria paralizado.

Agradeciéndole de antemano quedo a la espera de sus noticias su afmo y s.s., q.b.s.m.

John Esposito
23891 First Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
Estados Unidos

Letter to the Secretary of the Civil Register (Secretario del Registro Civil)

A letter sent to a civil register should have a more businesslike tone than that sent to the parish priest. Again ask for a specific certificate--in this case, birth, marriage, or death, and do not ask for more than three. The researcher should specify that he wants a literal copy (copia literal) and not an extract (extracto del certificado). Money should definitely be included, and an offer should be made to provide more if necessary. A guideline of two dollars for each certificate is applicable here, but as fees are constantly going up, the researcher should expect to receive a letter asking for more. The fees in the civil registers are usually fixed by the national government, and generally the secretary of the local civil register is bound to observe the set fees.

In a letter to a civil register one should sound positive about the fact that an event occurred within the district covered by that particular civil register; this is especially so when writing to a civil register in a large metropolitan area. In addition, the researcher should give his relationship to the persons appearing on the certificates that he requests, since frequently under the law, certificates should only be issued to someone having a direct relationship with the person appearing on the certificate in the civil register.

Fresno, California
15 de marzo de 1979

Secretario del Juzgado
Alcalá de Henares
Madrid, España

Distinguido Señor:

Me tomo la libertad de molestarle para solicitar de usted tenga la bondad de remitirme copias literales de las siguientes partidas que se precisan para completar una historia de mi familia.

1. Partida de defunción de mi bisabuela, Baltasara Díaz Salazár quien murió en vuestra población en el año 1895.

2. Partida de nacimiento de mi abuelo, Manuel Ramón Gómez Diaz quien nació en la misma el día 26 de noviembre 1882, segun dice mi madre, su hija.

3. Partida de matrimonio de Angel Gómez Molino y Baltasara Diaz Salazár que se casaron entre los años 1870 y 1880.

Incluyo con esta carta seis dolares por sus derechos y pólizas. Si no es suficiente, indiqueme la cantidad adicional que debo enviarle para copias literales de las referidas partidas.

Anticipándole las gracias, se pone a su disposición su afectísimo y s.s., q.e.s.m.

David J. Lopez
4166 Millbrook
Fresno, California 93710
Estados Unidos

Letter to the Director of an Archives or Library

The most important thing in writing a letter to an archives or library is to be as specific as possible in what is asked for. A broad, general question, or one that does not clearly define the specific item or information sought, will frequently elicit a reply that is incorrect or unhelpful. Generally, in writing to a specific archives or library, only the following types of requests should be made:

a. Ask for a specific document, giving some type of book or document reference number if possible.

b. Ask for information about the availability of a specific class of records. In this case, the researcher should make it clear that he has reason to believe that such records would be in that archives, or that the archivist may know the location of those records.

c. Inquire if a history exists on a specific family or locality. Request that, if such printed histories exist, the library send their titles and bibliographic information. Do not ask that copies of such histories be sent, nor ask that the archives personnel develop such a history from their records.

d. Inquire if the archives personnel know of a competent and reliable person who can search for particular information in the archives or area. Since many archivists either maintain an official list of researchers with varying degrees of accreditation, or at least know about those researchers who frequent their archives, they may be helpful in providing the name of such a person.

e. Ask for information about hours, photocopying services, and other pertinent and specific information that the archive personnel can give, and that the researcher needs to know in developing

research plans either for future correspondence or a personal visit.

Never ask archival or library personnel to search records for information about a particular individual or family unless the researcher is certain that a specific index exists thereby allowing the archivist to complete the requested search within about five minutes. Even in this case, wherever possible, the researcher should consult for himself the appropriate index and then write asking for a specific document.

Always offer to pay any costs when requesting specific documents. In this case, unlike the letters mentioned above, it is not necessary to send any money with the initial letter, as responding to such letters is part of their function. By offering to pay for any information sent, the researcher will not only receive a reply, but will receive a positive reply and have the cooperation of the archives personnel for future research activities.

Provo, Utah
17 de noviembre de 1978

Director
Archivo Histórico Nacional
Madrid, España

Distinguido Señor:

Me dirijo a usted para solicitar copia de un documento en su archivo. En el proceso de buscar a mis antepasados puertoriqueños encontre que mis bisabuelo, José Antonio Santiago venia de España. En el libro La Imigración a Puerto Rico durante el Siglo XIX a la página 378 hay una referencia a el como marinero de la Real Armada. Dice allí que hay en el Archivo Histórico Nacional una resolución de octobure de 1865 que aprueba su separación de la Real Armada. Quisiera solicitar copia de esa resolución cuya signatura, según ese libro, es:

A.H.N., Ultramar, Govierno de Puerto Rico
Legajo 5089.

Tenga usted la bondad de avisarme el importe que debo enviarle para el servicio de facilitarme copias de este documento.

En espera de sus noticias muy agradecido queda su afectísimo y s.s., q.e.s.m.

Frank Santiago
1919 North 1550 East
Provo, Utah 84601
Estado Unidos

Miami, Florida
25 de junio de 1979

Director
Archivo Histórico Provincial de Gerona
Plaza de Hospital, 6
Gerona, España

Distinguido Señor:

Me tomo la libertad de dirigirme a usted para solicitar su ayuda. Poseo varios antecedentes familiares que indican que la familia de mi madre viene de Palomas en la provincia de Gerona, cuyos registros parroquiales se destruyeron durante la Guerra Civil española. No quisiera molestarle tanto pidiendo que me buscara datos de mi familia, solo quisiera saber si hay en su archivo alguna historia de la familia Castanyer o de la población de Palamos.

Si existen tales libros, haga el favor de escribirme diciendo sus títulos y signaturas con la indicación de si puede copiarlos y cual seria el importe para mandármelos.

Dandole las gracias anticipadamente, se ofrece a usted su afectísimo y seguro servidor, q.e.s.m.

George Clark
3162 Coral Way
Miami, Florida
Estados Unidos

A Letter to the Director of the Military Archives at Segovia

The Archivo General Militar de Segovia is closed to the general public, so that requests should be made by mail. The requests are not mailed directly to the archives, but are sent to army personnel in the national headquarters of the Spanish army, where they are processed and then sent to the personnel at the archives itself. Once the requested documentation is located, a letter is sent listing the documents available and their copying costs. Upon payment of the specific cost (in pesetas), the documents are then sent.

While the military bureaucracy makes the obtaining of this information extremely difficult, the completeness of the collection of this particular archives, as the largest collection of military records anywhere in the world, and the fact that its records relate to nearly all Hispanic countries, makes it worth the red tape and difficulties. Assuming that the researcher will be wanting only the personal files of a particular officer or soldier, no attempt is made in this section to explain how to write for information about the other non-personnel sections of this archives.

There are several important items that must be included in a letter to this archives before a positive reply will be received. To request the service file of an officer, the researcher should write asking for that particular service file, and refer to the Indice de Expedientes Personales, compiled by Vicente de Cadenas y Vicent and published by Hidalguia in nine volumes between 1959 and 1963. Or, if the information sought is an expediente matrimonial (marriage request), he should refer to the information as contained in Enrique de Ocerin's Indice de los expedientes matrimoniales de militares y marinos (Zurita: Madrid, 1959.) In making reference to these indexes, name the specific index,

then give the page number on which the entry is found relating to the officer for whose personal file you are searching. Then copy exactly all of the information about that officer as contained in the index.

It is much more difficult to request information on individual soldiers, because Section Seven of the archives, which contains the service files for non-officers, is not indexed. To obtain information on an individual soldier, it is necessary to give at least the name of the person, an approximate year and place of birth, and if known, the place and approximate date he entered military service, and/or the regiment in which he served.

The researcher must always state the specific relationship between himself and the person whose military record is being sought, including a brief genealogy indicating the generations between himself and the ancestor who served in the military. A direct-line relationship is essential, whether requesting files for officers or for individual soldiers. While other military archives will not be as difficult to consult as that of Segovia, a similar approach and format is recommended to avoid any potential difficulties.

25 enero de 1978

El General Secretario General
Secretaría General del Ejército
Subsecretaría - Archivo Militar de Segovia
c/ Alcala 9
Madrid, España

Destinguido Señor:

Con la presente quisiera solicitar los expedientes detallados abajo. Mi abuelo fue Melitón Gonzalez Trejo, quién, según tradición de la familia, s rvió de oficial del ejército español. Yo he probado mi parentesco no solo con Melitón González Trejo Moreno sino también con su hermano Cipriano González Trejo Moreno y con Gerardo González Trejo Flores, el padre de estos dos. Los nombres de estos tres aparecen en la Indice del Archivo Militar de Segovia con las siguientes referencias:

Pagina	Referncia Completa
262	González Moreno, Cipriano - Cadete Inf. 1863 Hijo de oficial
262	González y Moreno, Melitón - Inf. 1864
243	González y Flores, Gerardo - Inf. 1834

Al concordarse las fechas y los segundos apellidos con los datos de la familia estóy seguro que esos oficiales son mis antepasados directos. Ruego a usted avisarme la cantidad que debo enviarle para que pueda mandarme copias de los referidos expedientes.

Dándole las gracias anticipadamente, se ofrece a usted su afmo. y s.s.q.e. ss.mm.

Jorge R. Campo de Arroz
681 LaCadena Drive
Alhambra, California

Escondido, California
2 de febrero de 1978

El Generál Secretario Generál
Secretaría General del Ejército
Subsecretaria - Archivo Militar de Segovia
c/ Alcala 9
Madrid, España

Distinguido Señor:

Quisiera solicitar de la sección septima del Archivo Militar de Segovia el expediente militar de mi abuelo Pedro José Fuertes Igual. El ingreso al ejército como soldado en Barcelona en el año 1907; sirvió en Marruecos desde junio hasta diciembre de aquel año. Era natural de Sorrion donde nació en el año 1885.

Sírvase indicarme los gastos de este servicio y avisar la forma adecuada de enviarselo.

Gracias por su atención a esta petición mia. En espera de su favorable contestación, se ofrece a ustedes con el mayor respeto, afectísmo y seguro servicor, q.e.s.m.

Jeri Bebout de Porter
32849 Alhambra Way
Escondido, California
Estado Unidos

Letter to a Family Member Not Known Personally by the Researcher

It may seem strange to include a model of a letter to a family member, especially, when intended for someone who speaks Spanish; however, in many cases, the cooperation of family members has been lost due to poorly written and even unintentionally offensive letters composed by researchers who did not take the time to think through the impact of what they were asking. For this reason, the following comments, as well as the model letter, are given as a guide. The general suggestions made above are also applicable to letters written to all family members.

If the researcher does not personally know the family member to whom he is writing, then he should avoid being overly personal and not include extensive, friendly family news of little interest to the person receiving the letter. The writer should, however, indicate his relationship both to the person to whom he is writing and their common ancestor, and also explain how he came to know about him. This is very important, since it will establish a common ground of relationship, and also, where the name of the person being written to was obtained from another relative, indicate a common acquaintance.

Unlike the letters to church and government officials, the letter to a Hispanic relative should not include money, as this might be highly offensive. Instead, an offer should be made to share any information that the writer now has, and to cover any expenses incurred by the relative in copying information, or for postage if the amount of the information being mailed would cause high mailing costs. The one exception to not including money in a letter would be where the researcher knows the family member has a specific document of fairly great length, which he is specificially asking to have photocopied. If in the U.S., include a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

28 de mayo de 1977
Houston, Texas

Señor Fernando Rodríguez
Dr. Quemado 98
La Puebla
La Puebla, México

Muy Señor Mío:

Recibí su nombre y dirección de mi tía Juana López. Me dice ella que usted y yo somos primos segundos. Tenemos el mismo bisabuelo, Alonso Rodriquez Santiago, quien según la información que tengo fue desde la Puebla a Los Estados Unidos durante el siglo pasado dejando en México el abuelo de usted que ya se había casado y no vivía con la familia.

Tengo mucho interés en saber de mis antepasados Mexicanos, y averiguar el pueblo natal de nuestro bisabuelo y posiblemente si el se casó en ese que me ayudaría a saber más de nuestra familia. Le quisiera reembolsar cualquier gasto que haya en copiar documentos, cartas, u otras cosas relacionadas aun indirectamente con nuestro bisabuelo y su familia.

Apreciaría si pudiera mandar los nombres y señas de otros parientes nuestros que podrían saber antecedentes de nuestra familia.

Espero en un día no muy lejano poder viajar a La Puebla y conocerle y agradecerle a usted personalmente. Mientras tanto si puedo compartir algunos datos sobre mi rama de nuestra familia o servirle en cualquier otra cosa, estoy a su disposición.

Reiterándole mi profundo agradecimiento, le envio un carinoso saludo como pariente.

Suyo, afmo., y seguro servidor.

Robert A. Houghton
3829 Lone Pine Road
Houston, Texas
Estados Unidos

CHAPTER 6

A TRIP TO THE ANCESTRAL HOMELAND OR A PROFESSIONAL GENEALOGIST?

Researchers in some Hispanic countries such as Mexico, Panama, and Argentina may find ahead of them years of library research. Printed records, and original parish, civil, governmental and notarial records from some countries are available in local libraries, university libraries and the genealogical library in Salt Lake City. Nevertheless, at some point in the search for his ancestors, every researcher finds that there is no further information that can be obtained by correspondence or by working in libraries near his home. Some reach that point almost immediately, when there are no records in libraries near his home, and anarchivist or a parish priest does not answer, or writes back stating that he does not have the time to search for any further information.

The purpose of this chapter is to acquaint the researcher with the two primary alternatives to library and correspondence research: (1) aking a trip to the ancestral homeland, or (2) iring a professional genealogist. The two methods are not mutually exclusive, and as funds become available a family may want to take both approaches. In addition, even when a trip to the ancestral home is not contemplated, the researcher will find it valuable to read the portions

regarding such a trip. Being familiar with this process will help in understanding and evaluating both the work done, and the material sent, by a professional genealogist.

There is no clear-cut answer to the question of whether to travel to your ancestor's homeland yourself or to hire a professional genealogist. The personal factors of availability of funds and time, competence in doing research, and ability to speak Spanish usually determine which alternative is chosen. The major advantages of hiring a professional genealogist are that he knows the records and is familiar with the handwriting and language. Due to that experience, he works more rapidly, and is sensitive to the many issues involved in interpreting records. Perhaps most important, he either is in the home country or is planning a trip there for an extended period of time, so that the costs of going will be spread out among a large group of his clients.

The disadvantages of hiring a professional are the additional expense of paying for his experience, and the danger that the research may not be valid, either because it is poorly done or because it is falsified. Most important, by hiring a professional genealogist, the family historian loses the personal experience of seeing the places himself, and experiencing the customs of his ancestors. Without a doubt, these personal experiences are the greatest joy of making the trip and doing the research for oneself. Nothing can substitute for the feeling one has when walking the streets where his grandfather walked, finding the home where he was born, visiting the church where he worshipped, and eating the same local foods, whether an Argentine asado, a Valencian paella, or Galician cheese and bread. Even a professional who takes pictures and writes an extensive report cannot capture those moments, nor the joy of finding living relatives and spending time in their homes. In addition to the joys of his personal experience, the

researcher can also be certain that what is done is correct, at least as far as his abilities allow. He will also be more sensitive to family traditions and concepts which may not be told the professional genealogist, but which, as he himself does the research, will come to mind and make connections possible.

Perhaps the greatest drawback for an individual making the trip to the ancestral home is the cost. A professional genealogist can generally be hired for only a few hours' or a couple of days' research, whereas a trip would necessitate an initial expense eight to ten times greater. In 1984 the cost of the APEX (least expensive) round trip ticket from the U. S. to Spain was approximately $900, to Argentina $1,500. Spending the extended time in the foreign country required to get that inexpensive ticket, a researcher in 1984 would spend at least $1,700 to $3,000 for his research trip. There is, in addition, the danger of not finding records, or of finding that those who have the records are unwilling to allow the researcher to consult them, although this can be minimized by carefully corresponding and planning the trip in advance.

The researcher should also not overlook the fact that, if he does not speak Spanish, he will encounter many difficulties in attempting to travel to small towns where no one speaks English. The researcher not only has to locate lodging and food, but also speak with parish priests and others to gain permission to consult the records. In addition, personal factors such as lack of time, money, or difficulty in understanding the old handwriting, may make the trip less appealing than hiring a professional genealogist. Whichever choice is made, or if both are taken, the following information will guide the researcher in finding, hiring, and supervising a genealogist and/or planning a genealogical research trip.

HIRING A PROFESSIONAL GENEALOGIST

The professional genealogist is one who pursues genealogy as a vocation and generally for a livelihood. He is an expert not only in searching records, but also in evaluating the information they contain, in establishing generational links to form a family pedigree, and in developing family histories. Because records vary from one area to another, he has generally developed an expertise in a specific area of the world, either a certain country or a major region. Since he is an expert, he will charge accordingly for his time and services, and should produce a high-quality finished product.

Not all individuals involved in genealogical research on a paid basis are true genealogists. Some can better be classified as record searchers. A record searcher is a person who does nothing more than the mechanics of the research. He searches records and carefully transcribes his findings. Unlike the genealogist, he does not attempt to evaluate the information he finds or make connections for the family. Also, a record searcher only looks for the information for which he is assigned to search, and may not go beyond the specific requests in the assignment to make additional connections. For example, a genealogist who goes to a parish will begin with an ancestor and search out all of the progenitors of that particular ancestor, defining relationships and establishing links from one generation to another. A record searcher would go into the parish and abstract from the parish records all of those individuals who a particular the surname (i.e.) Gomez or who are clearly related to a particular individual (i.e. Juan Gomez), with no attempt to do additional research beyond that specified by the family. Generally, the services of a record searcher cost less, but the family who hires him must be able to evaluate the research themselves.

There are several ways in which the names of

individuals qualified to do genealogical research in a particular country or area can be obtained. In some cases, an initial letter to the priest, archivist, or registry secretary may reveal that he is himself a competent record searcher or even a competent genealogist. It may also be possible to ask him if he knows anyone in his area who would be able to do more extensive research in his records. (Generally it is wise to ask this question in the second or third letter and not in the first.) A similar request may also be made to the secretary of the civil register or the director of a local or regional library or archives to find out if they know someone in the area who could do this type of research. Where these requests yield a genealogist, the researcher is very fortunate, since they will generally know the area and be familiar with the specific types of records that are available. Nevertheless, the same care should be taken in working with these individuals as in working with a professional genealogist obtained in other ways, as discussed below.

In the United States, two organizations certify genealogists. The Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake City, Utah, has a program for accrediting freelance genealogists for many countries of the world. They have developed a system of tests to evaluate the proficiency of individuals doing genealogical research in specific areas throughout the world. Those individuals are given accreditation after passing an area test, and showing extensive practical experience (a minimum of 1,000 hours) in doing research in that particular area. There are such tests available for Spain and Mexico. Anyone can write to the Genealogical Society, 50 North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150, and request a list of the accredited researchers for a particular country. The National Board for Certification of Genealogists in Washington, D.C., also certifies genealogists, although generally only for the United States. Information can be

obtained from them by writing Richard E. Spurr, Executive Secretary, Board for Certification of Genealogists, 1307 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

In addition to writing to local parish priests, civil register secretaries, and the directors of regional archives, there are genealogical and historical societies in most countries which would have information about genealogists in their country. For example, for Spain, a letter may be directed to the Instituto Internacional de Genealogia y Heráldica, Apartado de Correos 12079, Madrid, Spain; or to Sociedad Española de Genealogia y Heráldica, Calle de Atocha, 91, Madrid (12), Spain. To obtain information on genealogists in other Spanish-speaking countries, one may contact the national archives in that country for a similar national genealogical society. These institutions do not do research, but all are aware of professional genealogists working in particular areas of the country who can be of great service in searching out one's ancestral lines. The only difficulty that should be noted in working with these individuals is that they are generally accustomed to searching out noble lines, and those whose ancestors come from outside the nobility may find them to be slightly condescending in the reports they write back.

The following tips are offered to help the researcher in hiring and using a professional genealogist:

1. Where possible, verify the expertise and work product quality of the researcher from some outside sources. This can be done by: (a) obtaining recommendations from other patrons for whom he has worked; (b) requesting a recommendation from other genealogists who are familiar with his work, and/or (c) reviewing the previous work that he has done for another family.

2. Be sure that the researcher knows the country and its records. An expert British or American genealogist, who happens to read Spanish can in no way be considered an expert in Spanish language genealogical research, and should therefore not be charging the same as he would for doing research in his own area of expertise. He also may not know enough about the Hispanic records to be able to do a thorough job.

3. Always discuss rates and clearly establish how much research is authorized and at what price. Generally, genealogists work for a fixed amount per hour, or in the case of research actually done in a foreign country, per day. Researchers should always be suspicious of a genealogist who is overly certain as to how much can be accomplished, or who indicates that with a fixed number of hours he can complete the pedigree back to a certain point. Generally, the nature of records varies so much from one area of a country to another, and from one type of record to another, that a genealogist should only be able to give a rough estimate as to what can be done or found.

4. The patron should initially ask for a small amount to be done which can be verified from a different source. Where possible, either ask initially for research that has already been partially completed, or which can be rapidly verified by writing a letter to a parish priest or civil register. In this way, the researcher can verify that the genealogist is actually doing the research. It is a shocking fact, but there are families who have invested vast amounts of time, and in some cases thousands of dollars, only to find out that all the information they received was fabricated.

5. Ask for specific source references. For each item of information sent, specific reference source should be given. In addition, a professional genealogist should be asked to give not only compiled

information, but photocopies of the original records to the patrons. In many situations, however, it is impossible or impractical to make photocopies of all records, and in such cases extracts would be sufficient to verify most research.

6. Ask to be told if other researchers are being used. The patron should insist on knowing if any researchers are being used besides the researcher with whom the contract is made, and if so who they are, how much the genealogist knows about them, and exactly what part of the research they did. Since genealogical research often involves working in an area far removed from where the genealogist lives, the use of additional persons may be essential, and the important aspect is not to prohibit their use, but merely to make certain that the patron knows what is being done and by whom.

7. Be particularly cautious in the use of computer services, large genealogical research organizations, and other similar groups organized here in the United States. These very rarely know much about Spanish research, and a search of their files will seldom produce information for the researcher beyond what he could obtain by checking at a genealogical library in the United States, such as the Genealogical Society Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. The one exception to this principal is the Instituto de Genealogico e Historico Latinoamericano in American Fork, Utah, which specializes in Hispanic research and is compiling an extensive computer index of individuals appearing in records from Hispanic countries.

TAKING A GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH TRIP TO SPAIN

Nothing can be as thrilling for the family historian as actually traveling to his ancestral home and walking the streets where his ancestors walked, seeing the places where they lived, and coming to know people who, in many ways, preserve his ancestors' lifestyle. Nothing the hired genealogist does can

provide the excitement of being in a small town and finding generation after generation of one's own ancestors. For such a trip to be successful, however, the researcher must be well prepared. The following pages offer suggestions on how the researcher can plan his trip to take maximum advantage of the time and money spent.

The researcher should plan to make use of a travel agent, or someone who knows the country and has arranged travel there before. The researcher should, however, be aware of certain economical ways in which such a trip can be planned. One of the most important of these is using the APEX flights. These are advance purchase plans with regular airlines where the ticket is purchased at least a month in advance, and the traveler must remain in the country a certain length of time, such as more than seven days but less than forty-five. Unlike Charter flights, these tickets are not subject to last minute cancellation, although no last-minute changes can be made in the travel plans without incurring a penalty, which amounts to paying for a full-fare ticket.

Generally, since bus and train schedules can prove difficult to arrange, and in some cases are not available to smaller towns, a researcher ought to plan to rent a car. This can be done from the United States, and surprisingly is often cheaper when arranged in this way than when done after arriving. Information on this process, if the travel agent is not aware of it, can be obtained from the local office of the American Automobile Association, where international drivers licenses can also be obtained.

Some hotel reservations can be made in advance. Advance reservations for hotels in large cities, or in small towns in peak seasons such as the months of July and August (January and February in South America), would be recommended. Generally, however, the researcher would do best to allow himself flexibility

in his travel plans and not attempt to reserve hotels.

In every case, be flexible in planning the research trip. The research to be done should guide the trip. For example, it may be necessary to spend the entire three-week period in one small town working with its parish records. In other cases it may be necessary to follow the family from one area of the country to another, depending on what the records indicate. The researcher should go to the country recognizing that this will not be a tourist trip in which he will visit all the sights there are to see. If he wants that, the trip should be planned with a certain amount of time set aside for research, and the rest carefully planned with reservations to visit the tourist highlights that he desires.

In addition to making travel plans and arranging for a car and hotels, one should plan as much of the research as possible in advance. The most important thing he can do is to check all record sources to make sure that the records do exist and are available for research. This can be done by following the steps indicated in Chapter Four in the discussion of Records Analysis. Having located records, a letter should be written to determine as much as possible about their condition and availability.

One question which arises in this regard is whether or not the researcher should write and tell the parish priest that he is coming. Even experienced researchers find this question difficult to answer. Some priests are extremely receptive and anxious to help, and with such priests it would be advantageous to notify them that the researcher will be arriving at a particular time period. Other priests feel inconvenienced and annoyed at having to service the genealogical researcher and, to avoid the entire problem, may answer a letter requesting permission to come with a definite no. Often, at that same parish the researcher could arrive unannounced, and merely

because of his presence would be allowed to search the records. The latter is especially true when he has come all the way from the United States and expresses a real desire and interest to know about his Hispanic heritage and his roots in that small town.

Generally, the researcher will have to decide which approach to take, depending on the tone of the letters he has received from a particular priest in the past. For this reason it is not wise to request permission to come in the first letter, but rather to write one or two letters requesting small amounts of information in order to better assess the reaction of the priest. In some cases, the priest may even write back saying that he cannot do the research but would be happy to have anyone come in and do it, if that were possible, in which case the researcher can write immediately and make plans to visit the parish.

There is a second major reason to write to the parish priest: the records may not be in the local parish. In some dioceses in Hispanic countries, the records are being centralized into diocesan archives or have been deposited in national or regional archives. Also, the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has been doing extensive work in microfilming Hispanic records. The extent of such filming varies dramatically from country to country; Argentine and Mexican records are very complete, there are none for Nicaragua, and for Spain over a dozen dioceses have been microfilmed, and work is being done on others. It would, therefore, be advisable to check with the LDS Genealogical Society to determine whether or not the particular area in which the researcher is interested has been filmed before planning a trip. (Note: This should be done directly with the library in Salt Lake City, and not by using the IGLC microfiche card catalog in branch libraries, as these do not reflect the many new acquisitions for Hispanic countries, many of which have not even been cataloged.)

In planning his research trip to another country, the traveler should plan to take the following things with him:

1. A camera. The opportunity to record forever the people and places he comes to know should not be lost.

2. Preprinted forms for doing genealogical research. Before leaving the United States, the researcher should print or purchase parish research forms (such as those contained in Appendix A), family group sheets, pedigree charts, and research calendars.

3. A dictionary. In doing genealogical research it would be well to purchase a good, paperback or hardbound Spanish/English dictionary to assist the researcher with words that he does not know. In addition, if he is not fluent in Spanish, a small Spanish/English pocket dictionary would be handy to use in regular conversation.

4. A copy of this book. This book has been designed not only as an introduction to genealogy, but as a reference source to the researcher he can use that as he encounters problems, difficulties, or new clues which point toward records with which he is not familiar.

5. A map, or collection of maps, of the country. Check for government maps of Hispanic countries; for example, the best general map of Spain is a spiral book published by the Ministerio de Obras Publicas and entitled Mapa Oficial de Carreteras para Espana (Scale 1/400,000). Other maps with sufficient local detail for nearly any Hispanic country include those published by the American Automobile Association, Firestone, or Michelin. Whatever map is used, it should have extensive local detail, and if possible, a list of places on the map. In addition to a general

map for use in driving and locating other towns, the researcher may want to take a photostatic copy of a detailed local map, such as one of U. S. Army Survey Map Series (or for Spain those published by the Instituto geografico y catastral in Madrid), for the particular localities in which the researcher is going to be working. A gazetteer, or other listing of local political and/or ecclesiastical units, should also be obtained. For Spain, the 1957 or 1961 supplement to the Guia de la Iglesia, with complete lists of parishes, serve as excellent easy-to-carry gazetteers.

6. Take copies of all notes, and especially the analysis information that has been developed in following the steps outlined in Chapters Three and Four of this book. Generally, the researcher would be wise to take with him photocopies of all of his notes and leave the originals at home.

7. A tourist guide. This will help in finding the important things to see, and in knowing a little bit about the major towns one passes through. There are usually several good tourist guides published for any Hispanic country, such as the Michelin Green Guide of Spain, available in both Spanish and English.

After arriving, plan on spending a day or more to recover from jet lag, to become familiar with the country and the Spanish language, and to have time to make arrangements, such as picking up the rental car. In addition, the researcher will want to do the following things to equip himself with research tools and information that may not have been available in his own country:

1. Buy maps, note paper, etc.

2. At a major historical archives or national library, consult any reference sources not available in the United States.

3. Visit the local tourist office to obtain travel information.

4. Where possible, obtain identification as a serious historical researcher from the U. S. Embassy or, in Spain, for example, obtain a tarjeta nacional de investigador. (See Chapter Eighteen.)

Having spent a day or two in the capital orienting oneself, possibly visiting some of the important historical and cultural sights, as well as accomplishing the things indicated above, the researcher will be ready to leave for the small town from which his ancestors came. When planning, allow extra time for traveling because of the generally poor condition of roads beyond the major thoroughfares. Experienced travelers usually find that they can average no more than about 60 kilometers per hour (about 38 miles per hour), except on the major freeways and national highways. Until one becomes accustomed to Hispanic driving habits, great caution is also recommended!

As indicated above, hotels can generally be obtained enroute. The researcher will find that he can reduce costs for a single night by staying in smaller hotels, which are usually clean and comfortable, but where services such as private bath or hot water may not be available. In Spain, those willing to spend a little more and/or wanting to have a very unique experience should check the paradores nacionales (government-run hotels) in a local tourist office. No matter how the researcher travels, he should absorb everything he can about the places and people he sees. This will be a once-in-a-lifetime experience, and can draw him closer to his Hispanic ancestors than anything else he can do.

CHAPTER 7

LANGUAGE AND HANDWRITING

One of the major challenges that faces the genealogist in any language is learning to use and understand older language forms and handwriting styles. This chapter will help the reader, whether a Spanish-speaking native or a novice, to understand older Spanish records by exposing him to common areas of difficulty he may encounter. The first part of this chapter reviews historical developments of the Spanish language, including interchangeable letters, lingering Latin influences, difficulties with the letter "h", the frequent use and frequent non-use of the accent, and general spelling difficulties. The second part of the chapter analyzes problems presented by old Spanish handwriting styles, showing how to read the old writing and work with it in the many records one consults in doing genealogical research.

While reading this discussion, the person who is just beginning to do research should not panic. The ability to read early records develops slowly and can only be obtained through actual experience. The reader of this book should not try to absorb in a single reading all of the material in the following sections. What is necessary, instead, is to have this material handy while attempting to read an early record, until one develops an instinctive knowledge of the material.

In this way, as the researcher encounters a particularly difficult passage or name, he can review specific portions of the chapter as they might relate to that particular passage or word. With this idea in mind, the following sections are arranged for easy accessibility and not for smooth reading style. Also, no attempt has been made to translate the Spanish words used as examples in this chapter.

A basic familiarity with Spanish is essential in doing Spanish family history research. As mentioned in the introduction to this book, a person who has had two or three semesters of university-level Spanish should be well equipped to do a good job in genealogical research. Individuals who have had less Spanish than this have been able to do excellent work in Spanish and Latin American archives. If one is not planning to go to the mother country himself, or if he will be taking someone with him who speaks the language fluently, then his knowledge of Spanish can even be limited to a reading knowledge, although a minimum familiarity with Spanish pronunciation would be of great help.

You can compensate for any deficiency in formal Spanish instruction by study, patience, and a determination to understand the records. Consulting a good beginning grammar book (possibly one of the quick introductory Spanish courses), and always having a dictionary at hand will also help to compensate for any deficiency. Of course, the more Spanish language training you have, the easier the work will be; but no one should be discouraged from doing his own research by a lack of formal training in the Spanish language.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE

What is known throughout the world as Spanish is referred to more frequently in Spain, Argentina, and elsewhere as Castellano or Castilian. It is one of four languages and several dialects which are spoken on the Iberian Peninsula. Like French, Italian, Romanian,

and other Romance languages, Castilian is a direct descendant of the spoken Latin which was adopted by the people living under Roman domination. During the period up to about 900 A.D., it was not clearly recognized as a distinct language. From that point on, it became more and more accepted as a formal language to be used in legal documents.

The Castilian dialect dominated those of other regions in the country for several reasons. Linguistically, the most significant of these was the fact that the language was innovative. Vowels were reduced to five, whereas the other Iberian Romance languages, Portuguese and Catalan, retained seven. The more complicated sounds disappeared, merging with other simpler ones. A phonetic system for writing the language was developed. Naturally, linguistic innovation alone does not account for the dominance of Castilian. The Castilian monarchs tended to dominate all of the other areas around them and eventually, through the process of the Reconquest and dynastic intermarriage, came to rule first the central portion of Spain and later all of the peninsula but Portugal. As the official language of the Spanish realm and its colonies, Castilian became known throughout the world as Spanish.

By the early sixteenth century, the Spanish language had begun to crystalize into the forms we know today. The domination of Castilian as the official language throughout the kingdom and colonies, and the ever-increasing use of the printing press, contributed to this process of crystalization. This process continued as the various forms developed and solidified during the next two centuries. It was not, however, until after the founding of the Real Academia de la Lengua Española (Royal Academy of the Spanish Language) in 1793, that many of the Spanish grammar and spelling patterns as they are known today were definitely set down and standardized. Since even the parish records in Spain and Latin America began at least as early as

the sixteenth century, much of the work the researcher will be doing in Spanish genealogical research may come from this period when the early language had not yet taken its present form. A knowledge of various changes taking place during this period, and an understanding of how the language differs from the Spanish that is spoken and written today, will help the researcher in understanding the records.

The changes in Spanish are not as dramatic as those which have taken place in English and French during the last 400 years. For example, a modern Frenchman would find it almost impossible to read something that was written 400 years ago, whereas any Spaniard or Mexican today can, with a little help on the handwriting style, easily read the original writing of someone such as Saint Teresa of Avila, who wrote in the middle sixteenth century. Both in word meaning and in grammatical form, Spanish has changed much less than English during this period. Those who read Spanish find it much easier to read Cervantes (1547-1616) than those who read English find it to read Shakespeare (1564-1616). Therefore, the researcher can be assured that, with a little help, he can master the developing patterns of the Spanish language used during the time period in which he will be tracing his family lines.

LANGUAGE DIFFICULTIES IN READING OLD SPANISH RECORDS

In working with the language in early Spanish records, the most important point to keep in mind is that Spanish is basically phonetic; it is written the way it sounds. This is the result of the activities of the thirteenth-century scribes in Toledo who concentrated on developing a simple system of writing the Castilian language, which at that time was just beginning to take modern forms. The Academia Real de la Lengua Española has worked even further toward this development and simplification in the writings. As a result, with a basic knowledge of Spanish pronunciation, and an understanding of some of the

changes that have taken place, one can usually sound out the words of an original document by merely reading them out loud.

Interchangeable Letters
i - y

Even in modern Spanish, these two letters represent a single sound. They were, until less than 100 years ago, used interchangeably. This occurred whether the letter was found at the beginning, the middle, or the end of a word. It was not until after the establishment of the Academia Real that any real effort was even made to give order to the varied use of these two letters. As a result the reader will frequently find, words which today would only appear with an "i" or with a "y", may appear in older documents using either letter. Words such as ayer, ya, Ignacio, Isla, Isabel, habia, mayor, yo, and iglesia may be written aier, ia, Yganacio, Ysla, Ysabel, habya, maior, io, yglesya. This can make initial recognition of the word difficult. As with many other problems in this section, if one pronounces the word, it will become evident what the original word was. Also, remember the interchangeability of these two letters when consulting an index, since the names Isabel or Ibarra could be found either under "I" or "Y." In fact, in many indices the capital "Y" will be found in the position now held by "I" in the alphabetization system.

b - v

The "b" and the "v" stand for the same phonetic sound. Even today, it is not at all uncommon in receiving letters from Spanish-speaking people to find the words such as habia and venia spelled havia and benia. The ultimate decision to use a "v" and not a "b", or vice versa, as dictated by the Academia Real, is based entirely upon etymological principles and has nothing to do with the pronunciation of the word. In

early documents, words such as Vicente, Vasques, nueve, habiendo, vecinos, abad, Victoria, Oliveiro, or cueva might be seen as Bicente, Basques, nuebe, haviendo, becinos, avad, Bictoria, Olibeiro, or cueba.

The difficulty with the "b" and the "v" is further complicated by the fact that the written "v", which in Spain today is still called the "u-b", did not become clearly distinguishable from the "u" until a very late date. The "v" is frequently found written as a "u", so that words which would normally have a "b" in them such as habia, habiendo, and abad, could all be found as the following: hauia, hauiendo, and auad. Although even words which normally contain a "v" may still appear difficult to read, when one becomes aware of this phenomenon such words are rapidly understood after only a moment of initial confusion.

j, x, g

By 1550 the symbols for "j", "x" and "g" (when used before the letters "e" and "i") had all come to express the same sound--that generally expressed by the letter "j" in modern Spanish. It was not until 1850 that the Academia Real condemned the use of "x" in words employing this sound. An excellent example of this is the fact that "Mexico" is spelled with an "x", except if you are consulting a Spanish map, where it would be spelled with a "j" in accordance with the rules of the Academia Real. The "x", "j", and the "g" before "i" and "e" continue today to represent the same sound. The following Spanish words offer examples of this phenomenon:

mujer	muger		Muxer
Gines	Jines	Xinez	
viaje	viage	viaxe	
trajo	taxo		
dijo	dixo		
Jimenez	Gimenez	Ximenez	Ximenez
Javier	Xavier		

jornalero Xornalero

c, s, z, ss, c

Until the seventeenth century, several sounds existed which later either merged with other sounds or completely dropped out of the Spanish language. For example, there was once a sound represented by linguists with the phoneme /s/, which was similar to the English "sh." That sound was written with the letter "x". Other sounds represented by the linguists with the phonemes /tz/, /ds/, /z/, /x/, and /s/ were all to be found in Spanish during the sixteenth century either throughout Spain or in some of its regions and colonies. As the language developed and crystalized in the latter part of the sixteenth century, these sounds were all reduced, or, in some cases, they lost their voicing and became soft. In the area of Castile, these sounds were reduced to two: the modern Spanish "s" and the modern Spanish zeta, where the "z" is pronounced somewhat like the "th" in English.

For the researcher, the practical importance of knowing this is to recognize that where in modern Spanish words one might find a "c", a "z", or an "s", in early manuscripts one may find a "c", "z", "s", "ss", "c", or "x". Even for a modern Spanish native, the "c" and the "z" are frequently confused, and for those in Andalucia and throughout the Americas where the zeta sound is no longer found, the "c", the "z", and the "s" are frequently interchanged. There are many examples of this phenomenon:

once	onze	moza	moca
diciembre	diziembre	corazon	coracon
trece	treze	disposicion	dizposicion
decidido	dezidido	asi	assi
vecinos	vezinos	cosa cossa	coza
Lucena	Luzena	religioso	religiosso
certifico	zertifico	ese	esse
bautizo	bautico	casi	cassi

vez	ves	hacia	hasia
zapatero	sapatero	Garcia	Garsia
Rodriguez	Rodrigues	Galicia	Galisia
Hernandez	Hernandes	recien	resien
arzobispo	arsobispo	parece	parese
consejos	concejos	nacio	nasio
esencial	ecencial	hizo	hico

i-e, a-o, a-u, o-u

The above-listed vowel combinations were frequently interchangeable as the Spanish language developed. Even today in some regions of Spain and South America, several of these vowel interchanges can be heard. Probably the most common of these is the "i-e" interchange. Words such as mismo and recibir appear as mesmo and receber. While examples of the other interchanges are not as extensive, the researcher may find a word such as trajo spelled trujo, or Juan spelled Joan.

ch-ll

Those who are familiar with other Romance languages such as Italian will recognize the relationship between Italian words such as chiave and chiamo and Spanish words such as llave and llamo. These developed from words in Latin beginning with "cl." That initial "cl" has been preserved in Catalan and French. For example, the French word for key is clef and the Spanish word is llave. In some early records, where the development of the "ll" was incomplete, it is possible to find words such as llamar or the names Llaves written chamar and Chaves. In fact, the more common form of the latter has retained the "ch" sound at the beginning. This slight tendency is heightened in Catalonia and Galicia. For example, in Galicia the word llover in Spanish is pronounced "chover" and words spelled with "ch" in lieu of "ll" will appear in records of that region.

b–p, c–g, d–t

As Spanish developed out of the vulgar Latin in the Iberian peninsula, the "p," "t," and "c" sounds as they were found voiced in Latin became "b," "d," and "g" in Spanish, especially when they were intervocalic, and, in some cases, even went on to disappear entirely. This was an early transitional phenomenon, but even as late as 1700 some examples can be found of these interchanges. For example, the name Bergo can be spelled Berco.

l–r

One of the strangest phenomenon to be encountered by the modern Spanish speaker unfamiliar with the history of the language is the interchangeability of the "l" and the "r." The most common example of this is in verb forms such as hacerlo and saberlo, which are written hacello and sabello. This interchange is heightened by other tendencies in some areas where words such as plaza, blanco, or temprano may be found written praza, branco, or templano.

m–n

When the "m" and the "n" are located between a vowel and a consonant, they have a tendency to alternate in some words. For example, enviar may sometimes be found written emviar, or honrar becomes homrar, tambien is found tanbien, or embarcar is enbarcar. Unlike some of the others above, this should actually present very little difficulty in the reading of manuscripts, since the "m" and the "n" were usually written very similarly. Frequently, unless one is very careful to catch every single letter, in reading the manuscripts he will not even recognize the problem. For the genealogical researcher, therefore, this phenomenon usually becomes significant only when determining the spelling of a name.

Latin Influences

The Spanish language is a direct descendant of Latin, and these languages have many common words and cognates. As a result, Latin frequently influenced Spanish spelling and pronunciation. These natural tendencies were further heightened by the fact that the educated classes nearly all spoke Latin as well as Spanish, so that many words which today have a definite pronunciation or spelling are to be found in the older manuscripts in a latinized version, if not substituted by their Latin equivalent. When one is reading parish records or other ecclesiastical records, this is particularly noticeable, since all of the priests were familiar with, and used daily, the Latin language. The following are the most frequent occurrences of the Latin influence in written Spanish records.

c-q

In modern Spanish, the Latin "qu" has been replaced by "cu", having the same pronunciation. It was not until the time of the Academia Real that the use of modern Spanish forms such as cuanto or cuando instead of the Latin forms of quanto or quando were actually specified as correct. Even into the early nineteenth century, one could still find words in many legal documents where the Latin spelling with a "q" instead of a "c" was retained. Examples of such words are:

cual	qual	subsecuente	subsequente
cualquiera	qualquiera	cuenca	quenca
cuanta	quanta	cuando	quando
cuarenta	quarenta	cuatro	quatro

ff-ph

The "ph" was introduced into Spanish from Latin, where it was used primarily to express the sounds in

Greek-origin words such as filosofia. It was always pronounced with the "f" sound in common speech, and would probably have been entirely replaced by the "f" were it not for the tendency of the educated, who were familiar with Latin, to spell the words with the "ph". Because of this tendency, we frequently find Spanish words which today are spelled with "f" written with "ph":

Felipe	Phelipe
profesia	prophesia
paragrafo	paragrapho
filosofia	philosophia

Impure "s"

In the development of Castilian, unlike many other Romance languages, the "s" sound, which occurred at the beginning of a word and was followed immediately by another consonant, proved difficult to pronounce for the early Spanish speaker. As a result, at first an "i" and later an "e" was added to the beginning of these Latin words. This natural tendency of the language was counteracted at times by the familiarity which the priests and scribes had with Latin. As a result, such words such as espiritu, espiritual, and escritura may be found written spiritu, spiritual, and scritura. Generally, these words will be ecclesiastical and/or learned terms.

Insertion of Letters

In many cases, the original Latin spelling is followed more closely in writing the word and results in the insertion of additional letters. For example, santo may be found written sancto, or bautizar is found baptizar.

The Letter "h"

The letter "h" frequently presents difficulties

for the reader of manuscripts. The primary reason is the fact that it became silent relatively early in the development of the language. As a result, the letter "h" can be omitted or added. In addition, in some cases it may be substituted by either "g" or "f", the result of the continued sounding of the letter "h". This latter phenomenon is still encountered in some areas of South America and Spain.

The finding of an "f" in a word that would now be written with an "h", for example, facer for hacer, is not uncommon where the original Latin word had begun with an "f", which in Castilian first became an aspirated "h" and then a silent "h". Due in part to the learned tendency discussed above, the "f" persisted into the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, especially among notaries and other legally oriented people. Therefore, such words as fijo and fallar may be found where today they would be spelled hijo and hallar. The sounding of the "h" may also result in its being replaced by a "g":

Guertas	Huertas
agora	ahora
guevo	huevo
gueso	hueso

Since the "h" is silent, it was frequently misplaced, omitted, or needlessly added without regularity or reason. Therefore, a name such as Catalina may also be found written Cathalina or Chatalina or Catalhina. Other examples are as follow:

Enero	Henero	Oyos	Hoyos
ayer	ahier	oy	hoy
Tomas	Thomas	edad	hedad
a	ha	Ergueta	Hergueta
abia	habia	Tome	Thome
alla	halla	ai	hay

As far as understanding the material, the best way to

get around the placing of the "h" where it does not belong, or the omission of the "h" where it should be, is to pronounce the words, out loud, and since the "h" is silent, the meaning rapidly becomes clear.

SPANISH PALEOGRAPHY AND THE PROBLEMS IT PRESENTS

A Brief History of Spanish Handwriting

Paleography, the study of ancient handwriting, is well developed in Spain. There are several excellent treatises on handwriting that are designed to help both the beginner and the advanced researcher to more readily understand and read early handwriting forms. Since most of the records the researcher will be using do not ante-date the fifteenth century, this discussion of handwriting begins with that time period. In the fifteenth century there were five different types of handwriting which could be found in Spain: itálica, redonda, cortesana, alemana, and procesal. The examples of each of these in Figure 7-1 will help the reader see the differences in each of these handwriting styles.

By the sixteenth century, the redonda and the alemana had pretty well disappeared. During the seventeeth and eighteenth centuries, there was even further transition, and by the end of the nineteenth century, nearly all records were written in itálica. Nevertheless, the genealogist, especially as he works in different parishes, will run into examples of cortesana, itálica, and procesal throughout the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Fortunately, the most difficult of these to read, the procesal and its derivative escritura cadena, or "chain script", only appear in the very earliest of parish records, and never after sixteen hundred.

A word of encouragement to the beginner: with careful study and use of the materials in this book, the handwriting styles you encounter can be read by

anyone.

Handwriting Analysis

Most of the records the beginning researcher finds will be written in the itálica or cortesana styles of writing. Therefore, the emphasis in this section will be on writing problems encountered when working with these two types of handwriting. Procesal (or its derivative, chain script) is the other style of handwriting which many researchers searching family lines of the past 500 years will find. When this style of handwriting is encountered, or if the individual wishes to become familiar with such handwriting before actually encountering it in doing his research, he should consult either or both of the following books: Paleografia diplomática Española y sus peculiaridades en América by Jorge A. Garces (Quito, Equador; 1949) and Album de paleografia Hispanoamericana de los siglos XVI y XVII, by Agustin Millares Carlo (Mexico, 1955; 3 volumes); and Tratado de Paleografia Española, by Agustin Millares Carlo (Madrid: Espana Calpe, 1983; 3 volumes). The above are written in two sections. The first section in each is a textbook treatment of Spanish paleography and the various problems encountered therein. The second section is a selection of original documents with printed transcriptions to serve as a study guide for the individual. These books can be valuable in learning to read procesal handwriting, and also for general practice in using both itálica and cortesana styles.

Reading old handwriting can be mastered by anyone with practice. The following seven guidelines offer some general, practical suggestions about how to work with a new handwriting style. The examples given for each were chosen for the beginning researcher who is working with parish records, as this where most research will and should begin.

1. Study a new hand carefully. It is important

to work carefully and slowly when beginning a new handwriting style, so as to develop a familiarity with the personal writing style of the priest or recorder, and the type of writing he is using. Also, notice any particular idiosyncrasies such as unique forms of particular letters, the use of certain abbreviations, or peculiar syntactical approaches. If at first one works slowly with the handwriting, soon his reading ability and speed will both increase dramatically.

2. Begin with those portions of the record that are familiar. Repeated phrases, dates, and names, of which you are already sure, can all help to familiarize you with a new handwriting style. For example, when working with baptismal records in Spanish language parishes, such phrases as bautize solemnemente, yo, el infrascrito cura, hija legitima de, and por la linea paterna can all help familiarize the researcher with a particular style. One can also identify, in surnames and given names that have already been encountered in other records, specific letter styles used by the writer. Dates are also a valuable source, since the number of alternatives that a date can be are limited to 12 months and 31 numbers, as well as the numbers for the years, all of which can be compared with preceding or succeeding entries.

3. Use the surrounding text as a guide. Generally, the text with which you are working can help you find the meaning of a difficult word or passage. The following three suggestions should aid you in using the surrounding text:

a. Compare the letters in unknown words or names with those of known words or names. In this way one can make very good use of the familiar dates, phrases, and known names discussed above.

b. Read the word in the context in which it was written. This can be especially helpful where the records are found in complete sentences, or where you

you are already familiar with the basic concept that is being developed.

c. Look for the same word or name elsewhere. This can be especially helpful where there are marginal notes, or where the same surname is repeated several times in a single document. The name written in the other place may not be abbreviated or may be more clearly written or, in many cases, the writer may have chosen completely different letter styles the second time he wrote the name.

4. Remember that a great deal of variety in handwriting can be found in a single document. It is very common to find various styles of the same letter within a given document, and frequently within the same word. The same word may also be written two different ways. As indicated by the linguistic variations previously discussed in this chapter, there can also be various spellings of the same name. Such variety in spellings is even common in the same manuscript.

5. Compare the unknown letters with those on the alphabet chart. Frequently, one can get a general idea of what a particularly difficult letter could be by comparing it with those letters on the alphabet chart in Figure 7-2. These are reprinted from Paleografia española diplomatica by Jorge Garces and Spanish Handwriting a pamphlet prepared by the L.D.S. Church to train the workers in the name extracion programs. It should, however, be recognized that handwriting varies drastically from person to person, as well as from time period to time period, and a particular letter in a document may not be found on the alphabet chart.

6. Especially where a name is involved, consult an outside source. The following sources, or ones similar to them, can be of great assistance in figuring out a name:

a. Priests or Archives Personnel. Local

people, particularly priests in the parish, are familiar with the different surnames found in the area, and also know the places, towns, and villages area. They may also be somewhat familiar with the earlier handwriting styles. Generally, priests and archives personnel are more than willing to help in deciphering a particularly difficult name, or confirming a name with which the researcher is unfamiliar. In a parish archives, such questions may also serve the function of focusing the conversation on the work that you are doing.

b. A list of saints' names and a list of surnames like that published by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for use in its Name Extraction Program. While these are by no means all-inclusive, they may be a guide in identifying a difficult name or in finding the correct spelling.

c. Gazetteers and geographical dictionaries. These contain alphabetical lists of place names, against which one can compare spellings. Many, especially those published in the early 1900s, can be very helpful in determining the existence of a parish listed in an old record, or in confirming the spelling of a difficult place name. Place names have also changed as a result of shortening, or combining two words into one. For example, a town which today is known as Riodeva was known in early records as Rio de Eva. Another example is a place known today as Aldea Real, which a century and a half ago was known as Aldea el Rey. Using care and a little bit of creativity in the spelling and combining of words, one can usually determine the parish that is being named. Naturally,

final confirmation can only be had by checking the parish records for that particular parish.

d. Maps. Generally, most of an ancestral family within a single generation or two will come from a relatively limited geographical area. A detailed map of that area will be very useful in identifying those lugares or caseríos (small places) that make up a parish. A map supplements very well the gazetteers and geographical dictionaries, by allowing you to see the physical relationship between the parish or locality in which you are currently working, and that of the newly encountered parish, town, or locality.

7. Don't spend too much time on a particularly difficult letter or name. If, after reasonable efforts, you cannot decipher a name or word, trace or copy it down. Write down your best guess or guesses as to what the word may be, and then go on. The word, especially if it is a name, will most likely appear again. When it does, it may be much clearer the second time, or you may be better able to decipher it in the new context. If it does not appear the second time, then you can go back and look again at the word, having had more experience with less difficult words in that same individual's handwriting.

Beyond these suggestions and the following discussion about certain handwriting problem areas, practical experience is what is needed most to be able to understand early Spanish handwriting. Chapters Nine through Sixteen of this book have examples of original documents accompanied by transcriptions into modern Spanish. To gain valuable beginning experience, the researcher should take each of the original documents and, without looking at the transcriptions, attempt to read and copy down the documents word by word. Then compare that effort with the written transcription.

For more practice before going into the archives, refer to the books on paleography mentioned at the beginning of this section. All of these offer a wide variety of documents, in several handwriting styles, that can provide practice by reading and comparing with the transcriptions contained therein.

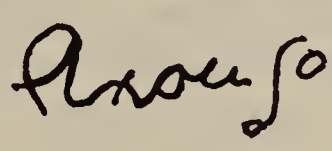
Areas of Special Problems

Confusing Letters

f, i, j, s, t

These letters, especially as they appear in upper-case form, are often very difficult to distinguish. There was, in fact, no linguistic distinction made between "i" and "j" until after the fifteenth century, and it was not totally defined for two more centuries. The examples of these letters in Figure 7-3, all taken from the same handwritten manuscript, show the confusion that can arise. Remember these and do not reach too hasty a conclusion, especially about names containing these letters.

There is no easy way to always distinguish any one of these letters from the others. All you can do is try sounding out the word to see if it makes sense with an "f," "j," "s," "i," or "t." The real difficulty comes when a new name appears. One researcher was dismayed when he found the following surname of a direct-line ancestor for the first time:

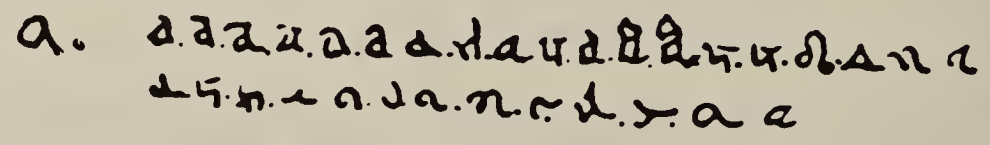


The first two letters were clear, as was the last: Ar ___ o. Even with that much, the possibilities were numerous: Arauso, Arouso, Aroufo, Araufo, Aranso, Aronso, Aranjo, Araujo, Aronjo, and Aroujo. The researcher's first preference was Aronso. He wrote

that down with a notation that he was unsure. Only after seeing the surname four or five times did he decide that it was Araujo. He then spoke with the parish priest, who confirmed that the surname Araujo was common in the area. Later examples of the surname confirmed this fact.

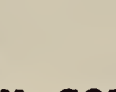
a, o, v, c

All of these letters, especially in their lower case forms, can be confused with each other, and with other lower case letters.



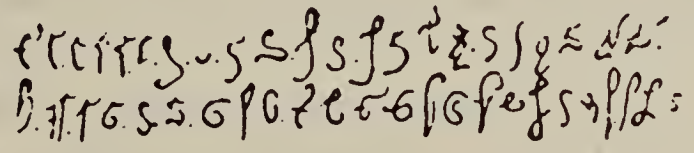
The researcher should be careful when reading a manuscript not to confuse these letters. This is particularly true in recently encountered names, such as the Araujo example above, where the "u" could have been an "n" or a "v", and the "a" an "o."

r, x

Very common in most manuscripts, even as late as the 1850s, is the use of the symbol " " for "r". This is usually easily distinguished from the symbols for "x":  . The beginner needs to be careful with these at first, but will soon find that he reads "r", not "x", and wonders why he ever had any real difficulty.

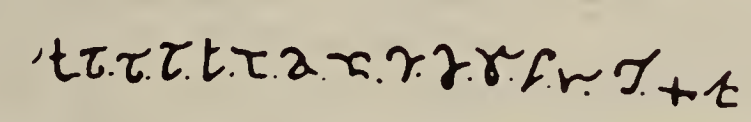
s

Although previously discussed, the letter "s" deserves special mention because of its many varieties, which frequently look like several other letters in the alphabet. While the following examples will help familiarize the reader with some of the various forms the letter "s" may take, the researcher will always find that he must carefully work through each new word or name.



t

Like the "s", the "t" is found in a wide variety of styles which often resemble many letters other than a "t". The "t" frequently even appears more like a connection between two letters, and varies according to its position within the word.



Double Letters

Frequently, one encounters in old manuscripts double letter combinations which are not found in modern Spanish. Usually these had no linguistic significance, or represented a sound which was in the process of being merged with the sound now symbolized by the single letter. Two exceptions to this are the "nn" and the "rr". The "nn", as well as the "gn", were used prior to the seventeenth century to represent the modern "n". The word pena, then, may be found as penna or pegna. The "rr" was used when the writer wished to indicate that the trilled "r" sound was present. Therefore, a word such as Manrique may be found written Manrrique, or Rodriguez may be Rrodriguez.

The researcher needs to be aware of the presence of double letters to avoid inadvertently converting one of the letters into another letter, especially where each of the letters in a double letter pair is written in a different style. Take for example, cossa. Knowing that a double "s" is common, one reads cossa, not cosia or cosja. The "f", "t", "s", "m", "r", and "x" all frequently appear doubled.

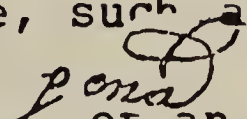
There is one other use of double letters which should not be confused with that just discussed. In certain abbreviations, double letters are used to indicate plurality. "PP" is padres; "SS" symbolizes santos; and "EE UU" is Estados Unidos. Unlike those discussed above, such double letters are significant in determining the meaning and should be carefully noted.

The Linking of Letters

Perhaps one of the most difficult aspects of reading older Spanish manuscripts is the linking of letters. Letters within a single word may or may not be linked together. Letters from the end of one word may also be linked with those at the beginning of the next. This can be particularly difficult when an abbreviation is involved. The result is that word division may not be clear upon the first reading. Reading the words out loud, and slightly run together, will frequently help suggest the correct alternative.

Flourishes

As if all of the above did not make the old handwriting challenging enough, the writers frequently decorated their letters and words with flourishes. Such embellishments come most frequently at the end of the word, but can also come at the beginning, or on any letter in the middle. Generally a letter with a flourish will not be linked with the next. Flourishes are usually meaningless embellishments, but one has to take care because what is apparently a flourish may in

reality have a purpose, such as serving as the tilde over the "n", as in  (pena). Or, it may actually be indicative of an abbreviation, either of the word itself or of the next word in the sentence.

Suppression of the "e"

In written Spanish, the "e" will frequently appear and disappear at the end of words. Ausente may also be written ausent, and names such as De Arcos and De Hoyos may be written D'arcos and Doyos.

Alternate Spellings

Although discussed in the previous section on language, it bears reiteration that several different spellings of the same word may occur in a single document, and even in the same sentence. There will be no regularity as to the use of a particular spelling. This is due to the number of interchangeable letters and the variety of writing styles for the various letters. The researcher should always keep this in mind as he studies a document.

CAPITALIZATION AND PUNCTUATION

There are no definite patterns for the use of upper case or capital letters. Such letters may appear at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of a word. Sentences usually begin with one, but need not do so. Names are found that are capitalized at one point in the document and not in another. Some letters, most notably the "L" and the "J," had no lower case forms distinguishable from the upper case ones, and therefore all examples of these letters appear to be capitals. The "Z" also had only one form, and the only difference between the upper and lower case of that letter was its size.

One definite difficulty the researcher will encounter is that the capital letter in the middle of

the word will frequently not be linked with the letter before it. The word, therefore, will appear as if it were two different words. Once again, the best way to handle these is to read with care and pronounce the words out loud and slightly run together.

As with capitalization, punctuation did not follow any set rules. All of the following punctuation symbols will be found in documents. Usually, some type of pause will be indicated by the use of most of these. Beyond that, little real help can be given that would prove consistent.

Period: .
Comma: , ( )
Question Mark: ? ¿
Exclamation Point: ! ¡
Equal Marks: = ≈ ≒ ≂
Colon: :
Simicolon: ;
Cross: + †

Perhaps as significant as the inconsistent use of punctuation is the non-use of punctuation in places where modern usage demands it. Sentences, phrases, and even questions may not be set off with any punctuation. Of particular difficulty for the beginner is the total absence of any type of punctuation where today one finds a dash when a word is split at the end of a line and continues on the next line. To understand such words, the documents should be read as if there were no lines.

Abbreviations

One real challenge for the reader of older manuscripts is the frequent use of abbreviations. Generally, the older the manuscript, the more frequent the use of abbreviations. It is extremely rare to consult any type of Spanish document, including parish records, and not find at least two or three

abbreviations. Even at the time in which the records were being written, it was recognized that abbreviations made understanding of documents difficult. Many attempts were made by civil and ecclesiastical authorities to limit or prohibit the use of such abbreviations. For example, in the 1500's Phillip II prohibited the use of abbreviations in all documents coming out of the Royal Chancellery throughout his kingdoms. It was to no avail, and the use of abbreviations continued without any order or regulation, and frequently without any general rules to guide either the writer or the reader of such documents.

Any word may be abbreviated. The first time the author encountered Res in a parish record in Galicia, he was surprised that it would be a Spanish surname. It was not until three or four entries later, when the same surname was spelled out that it became clear the Res was in reality the abbreviation for Rodrigues. Being aware of abbreviations and being familiar with possibilities is very important. Abbreviations will frequently be noted by the period found at the end of the word, just as with the modern abbreviation, or by a slash or tilde over the abbreviated word. However, the absence of a period or any other type of punctuation mark is not that infrequent, and therefore one should not rely on the presence of such marks as a means of spotting an abbreviation.

Jorge A. Garces, in his Paleografia diplomática Española y sus peculiaridades en América divides abbreviations in older Spanish documents into six categories:

1. Contractions These were formed by dropping out the middle letter or letters, leaving at least the first and the last letter, and frequently one or more of the letters in the middle of the word. For example, natural is abbreviated ntl., nrl., or ntrl.. The word real is abbreviated rl.,

apostol is abbreviated apol., and Herrera is abbreviated Herra.

2. Superpositions This might actually be considered a subcategory of contractions. The first few letters of a word are written on the base line in the same size as other letters in the manuscript, and the last one or two letters of the word are written in smaller letters above the base line. For example, Francisco can be written Fran, real would be r , vecino would be v , or Rodrigues would be R . These are usually the easiest of the abbreviations to spot because the letters are raised, and when you look at the word you will rapidly recognize that it is abbreviated.

3. Suspensions Here, the first letters of the word are written out and the last part of the word is eliminated. For example, Herrera would be written Herr., Vezino would be vez., and legitimo would be leg.

4. Siglas These can be considered a type of suspension where a single letter, usually the first letter in the word, has come through practice to stand for the entire word. Common examples are N.S., which stands for Nuestro Senor, P. for Pedro or J. for Juan, and F. for Francisco. Sometimes these will contain a second or even a third letter. For example, Dr. for doctor, Ga. for Garcia, or Ma. for Maria, or Ldo. for licenciado. Frequently, such siglas are doubled to indicate plurality or superlativity. For example, NN for Nuestros, PP for padres, HH for hermanos, or SS for santisimo.

5. Interwoven This form, usually

found only in procesal or chain-script handwriting, is where the letters of a word are superimposed upon each other to form a single unit. For example, escribano publico may be written . An extensive list of these can be found in Garces' book, on pages 86 to 88, which one should consult if he encounters documents in chain-script handwriting.

6. Conventionalisms Frequently found in the older Latin documents and in some Spanish documents, these were symbols used for entire words. The most common is the use of the X or the Xpo for Christo. Therefore, a word such as Jesucristo would be written Jesuxpo, or Christobal would be written Xpobal. Garces on page 80 of his book provides a list of the more common ones.

To assist the researcher in working with abbreviations, Appendix D contains a list of common abbreviations found in Spanish records of genealogical interest, and where possible, an original writing of the abbreviation.

Accent Marks

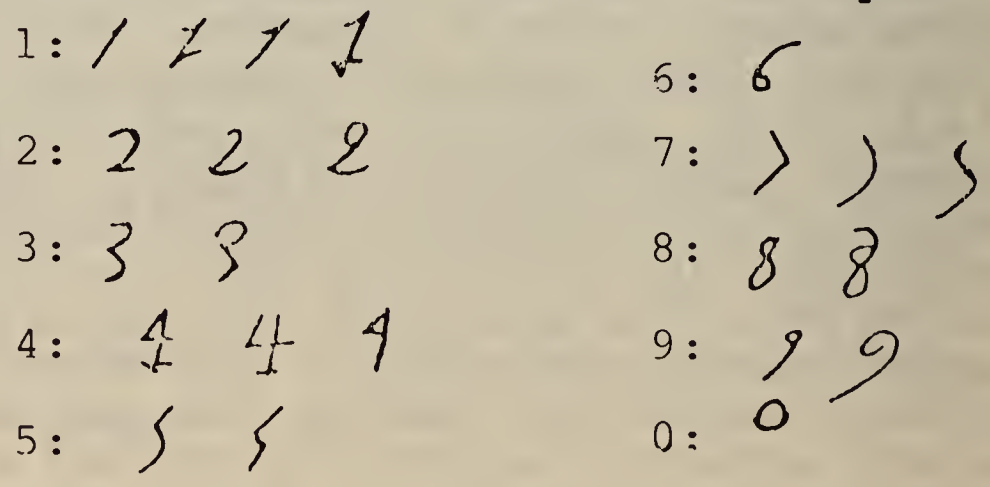
The use of the accent mark has undergone extensive development in Spanish. During the early periods, all three types of accent marks, " ´ " and " ˇ " and " ^ ", might have been employed interchangeably. For example, hablô, hablŏ, and habló. Only the first of these has been retained in modern Spanish. Probably the most significant point we need to note about the accent mark is its absence in the majority of cases in the older Spanish manuscripts. The modern use of the accent mark was not set down by the Real Academia until a century after it was organized, and as recently as 1911, it has made significant changes in the use of the accent mark. As a result, the reader of ancient

documents should not expect accent marks, and when they are found, should be aware that they may have a different form or may be placed where they will not be found today.

This may present some difficulties in understanding certain verbs or words. For example, hablara could be hablara or hablara, which could definitely change the significance of a sentence such as, "La palabra que se hablara." Fortunately, while this may present difficulties for translators of early texts, generally the genealogist will not encounter such difficulties in the documents that he will be translating, since the verbs will generally be in the past tense. When such confusion is encountered, however, the best solution to the problem is found by carefully examining the word in its context, and the meaning will usually become clear.

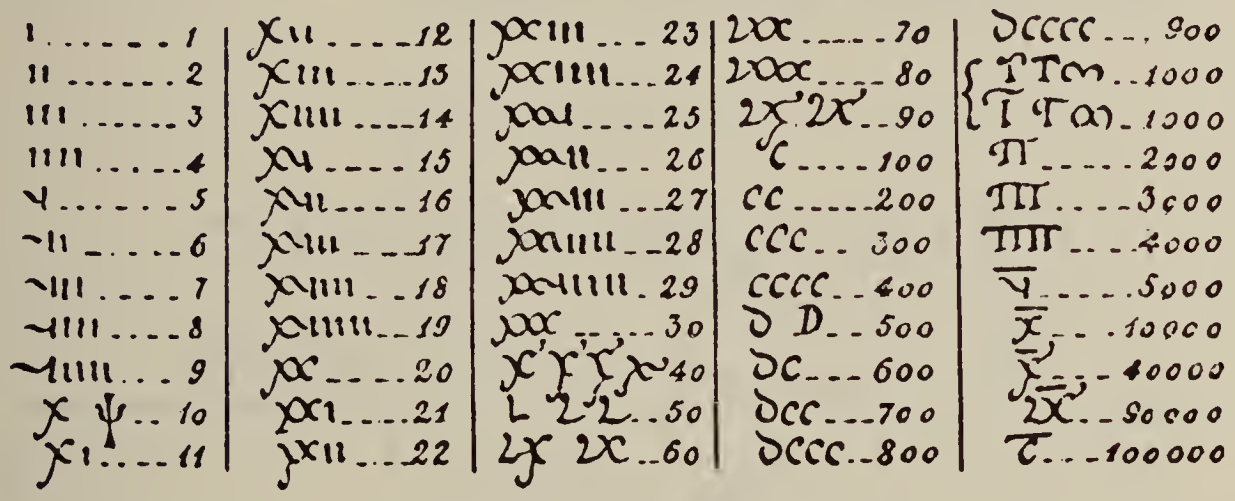
Numbers

In Spanish records, two basic types of numbers are found. The first of these is the Arabic numbers, and as the chart will indicate, they are very similar to those used today. Care must be taken in distinguishing the 1, 3, 5, and the 7, which are at times very similar in appearance and can be confused. Except for this, and the fact that the numbers are sometimes joined as in the number 10, they can be easily read.



The second type of numbers found in Spanish records is a Gothic script variation of Roman numerals. In these the I, V, X, L, C, D, and M equal 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 respectively. Unlike the more common forms of the Roman numerals, these were

frequently indicated with lower case letters as the following examples indicate. In this numeral system, a line above the numbers indicates that they have a value 1,000 times greater than that of the number alone.



Another variation on this Gothic numeral system appeared during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In this variation, the following symbol was placed on the base line: ∪ . The numerals, which appeared to the right and on the base line, signified the numbers below one thousand. If those same numerals appeared to the left of the symbol and slightly below the base line level, they represented multiples of 1,000. Numbers appearing to the left with a line above them were multiples of 10,000. The following chart will indicate the various numbers and how the use of the symbol worked in the system.

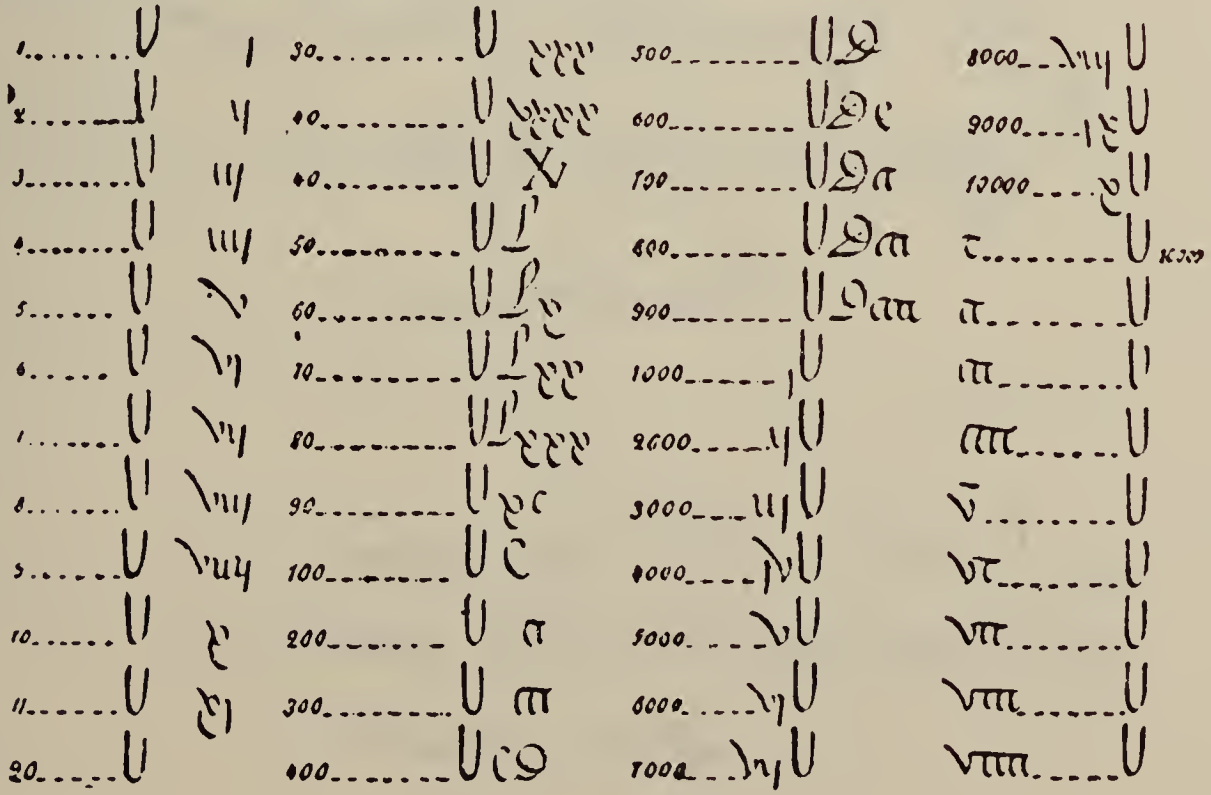
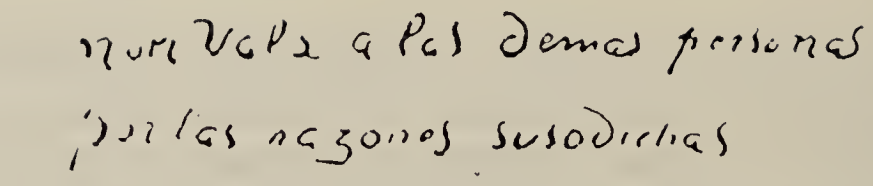
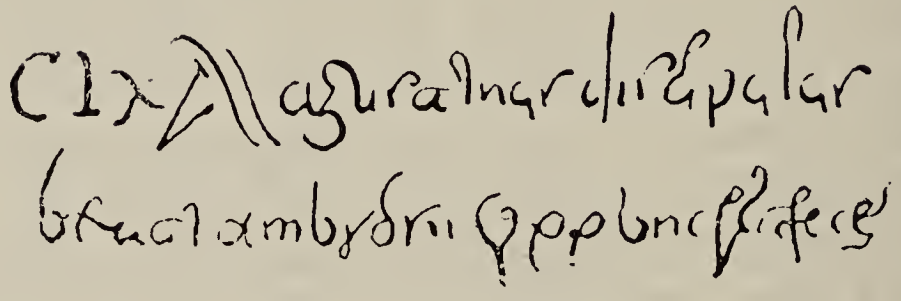


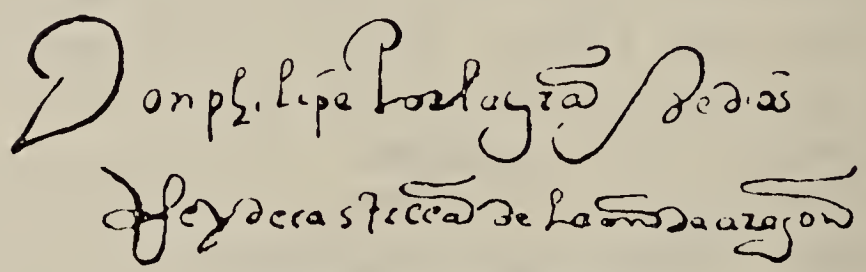
Figure 7-1



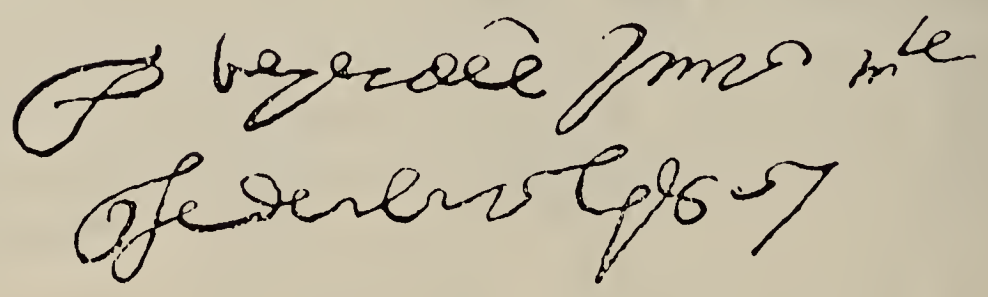
Escritura Itálica



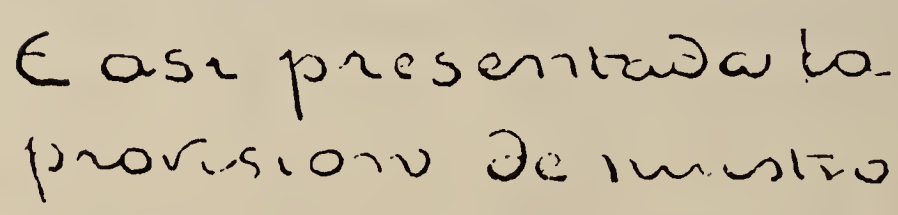
Escritura Alemana



Escritura Cortesana



Escritura Procesal



Escritura redonda

ALFABETO GENERAL

desde la introduccion de la letra francesa hasta el Siglo 18

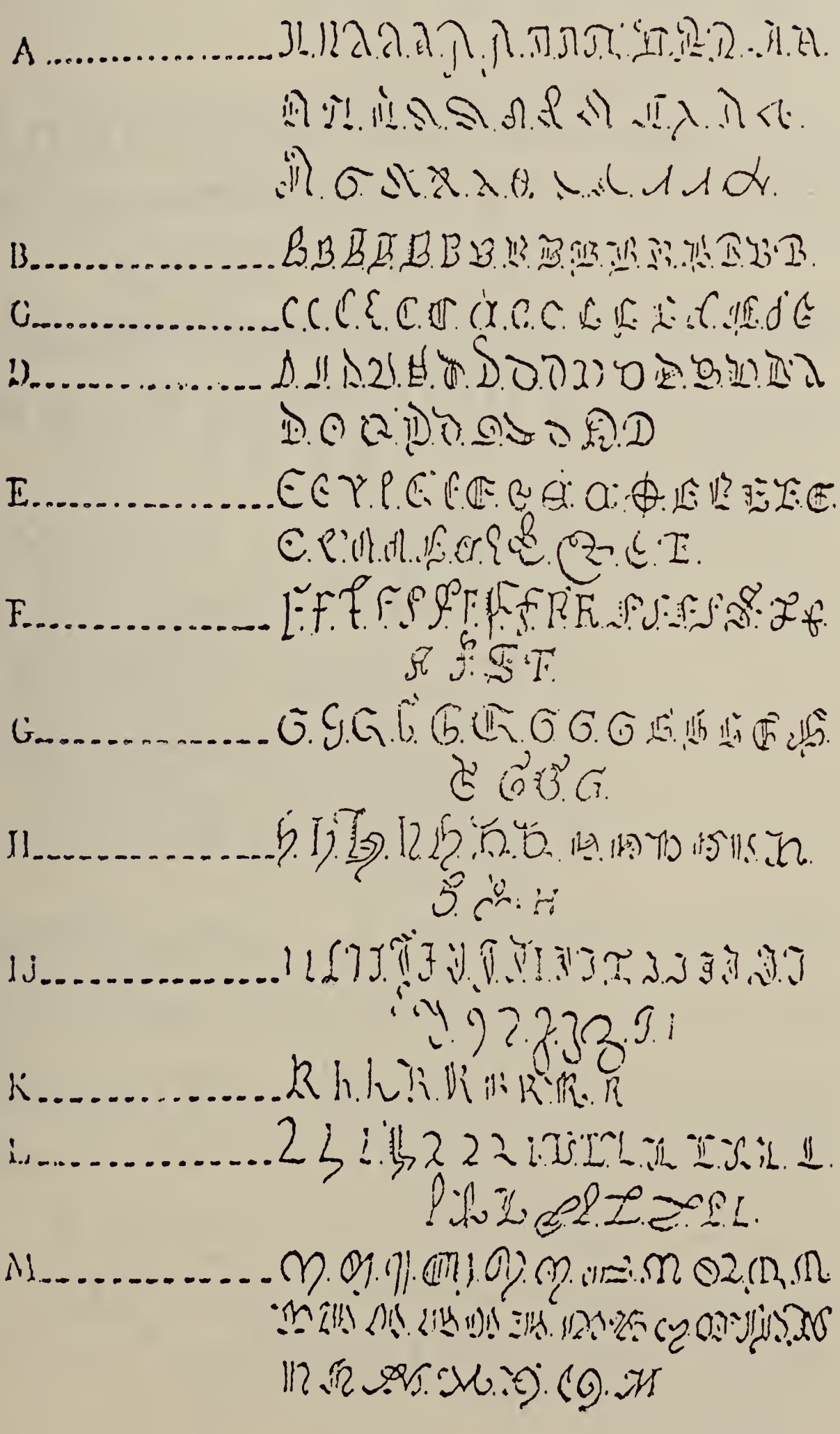
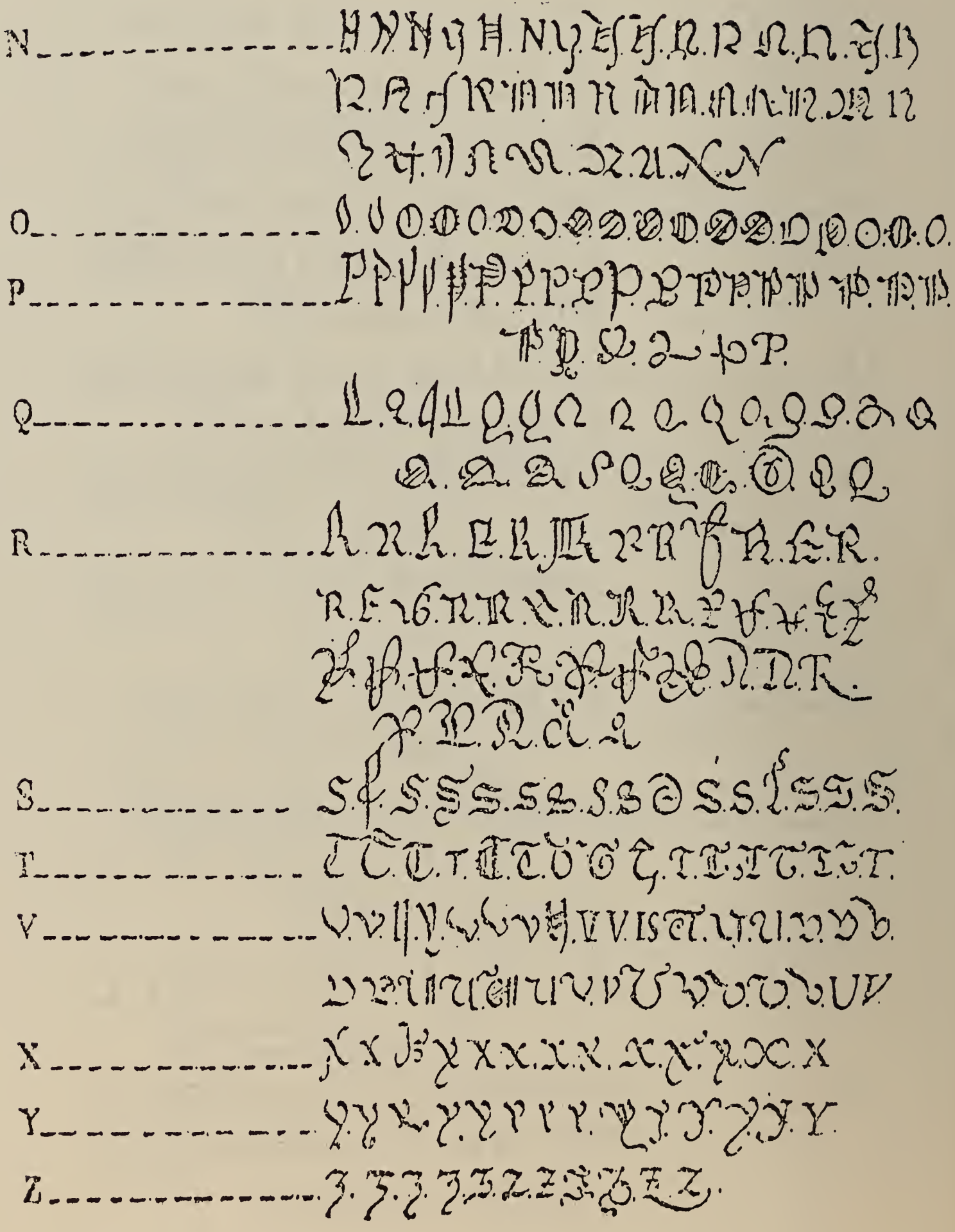


Figure 7-2b

ALFABETO GENERAL (continuacion)



ALFABETO GENERAL (conclusion)

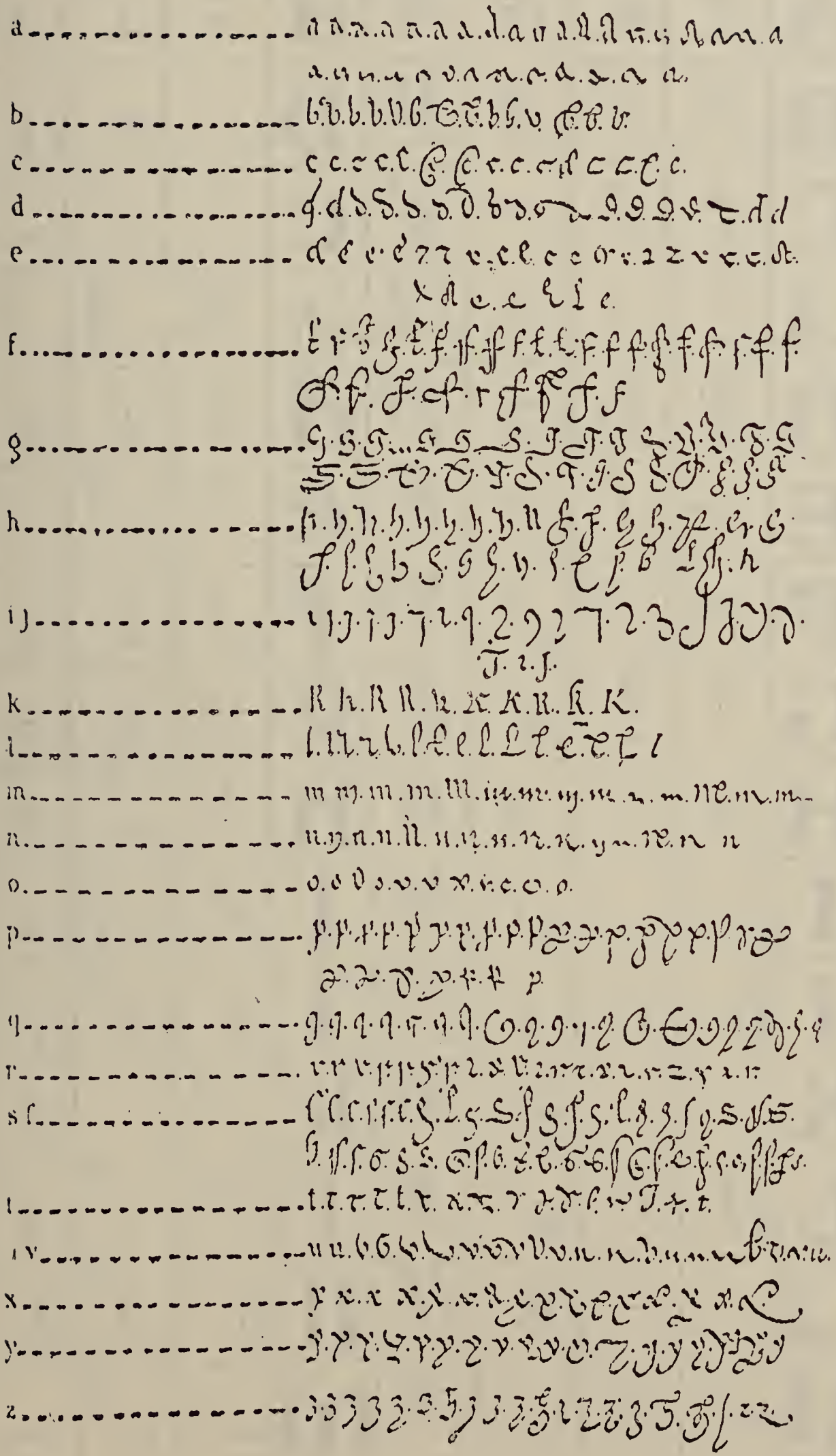


Figure 7-2d

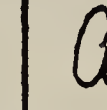
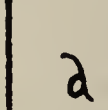
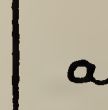
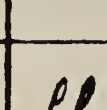
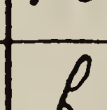
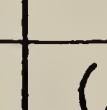
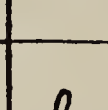
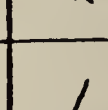
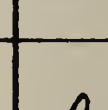
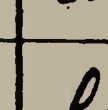
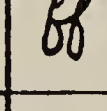
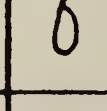
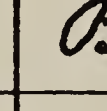
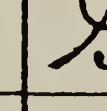
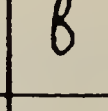
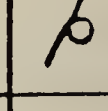
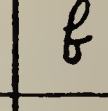
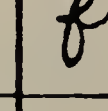
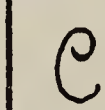
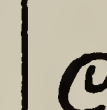
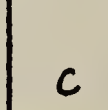
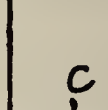
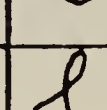
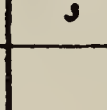
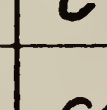
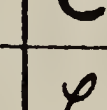
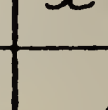
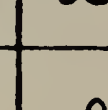
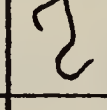
	SECRETARY		ITALIC			SECRETARY		ITALIC	
A					**a**				
B					**b**				
C					**c**				
Ch		-			**ch**				
D					**d**				
E					**e**				
F					**f**				
G					**g**				
H					**h**				
I		-			**i**				
J					**j**				
K	-	-			**k**	-	-		
L					**l**				
Ll	-	-			**ll**				
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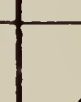
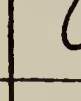
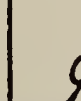
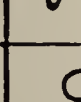
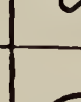
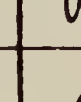
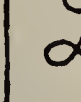
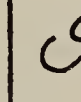
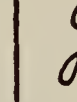
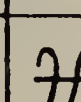
Figure 7-2e

	SECRETARY		ITALIC			SECRETARY		ITALIC	
N					**n**				
Ñ	-	-	-		**ñ**				
O					**o**				
P					**p**				
Qu		-			**qu**				
R					**r**				
RR	-	-	-		**rr**				
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T					**t**				
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V					**v**				
W	-	-			**w**		-		
X					**x**				
Y					**y**				
Z					**z**				

Figure 7-3

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

CHAPTER 8

GENERAL RESEARCH TECHNIQUES

NAMES, PLACES, AND DATES

Names, places, and dates are the fundamental building blocks upon which the family historian creates a family history. When the most significant of these names, places, and dates are assembled on a pedigree chart, it forms the framework for family history research. The ability to properly use names, places, and dates is crucial to success in genealogical research. This chapter discusses: (1) the systems and patterns of names and surnames used in Hispanic countries; (2) the important role of the geography and topographical, political, ecclesiastical, and other divisions; and (3) various difficulties that can be encountered in reading dates in Spanish, particularly prior to the introduction of the Gregorian calendar.

NAMES

Each person today has a name made up of two parts, which taken together identify him and generally distinguish him from any other person. While in English one refers to both of these as his name, in Spanish they are clearly differentiated. The first is the nombre or nombre de pila (given name, christian name, or first name), and the second the apellido

(surname). Nombre de pila is that which was given at the baptismal font(pila), usually in the Catholic church. It is that name which identifies the persona who caries it as a distinct and unique individual. The apellido identifies the individual as a member of a particular family, and is a direct descendant of the Roman nomen gentilitium (family name).

Surnames (Apellidos)

In many societies the Roman pattern of a family name was not followed, and instead a patronimic system was used. For example, the Hebrews used the form of stating the given name, and then using the word ab or ben or Ibn followed by the name of the father: Isaac ben Abraham or Israel Ibn Jacob. Patronimic systems were used until modern times in countries such as Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands, hence surnames such as Jensen or Larson. Vestiges of such a system in Spain can be found in the many Spanish apellidos ending in -ez, -es, or -iz. These endings signified "son of"; therefore, names such as Sanchez, Rodriguez, Fernandez, Gonzales, and Garcez were originally son of Sancho, son of Rodrigo, son of Fernando, son of Gonzalo, and son of Garcia.

While the use of the patronimic can be found in the genealogies of the early kings of Asturias and Castille, that system had completely died out by the end of the Middle Ages. Most of the common people throughout the Middle Ages were known by a nombre (given name) and some type of apodo (nickname), usually relating to their work, physical attributes, or family characteristics. At the end of the Middle Ages, and therefore before the beginning of most parish records, the use of apellidos as a means of identifying particular families became nearly universal. (However, for Indians in colonial areas the use of only given names was common into the nineteenth century.) This near-universality makes the tracing of Spanish lines easier than in those countries where the patronimic was

used. It did not, however, eliminate variety and flexibility in such usage.

The use of apellidos (surnames) in Spain, and those countries inheriting the Spanish surname system, is distinguished from that of other countries by two features: first, each individual, at least in modern times, uses two surnames, rather than one; and second, upon marrying a woman does not take the surname of her husband, but retains her maiden name by which she has been known since birth and will be known until the time of her death. While confusing to the person who is oriented to the surname system used in the English-speaking world, both of these approaches are of great value to the genealogist and make Spanish genealogical research easier to do.

The Spanish double surname is not difficult to understand. The first surname a person has is that of his father, the one that English speaking people commonly use as the surname. The second surname is his mother's surname, that which is called her "maiden name" in English. For example, take Faustino Lopez Ramirez. Faustino is his nombre or nombre de pila, given to him at the time he was baptized as a small child in the Catholic Church. Lopez is the surname of his father (apellido paterno), and Ramirez is the surname of his mother (apellido materno). Faustino married a girl named Maria del Consuelo Aguiar Gines. Aguiar is the surname of her father and Gines is that of her mother. Faustino and Chelo [the apodo (nickname) for Maria del Consuelo] have a small boy whose name is Daniel Lopez Aguiar. Daniel is his nombre or nombre de pila; Lopez is his apellido paterno (the surname of his father); and Aguiar is his apellido materno (the surname of his mother). In the Spanish surname system, each double surname is a miniature genealogical tree giving you the mother's as well as the father's family name, thereby more uniquely identifying the individual by identifying both families from which he descends.

The double surname system originated in sixteenth century Castile among the upper classes. It became universal throughout Spain by the middle part of the nineteenth century. Prior to that time most records for the common people, and even many others, will not use more than the paternal surname. This double surname system was carried over to most of Castile's former colonies, although, in some such as Argentina, the use of a single surname system like that in English-speaking countries dominates. In the United States, where many of the Spanish-speaking immigrants have brought the dual surname system, confusion has resulted, with many Hispanics being called by their mothers' surnames instead of their fathers'. In order to adjust to the English surname system, many Hispanics have reversed the order of the surnames and list the maternal surname first, treating it as a middle name, as it is used in the English system. This pattern frequently persists even among children and grandchildren of the original immigrant, if Spanish continues to be spoken.

While the upper and middle classes in the Spanish colonies used the dual surname system, the indigenous populations generally did not. In Mexico, for example, throughout the colonial period and even well into the nineteenth century Indios (Indians) frequently appear in the parish records identified only by their Christian given names, making the tracing of family lines more difficult.

The second major difference between the Spanish approach to surnames and that used by non-Spanish-speaking countries is in the treatment of the women's surnames. Women in most Hispanic countries retain the surname or surnames that they receive at birth until the time of their death. A woman's subsequent marriage has no effect on that surname. The only change might be the addition of her husband's surname at the time of marriage. For example, if

Faustino Lopez Ramirez and Chelo Aguiar Gines have a female child whose name is Maria, she will then be Maria Lopez Aguiar. In later life if she married Juan Gomez Carpintero, her name on the marriage document, on all of the birth records of their children, and on all legal documents as well as on her personal mail, and even her mailbox, will appear as Maria Lopez Aguiar. She may at times add "de (of) Gomez" or "esposa de (wife of) Juan Gomez," or, if he should die, she may add "viuda de (widow of) Gomez". In all cases, however, her name at birth, Maria Lopez Aguiar, will continue to be used, not only in all official documents but in daily personal activities.

The value of this system to the genealogist rapidly becomes apparent. One of the difficult challenges in working with earlier records in most countries is trying to find the maiden name of the wife where a marriage record has not been located. Under the Spanish approach to surnames, that is rarely a problem, since the surname recorded for a woman in all documents is the same surname she received at her birth. Even on a death record, the surname given is that with which she was born.

Prior to the universal adoption of the upper-class-Castilian double surname system, great flexibility was common in the use of surnames. A family's surname in the eighteenth century or earlier could come from several different sources. The most common was the use of the surname of the father. However, surnames often changed, not only from one generation to another, but even within a generation. In many cases the individual adopted the surname of the mother or a grandparent because it came from a more prominent side of the family, or was a means of identifying and distinguishing his branch of the family from another branch. This was frequently a conscious decision, sometimes even required as an inheritance qualification by a prominent rich relative, or in the time of the Inquisition, to hide Jewish ancestry.

Another practice was to modify the inherited surname by the addition of a second surname or title, whereby that individual could be distinguished from others with the same surname, and in some cases, even the same given name. In most small towns, extensive intermarrying resulted in there being only a small number of apellidos. To distinguish these, an additional surname was added to the first surname: the name of an attribute, e.g., Garcia Hermoso; or the given name of a father or grandfather, e.g., Gonzales de Andres; or the surname of a renowned ancestor, e.g., Gonzalez Trejo; or an occupation, e.g., Gomez Carpintero. At first, this was usually done informally among the people of the village. Then, after a generation or more of use, it became the only surname by which that person was known and began to appear in the official records. For example, a priest in a parish of Caceres, Spain, recorded the birth of Francisco Moreno de Alnarte and, in the margin, added the note that the father, also Francisco Moreno de Alnarte, was more commonly know en el vulgo (in the vulgar) as Francisco Moreno de Tome. Tome was the surname of the maternal grandfather. A generation later all members of the family appear only as Moreno de Tome. Such flexibility calls for great care and a certain amount of creative investigation on the part of the researcher. He must watch for inconsistencies in the use of a surname and be careful not to miss important data about the family due to surname changes.

The additional name in composite surnames frequently became that most commonly used in referring to the family, and the original family surname disappeared, especially when the original surname was a very common one, such as Garcia, Gomez, Sanchez, or Gonzalez. In such cases, one has to be careful to look for the appearance of the original surname as one follows a line back. For example, the ancestors of Carmen Vigo were named Vigo for four generations. The initial search for her fourth great-grandfather proved

fruitless. A more careful search resulted in the discovery of her fourth great-grandfather using the apellido Garcia Vigo. In the later generations the Garcia had disappeared. The appearance and disappearance of the more common name, Garcia, as well as the more unique one, Vigo, could be seen, even within that single generation.

The case of the ancestry of Francisco Reyes exhibited another slightly different pattern of surname variances. The records over the hundred-year period 1700-1800 recorded the family name as Garcia de los Reyes, Garcia del Rey, Rey, Reyes, and de los Reyes. Careful study and documentation showed that all of the individuals appearing under these various surnames were, in fact, from the same family.

There are also certain regional differences of which the researcher must be aware. The regions of Spain near Portugal are the most notable of these. In Galicia, prior to about 1760, and in Extremadura, prior to about 1820, a different approach was used for surnames. At that time, most individuals throughout Spain, other than the Castilian upper class, used only a single surname, usually the paternal, or father's, surname. In Galicia and Extremadura, however, women generally took the surname of their mother instead of taking the surname of their father. For example, Maria, the daughter of Alonso Gonzales and Josefa Zarza, would be known throughout her life as Maria Zarza. Her brothers would be known by the surname of Gonzalez. This can best be seen by looking at a pedigree chart from one of these regions. In the pedigree chart in Figure 8-1 all of the women have the same surname as their mother. This results in the repetition of a surname along a line of female ancestors in the same way one would normally find for male ancestors.

For the genealogist, the impact of this surname system is immense. The first time a researcher

encounters this system, if he is unaware of its existence, he can lose track of many of the family lines he is attempting to follow. When searching in these areas for marriages of the brothers and sisters of the direct-line ancestor, one has to be careful to search for children with either the paternal or maternal surname of the earlier generation, since the sisters of a male direct-line ancestor will have the mother's surname rather than the father's, and the brothers of the direct-line female ancestor will have a different surname than that of their sister. Special care must also be taken during the years of transition from about 1780 to 1840 in Extremadura, and 1730 to 1800 in Galicia, when, as the Castilian system becomes dominant, women can be found listed in records under either the paternal or the maternal surname, or both.

Another regional difference in Spain constitutes the only exception to the system of a woman utilizing the same surname throughout her life, whether or not she marries. In Catalonia, prior to the increase of Castilian influence at the end of the eighteenth century, the Catalans used a surname system similar to that employed by most European nations. The wife took upon herself the surname of her husband upon marriage. There is also a transition period when both surnames can be found. For example, the daughter of Anton Palao and Maria Gabarro, born in 1740, was named Mariangeles Palao. Following her marriage to Ramon Tapiol she may appear on the birth records of their children as Mariangeles Tapiol or Mariangeles Tapiol y Palao. Note that the double surname in this case is not her maternal and paternal surnames, but rather her married and then her maiden (paternal) surname. Upon the death of Ramon Tapiol and her subsequent remarriage to Magi Foquet, she appeared as Mariangeles Tapiol. In the birth records of their children she was listed as Mariangeles Foquet y Palao or as Mariangeles Foquet y Tapiol. In her death record she was recorded as Mariangeles Foquet. This is strictly a Catalan exception; in all other areas of Spain, one can be sure

the surname given for a woman is hers and not her husband's.

In Latin America, several additional variables can occur in the surname systems. With greater social mobility, surname changes are more frequent and more difficult to trace. A change in surname by the immigrant ancestor is common. Non-Spaniards did not always adopt the Spanish double surname system, and in some places the foreign influence, such as the German and British in Argentina, totally eliminated the use of that system. As previously mentioned, the Indian population frequently did not use surnames, and when they did the surnames came from a variety of sources, such as birthplace, residence, the owner of the ranch where they worked or were indentured, or a respected español whose patronage they enjoyed. In some regions where the Indian population was in the majority, indigenous family names were also used.

A genealogist must take care to look at all possible combinations for surname variations. This is especially so when using an index where the information given in the index may not reflect the various surnames that will appear in the actual document. Individuals may be known by these surnames during the course of their lives. Depending on who was doing the writing and giving the information, any one of several surnames could be used. The example of Juana, the wife of Pedro de los Reyes from Cañamero, Caceres, Spain (see Figure 8-2), illustrates well the kind of careful consideration the researcher must give to all surname possibilities. In various records she appears as Villa, Peloche, Blasquez, and Diaz.

Given Names (Nombres o Nombres De Pila)

Unlike the flexibility (and therefore the difficulties) in the use of apellidos, nombres de pila are nearly always used consistently throughout the life of the individual. In some places only one name will

be given at the time of birth and baptism; in many other places, two, three, or even more names are given. As can be seen in the baptismal certificate in Fig. 9-5, even six given names are not impossible. Both the number and choice of names generally followed regional or local patterns. For example, Gumersindo and Cosme are used only in Galicia, Spain; and in the parish of Los Angeles in Cabra, Andalucia, Spain, all of the children for nearly the last century and a half have received a given name such as Juan Jorge and to this has been added "de la Santisima Trinidad."

Nombres were nearly always saints' names drawn from the liturgical calendar. Some combinations may seem somewhat strange to the English-speaking person. For example, Jesus is a very common first name. Jose Maria is a common name for a male and Maria Jose is common for a female. Given names are frequently chosen for the saint's day on which the child was born. Most likely, if a child's nombre is Maria Reyes or Melchor Gaspar Baltasar, she or he was born on or near the sixth of January--Dia de los Reyes (Day of the Wise Men). One can never, however, assume a birthdate because of the name of the child, since many parents did not follow that pattern. Equally common patterns, but by no means universal, were the naming of the children after the godparents or deceased siblings.

The most common variation found in given names within the lifetime of a person is where more than one nombre is given a person at the time of his birth, and all of them are not repeated at the time of his marriage or at the birth of his children. A person in later life need not choose the first in the series of given names which he received at birth. For example, it is quite common to find three given names at birth, with the second or third more frequently used in later life. A person born Joan Manoel Magi Montserrat may go through life as Manoel Montserrat on all records except the birth record.

Another variation is that the birth record may list a child as Juan Antonio Jorge Garcia, but he may for many years as an adult appear only as Juan Garcia and then, later in life, begin appearing as Juan Antonio Garcia. Such changes can most frequently be explained by a second Juan Garcia either moving in or, more likely, becoming of age, so that Antonio Garcia is added to distinguish him from the other. This type of circumstance can also lead to changes in surnames, or to the addition of titles such as mayor (elder), menor (younger), hijo (junior)), el mozo (the young), or el viejo (the old). It is important to notice in the use of such titles that the persons having the same name, for example, Juan Gomez, mayor, and Juan Gomez, menor, need not be father and son. They could also be uncle and nephew, or grandson and grandfather. It is even possible, when terms such as el mozo and el viejo are used, that the individuals being referred to are not even directly related, but merely residing in the town at the same time.

In Latin America, an Indian, when baptized, was given a Christian saint name. In nearly all records that is the only name that appears, and no mention is made of his original Indian name.

Titles

Certain titles may appear along with the nombre de pila and apellidos. These are frequently related to a particular status the individual has inherited or attained. Of course, there are titles of nobility such as conde (count), duque (duke), or marques (marquis). More common than these, however, is the use of Don or Dona, uniquely Spanish titles of respect that only the nobility could use prior to the year 1832. Such titles were used by both the titled and untitled nobility, and appear from the moment of birth onward. During the colonial period, the use of Don and Doña was so consistent that its absence, if in all other documents the person was referred to as Don, indicates that the

individual in the new document is probably not the same as the one who had Don before his name.

Unlike titles that show inherited status, other titles indicating status achieved during the lifetime of the individual will appear, and may vary from record to record. For example, licenciado and bachiller indicates master's and bachelor's degree of education, respectively, escribano indicates a position as a notary; alcalde (mayor) or secretario indicates a political or administrative position. Such titles usually appear consistently in all records referring to the individual following the achievement of the particular status.

The appearance of any of these titles should automatically alert the researcher to the potential of further sources of information about the family or individual. The use of Don or Doña is indicative of a social position involving many privileges, such as officer status in the military, exemption from paying certain taxes, ability to join certain military and civil orders (if other requirements were met), and many others. While not synonomous with wealth, those whose noble status allowed them to use Don or Doña are more commonly found to have drawn up wills, marriages contracts, property sales, and other legal transactions.

Special titles of nobility such as conde or duque should trigger a search in the sources outlined in Chapter Fifteen for information about such things as the grant of nobility, the casa solar (ancestral home) of the family, the coat of arms, and, of course, any published or manuscript genealogies of the family. Military titles suggest searching military records. Licenciado or Bachiller should suggest to the researcher a search of nearby university records, or if the individual were a priest, the local seminary. A search of regional notary lists would be recommended when a person is described as an escribano, since this

may provide information about other places where the family may have resided.

PLACES

Physical surrounding played a major role in shaping the lives of our ancestors. To really know and understand their lives, the researcher must be aware of the geography of the place or places where they were born, lived, and died. The peasant field hand in the broad flat plains of Andalucia with its vast latifundias (large landed estates) led a very different life than that of the small farmer with his own tracts of land in the mountains of Galicia, Asturias, or Catalonia. The miner of Bolivia led a very different life from the gauchos (cowhands) of Uruguay and Argentina.

No single book, let alone a chapter section, could begin to provide the type of detailed local information of which a genealogist can make the best use. No attempt, therefore, will be made to cover the geography of all Hispanic countries. As nearly all Hispanics may eventually trace one of their ancestors to Spain, that country is reviewed in Chapter Seventeen to show the detailed geographical analysis with which a genealogist should be familiar. After reading this section, a researcher should plan to follow the procedure for locality analysis, outlined in Chapter Four, for the country in which he is working. In so doing he will make extensive use of maps, atlases, and geographical dictionaries for his particular country and local region. Use of such research tools will give the researcher the fundamental knowledge of local geography he requires.

For the purposes of genealogical research, the geography of a country can be divided into three major topic areas: 1) topographical or physical geography, 2) cultural and linguistic geography, and 3) political or administrative geography.

Physical Geography

This first geographical category involves the physical layout of the land. Natural features such as mountains, rivers, valleys, and forests are all part of this portion of geography. Climatic conditions are included in this division because they are also non-human factors in one's physical surroundings.

One hundred years ago these factors were of even greater importance than they are today, since at that time the people had little ability to change the physical features of their environment. The town of Hinojosa del Duque in the province of Cordoba, Spain illustrates this well. Currently this town is an hour's drive from the Andalucian city of Cordoba and is part of that Spanish province (see Figure 8-3). Nevertheless, in earlier centuries, Hinojosa had extensive connections with portions of Extremadura which today are as much as a two- or three-hour drive from Hinojosa del Duque. In fact, both linguistically and culturally the area resembles Extremadura rather than Andalucia, although the latter is much closer. The political map, with no indication of topographical features, offers no explanation for this phenomenon; however, a topographical map offers a very rapid explanation. What apparently is a short distance between Cordoba and Hinojosa del Duque is in fact a very steep mountain range; the longer distance to the Extremaduran cities is flat, rolling plain (see Figure 8-4). One hundred years ago, without modern highways, the effort and time necessary to go to Cordoba was twice that involved in going to the closest towns in Extremadura.

On topographical and climatic maps, other features besides mountain ranges can often explain the patterns of human activity in the past. For example, whether a river was navigable or not could make a difference as to the extent of contact the people near the source of that river had with those downstream.

Climatic features, such as heavy rain or great aridity, may explain a continual population decline. Included within this knowledge of the physical features of a land and its climate is a knowledge of the types of crops, products, and livestock that were produced or raised in the area. These not only provide a picture of the life of one's ancestors, but also when studied in conjunction with the history of the area, can help explain sudden movements of a family in a single generation, or rapid changes in the population of a town, due to changing economic conditions.

Illustrative of the use of a knowledge of physical geography is the small parish of Santiago de Esteiro on the coast of Galicia, Spain. A researcher found large numbers of people in the parish registers of the village who were from Catalonia, Ireland, and Germany. Such names and birth origins in a remote town in Galicia were surprising. Intrigued by this information, he searched early maps and a geographical dictionary to learn that during the last century there was a large fish cannery in Esteiro. Subsequent conversations with the parish priest and a school teacher whose hobby was local history further clarified the mystery. During the late 1700's, there had been a change in the fishing patterns in that area of the Atlantic, and it had become very convenient to take large numbers of fish off the Galician coast. As a result, several international companies had located in Esteiro and the neighboring areas of the coast, and had built fish canneries. These fish, canneries, and the fleets to supply them, naturally attracted men of those industries from other parts of the world, especially from the northern coasts of Germany, from Ireland, and from Catalonia.

Before beginning work in a town from which his ancestors came, the family historian should consult at least two sources to ascertain the types of geographical facts discussed above. First, he should look at a map, preferably a regional or provincial map,

that shows in detail the topographical, agricultural, and industrial features of the region. Several map series, such as those published by the United States Army, provide excellent local topographical information. The discussion of locality analysis in Chapter Four reviews those available for Latin America. Chapter Nineteen lists several reference works for Spain that can be found in large libraries in the United States.

In addition to a topographical map, the researcher should consult a geographical dictionary for the area. The best of these for Spain is Madoz's Geographical Dictionary discussed in Section IA of Chapter Nineteen and in Chapter 4. For even the small hamlets, this dictionary provides a historical overview as well as a contemporary description from the middle part of the nineteenth century. For other Hispanic countries, time spent locating a good geographical dictionary will be well repaid. It should indicate not only geographical features, but also discuss the climate, the local industries, agricultural products and the towns to which a normal flow of commerce and trade would take place. Such information can be of great assistance to the family historian in tracing his lines, and also in developing a picture of the life of his ancestors.

Care should be taken in using geographical tools, especially modern topographical maps, to note those features that were different in the past. For example, a modern highway, or the presence of a dam and reservoir, can drastically change the local orientation of a town. This is the case in working with the town of Valdecaballeros, Spain (see Figure 8-5), which appears in the modern topographical map to most logically be associated with Canamero, a mere twenty-five kilometers away. Nevertheless, Valdecaballeros belongs to the notarial district of Herrera del Duque. Today, Herrera del Duque is about thirty kilometers away on the far side of a large lake.

That lake, however, is a reservoir resulting from a dam constructed in 1963 as part of the Badajoz project. Prior to that time, the town of Herrera del Duque was only eleven kilometers away, and closely associated with Valdecaballeros.

Cultural Geography

Cultural and linguistic geography is the study of patterns of human life and activity which are the result of the unconscious development of customs and traditions, as well as language patterns, of the people in a particular area or region. This is distinguished from physical geography by the fact that the features studied are man-made and not a direct result of physical geography, although frequently limited and shaped by it. It is distinguished from political geography because the patterns are not consciously drawn (frequently along artificial lines), as are the political ones.

The linguistic divisions of both Spain and Hispanic America are discussed in Historia de la lengua española, Septima edicion, by Rafael Lapesa (Escelicer: Madrid, 1968) and Dialectologia Española by Alonso Zamora Vicente (Gredos: Madrid, 1970). The cultural divisions of Spain are discussed in Chapter 17. Those of Latin America, and particularly Mexico can be studied from a variety of available sources in many libraries in the United States. Linguistic and cultural studies are of obvious importance to the family historian who wishes to build a full-bodied history of the family. For the genealogist, clues about language or culture may appear in family traditions, artifacts, or documents that can help identify from where an ancester comes. Linguistic boundaries also may reveal traditional commercial, cultural, and ecclesiastical ties which may help in determining where to look next for an ancestor.

Political Geography

The geographical category that is of the greatest value to the genealogist and family historian is the division of the country into political or administrative units. These are, generally, arbitrary divisions for some administrative purpose. They may, or may not, follow traditional, cultural, or linguistic boundaries, or natural barriers such as mountains or rivers. The major categories of administrative divisions found in all Hispanic countries are civil, judicial, notarial, and ecclesiastical. For Spain, each of these categories is discussed in depth in Chapter 17. For those doing Latin American research, the place to start would be A Genealogical-Historical Guide to Ibero-America by Lyman de Platt, or the Major Genealogical Resources (Series H) published by the Mormon Church. The former offers an excellent overview of the historical development of political and ecclesiastical divisions at the province and dioces level, and in some cases, in the discussion of individual countries at a more local levels.

Eventually, in order to ascertain in what jursidictions one's ancestors resided, it will be necessary to find a gazetteer and/or map collection for the country of origin. Tracing the history of those jurisdictions is important, especially in Latin America. As population has grown, the administrative divisions have been split, usually leaving records which cover a new division in the old jurisdiction to which it belonged. Frequent political turmoil also resulted in changes. In Venezuela, for example, the eight traditional colonial political divisions of 1810 were divided into twenty-one states, four federal territories, and two colonies by 1889. During that time period there had been nine major redrawings of those boundaries. To follow such changes and know where to look for records requires locating an atlas, such as the Gran Recopilacion Geografica, Estadistico e Historica de Venezuela (1889, republished in 1963).

The detail with which these divisions are treated, even at a local level, is indicated by Figures 8-6, which reproduces the Territorial Divisions of Venezuela in 1835. To see how changes took place, note the last page of this figure, which sets forth summaries of similar tables for 1856 and 1873.

Judicial, notarial, and ecclesiastical divisions evidence similar patterns of change. It is important to remember, when studying these divisions and looking for records in them, that they do not necessarily follow the same boundaries as their civil counterparts. Note, for example, in the map of Mexico reproduced from the Nuevo atlas Porrua de la Republica Mexicana (Mexico, D.F; 1980) in Figure 8-7, the large portion of the state of Zacatecas belonging to the Diocesis of Durango. A parish in that overlapping area would have many of its civil and judicial records in Zacatecas, but the ecclesiastical records beyond the parish level would be found in Durango.

DATES

Unlike the complexity of Spanish names and places, dates present relatively few difficulties for the genealogical researcher. The Spanish approach to writing dates is practically identical to our own. Even the names of the months so closely parallel our own that the researcher will rapidly identify them. The only point of difference worth mentioning is that, in Spanish, dates are nearly always recorded by listing first the day, then the month, then the year. For example, December 3, 1758, would be written tres de diciembre de mil setecientos cinquenta y ocho, or en tres dias del mes de diciembre mil setecientos cinquenta y ocho, or el tercer dia de diciembre de mil setecientos cinquenta y ocho. This is also true in writing dates with numbers, so that 3-12-1758 or 3-XII-1758 would not be the twelfth of March 1758, but rather the third of December, 1758. The day of the week, as distinguished from the date, usually appears

before the entry so that it would read el jueves, tres de diciembre, mil setecientos cinquenta y ocho.

THE CALENDAR

Unlike in Holland, Germany, or Anglo-Saxon England, the names of the months and days of the week have been standard for centuries in Spain and her former colonies, so that genealogists will encounter no difficulty in recognizing them. The one exception to this is where certain months have been assigned saints' names. In ecclesiastical documents, it is possible to find a month referred to by its saint name instead of the regular name. Examples of this would be en el mes de San Juan, which would be June; or en el mes de Santiago, which would be July. At any point where a saint's name appears, the researcher can check a liturgical calendar, dictionary of saints, or in many cases, Appendix B of this book, to identify the month in which that saint's day appears.

The researcher who delves into records which antedate the year 1600 (a real possibility even in parish records), will need to be generally familiar with the adoption of the Gregorian calendar. A brief history of the Roman calendar is needed to understand this change. All of the calendars of Europe have descended from the Roman calendar. Legend has it that it originated with Romulus, whose founding of Rome in 754 B.C. marks the beginning of the Roman era. There is some dispute as to whether the original calendar had ten months of thirty days or twelve months of thirty days. In either case, by 700 B.C. the calendar had twelve months with a total of 360 days in each year. Frequent attempts were made to adjust this system to correspond both with the lunar months and the solar year, with only varying degrees of success, and without any system of regularity. As a result, during his reign in the year 46 B.C., Julius Caesar ordered a massive reform of the calendar. The Romans then adopted a solar year calendar of 365 days, with no

attempt to adapt it to the lunar months. Calculating that 365 days was still 6 hours short of a full solar year, a system of leap years was adopted to correct for this by adding one additional day to every year divisible by four. Unfortunately, this was 12 minutes over the actual length of the solar year, and by the sixteenth century the calendar was a full ten days ahead of the actual solar year.

The major reason that this created difficulties was that certain of the ecclesiastical holidays, such as Easter, were calculated in relation to the natural seasons, particularly the Spring Equinox, as were the Jewish Passover and other Jewish holidays. Many proposals were suggested for solving the discrepancy between the actual date and the Spring Equinox. The Council of Trent, which assembled in 1545 and had such an impact on the Catholic Counter-Reformation, and therefore on Spain and her colonies, authorized the Pope to act to correct the problem. While several of the intervening Popes studied the problem and listened to recommendations, it was left to Pope Gregory XIII to act in 1582 to correct the inherent error in the Julian calendar. The papal bull, issued on the 24th of February 1582, made two major changes. First, in order to restore the Spring Equinox, as well as all the other equinoxes and the Christian holidays that were tied to their original place in the seasons of the year, ten days were omitted from the calendar in 1582. It was declared that the day following the 4th of October would be the 15th, omitting October 5th through the 14th in the year 1582. To correct the error in the future, the Papal Bull declared that three out of every four centurial years (that is, years such as 1700, 1800, 1900) would be common years instead of leap years, except those divisible by 400 without remainder which were retained as leap years (1600, 2000, 2400).

Spain acted immediately to adopt the system, and applied it in October of 1582. Perhaps the most significant change this entailed was that on the fourth

of October, the feast of Saint Francis of that year, Santa Teresa of Avila died. She was buried the next day, making her Saint's day the fifteenth of October rather than the fifth, which would have been the case had she died in 1581 or had the calendar not been implemented until 1583. The rest of Spain's dominions also acted promptly in following her example, with the viceroyalty of New Spain (Mexico) and the Spanish Netherlands adopting the change in 1583, and the Spanish viceroyalty of Peru in 1584. Except for the lost 10 days of 1582 (1583 or 1584 for Spanish colonies), and the omission of leap years in 1700, 1800, and 1900, the change in the Gregorian calendar will present little challenge and difficulty for the researcher in Spain and Hispanic America.

Various systems have also been used in determining the era from which dates begin. The Romans had several approaches, the most common being to number from the founding of Rome or to number from the beginning of the reign of an important Caesar. For example, under the first method Jesus Christ was born in the year 754 after the founding of Rome, and in the year 28 of the Augustan era (that is, the era beginning with the reign of Caesar Augustus). Our own dating system is called the Christian era, and was originated by Dionysius Exiguus in the year 533. It is distinguished by the Latin words Anno Domini, meaning "in the year of the Lord" (en el año de Nuestro Senor). The year 1 A.D. then corresponds to the year 754 from the founding of Rome, or the 46th year of the Julian era.

In Medieval Spain two other dating systems besides the Christian era were also used. One approach is similar to the Roman one of numbering the years beginning with the coronation of the new king. Documents may be found that read en el tercer año del reino de nuestro Señor Don Carlos II, Rey de España (in the third year of the reign of Don Carlos II, King of Spain). To assist in determining dates from the years

of reign of the various Spanish monarchs, the list of those monarchs and their years of reign are given in Figure 8-8.

The second system, known as the era of Spain, was used extensively during the Middle Ages in Spain, Portugal, Africa, and the south of France. This era begins with the first of January, 38 B.C., which is the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. Its use was abolished for all of Catalonia by the synod held in 1180 A.D., in Aragon by a decree of Pedro IV in 1350 A.D., in Valencia in 1358 A.D., in Castile by edict of John I of that country in 1382 A.D., and lastly in Portugal by edict of John I of Portugal in 1420 A.D. The system can rapidly be converted to the Christian era by merely subtracting 38 from the number of the year.

SAINTS DAYS AND FEASTS--THE CHURCH CALENDAR

As with many other aspects of Catholicism, the veneration of saints and the various virgins, and the special feast days, have had a great impact on Hispanic life. Nearly every level of government, every small town, and every individual has a particular saint to whom they look as their patron saint or benefactor. Some saints can be a patron for several levels of society. For example, Saint James (Santiago) is the patron saint of Spain, along with Santa Teresa de Avila and the Virgen del Pilar. Santiago is also the patron saint of Galicia and of many small villages. Some saints' days, such as that of Saint Joseph on the 19th of March, are national holidays in which all government offices are closed. This last is also the feast day of carpenters and is magnificently celebrated in the town of Valencia, Spain, as the finale to the annual Fallas (Spring Festivals). Christmas, Epiphany, Saint Joseph's Day (mentioned above), Ascension Thursday, Corpus Christi, Saint Peter and Paul's Day, Saint James Day, All Saints Day, and the Immaculate Conception, as well as the Holy Week celebrations for Holy Thursday,

Good Friday, and Easter, are all observed, not only nationally, but locally in every city and village throughout Spain and most of Hispanic America.

In many parts of Spain and Hispanic America, all children were given the name of the saint upon whose day they were baptized. In other cases they have also been given the name of the patron saint for the town, region, or family from which they came. While no single pattern can be identified for an entire country, or even a particular region throughout all the centuries, the researcher should be aware as he works with the records to note any particular local naming patterns. The importance placed on the name of the saint is illustrated by the fact that even today many Hispanics have a greater celebration on the day of the saint whose name they carry than they do on their own birthdays. An excellent discussion on these naming systems is found in "The Spanish Naming System Using Saints' Days as a Guide" by Rudecinda Lo Buglio (Spanish American Genealogist, IX:1-4, p. 712 (1981).

The impact of the Catholic Church has also been great on both the calendar and dating system. Perhaps the most significant and important aspect of this, from the genealogist's point of view, is the frequent use in church and civil documents of saint and feast days to identify a specific date. Entries frequently look like this: en el dia de Santiago del año mil setecientos y ocho (in the day of Saint James in the year 1708). The problem then becomes one of identifying the specific saint's day that is involved. In this case the dia de Santiago is the 25th of July. To assist the researcher in identifying the date for a particular saint's name, a list of dates with their corresponding Spanish saints may be found.

Because of the naming practices discussed above, such a list of saints' names may also be helpful in recognizing and identifying an otherwise illegible or incomplete name, because it may correspond to the name

of the saint on whose date the person was born or baptized. Any list is by no means absolutely complete, since the days have changed for many of the saints from one time to another, and some saints are only venerated in certain countries or regions. If a name does not appear on one list, the researcher may consult another of the following sources for information about that saint and his day. (Remember in using these sources, when names appear in English or Latin it may be necessary to make some spelling changes from the Spanish.)

1. The Book of the Saints, fifth edition, compiled by Benedictine monks (New York: Thomas Crowell, 1966).

2. Lives of the Saints by Alvan Butler, four volumes (1963).

(To help in locating the specific saints, since these volumes are arranged in order of the dates, it may be helpful to consult A Dictionary of Saints, compiled by Donald Atwater and based upon Butler's Lives of the Saints (New York, 1958).)

3. The Lives of the Saints by Sabine Baring-Gould, 16 volumes (London, 1897).

4. The Encyclopedia of Catholic Saints, 12 volumes (Philadelphia: Chilton Books, 1966).

5. Medi Aevi Kalendarum, Dates, Charters, and Customs by R. T. Hanson, 4 volumes (1858). (An alphabetical list of Medieval saints and feast days with an emphasis on the Latin spellings is found in Volume 4 of this work.)

6. "The Spanish Naming System Using Saints' Days as a Guide", Spanish American Genealogist, Vol.IX, pp.712-720 (1981) and Vol. X pp.799-813 (1982).

Of equal importance in the pattern of Spanish

life are the major feast days that make up the Catholic year. Many of these feasts are not fixed to a particular date, but are determined by the lunar months and the equinoxes. Such is the case with the most important of these feasts, that of Easter, which culminates a week of religious observance beginning with Palm Sunday. Because the dates for determining all of the other moveable feasts of the year are based on the date in which Easter falls, the historical disputes as to what is the proper date of Easter celebrations are varied and interesting.

Many times the date of a document will merely refer to a moveable feast, e.g., El Jueves Santo del año 1805 (Maundy Thursday [the Thursday preceding Easter] in the year 1805). For this reason it is essential to know the date of Easter in any given year. Figure 8-9, showing the various dates on which Easter fell for the years 1400 to 1800, is given to assist the researcher in identifying not only Easter, but the other dates of the moveable feasts within a particular year. Besides Easter (la Páscua), some of these are: the days of Holy Week (Semana Santa) immediately preceding Easter, Cuaresma (Lent--the six weeks preceding Easter, beginning on Ash Wednesday), Adviento (Advent--the six weeks preceding Christmas, beginning the Sunday nearest the day of Saint Andrew, November 30), dia de la Ascensión (the Thursday following the fifth Sunday after Easter), Domingo de la Pasión (Passion Sunday, the second Sunday before Easter), and Corpus Christi (the Thursday after the eighth Sunday after Easter).

Unlike those above, most of the Catholic feasts have fixed dates. The best examples of these are Christmas and Epiphany (dia de los Reyes), the latter on January 6 celebrating the visit of the three Wise Men to the infant Christ. These fixed feasts have been included in the list of saints' names in Appendix B to assist the researcher in identifying these feasts and also because individuals are frequently named after

these holidays. For example, a girl born on the sixth of January (Epiphany) might be called Maria de los Reyes, referring to the magi or kings who visited Christ; a boy born on the first of November, the Day of All Saints, might be named Santos.

One further problem that may confront the reader is the custom of indicating the date by using a format like this: el martes antes del dia de San Juan el Bautista en el año 1722 (the Tuesday before the day of Saint John the Baptist in the year 1722). To be able to determine the exact date, even though one knows that Saint John the Baptist's day is the 24th of June, it is necessary to consult a calendar to find out on which day of the week in 1722 the 24th of June fell. The tables in Figure 8-10, which form a perpetual calendar from the year 1400, will answer such questions for the researcher. This chart is also helpful when a document lacks part of its original information due to deterioration or omission.

D
W

7 María Luis CURIEL RUBIO XIMENEZ
B 6 Jan 1796 (Chr 6 Jan 1796)
W Gargantа la Olla
D 15 Nov. 1863
W Gargantа la Olla

30 ☐ Àugustín MARTIN RAFAEL
B 7 Apr 1742 (Chr 15 Apr 1742)
W Gargantа la Olla
M 21 Nov 1765
W Gargantа la Olla
D 1787
W

15. Augustina XIMENEZ (JIMENEZ)
B 28 Aug 1769 (Chr. 8 Sep 1769)
W
D
W

31 Francisca XIMENEZ
B 2 Apr 1745 (chr 9 Apr 1745)
W
D 1787
W

59 Mariana PEREZ
B
W
D
W

60 ☐ Juan MARTIN RAPHAEL
B
W
M 29 Oct 1725
W Gargantа la Olla
D
W

61 María GONZALEZ
B
W
D
W

62 ☐ Alphense GALLEGO DE MARTIN
B 31 Jan 1726
W Gargantа la Olla
M 12 Feb 1744
W Gargantа la Olla
D 24 Aug 1799
W Gargantа la Olla

63 Maria Antonia XIMENEZ
B (chr) 19 May 1723
W Gargantа la Olla
D bef. 1790
W

118 ☐ Francisco MARTIN LOPEZ
B 7 Aug 1667
W Gargantа la Olla
M 25 Feb 1691
D 11 May 1726

119 Ana PERES
B 22 Apr 1668
W
D 11 Mar 1733

120 ☐ Juan MARTIN RAFAEL
B 2 Sep. 1681
W Gargantа la Olla
M
D

121 Madalena GALINDEZ
B
W
D

122 ☐ Francisco ROQUE MESON
B
W
M
D

123 (María) Ana GONZALEZ
B
W
D

124 ☐ Juan GALLEGO DE MARTIN
B
W
M
D

125 María MATHEOS DE OLIVA
B
W
D

126 ☐ Juan LOPEZ NIETO
B
W
M
D

127 Ana XIMENEZ
B
W
D

236 ☐ B
237 B
238 ☐ B
239 B
240 ☐ B
241 B
242 ☐ B
243 B
244 ☐ B
245 B
246 ☐ B
247 B
248 ☐ B
249 B
250 ☐ B
251 B
252 ☐ B
253 B
254 ☐ B
255 B

SYMBOLS:

B date of birth
W place
M date of marriage
W place
D date of death
W place

The boxes by the male names may be filled in with a color or a mark to indicate when all the work has been completed for that family

If desired the year of birth may be given after the names of the 5th and 6th great grandparents.

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Figure 8-1

ESPOSO: 44	Pedro de Reyes			Libro	Folio	Otros Comentarios
F. Nacimiento:	22 July 1687	Lugar:	Canamero			
F. Bautismo:	28 June 1687	Lugar:	Canamero			
F. Matrimonio:	31 January 1712	Lugar:	Canamero			
F. Defunción:	4 June 1736	Lugar:	Canamero			
F. Sepelio:		Lugar:				
PADRE ESPOSO:	Francisco de los Reyes	Lugar:		MADRE DEL ESPOSO:	Ana Curiela	Lugar:
ABUELO PATERNO:		Lugar:		ABUELA PATERNA:		Lugar:
ABUELO MATERNO:		Lugar:		ABUELA MATERNA:		Lugar:
OTRA(S) ESPOSA(S) DEL ESPOSO:						Libro: Folio:

ESPOSA: 45	Juana Villa			Libro	Folio	Otros Comentarios
F. Nacimiento:	9 Nov. 1687	Lugar:	Canamero			
F. Bautismo:	26 Oct. 1687	Lugar:	Canamero			
F. Defunción:	bef 1736	Lugar:				
F. Sepelio:		Lugar:				
PADRE DE ESPOSA:	Francisco Duran de Andres	Lugar:		MADRE DE LA ESPOSA:	Juana Peloche	Lugar:
ABUELO PATERNO:		Lugar:		ABUELA PATERNA:		Lugar:
ABUELO MATERNO:		Lugar:		ABUELA MATERNA:		Lugar:
OTRO(S) ESPOSO(S) DE LA ESPOSA:						Libro: Folio:

Sexo M/F	Hijos (Vivos y Muertos)	Dónde Nació Ciudad/Prov./País	Cuándo Día/Mes/Año	Bautismo Día/Mes/Año	Libro	Folio	Primeras Nupcias Fecha y con quién	Libro	Folio	Cuándo y Dónde murió	Lib.	Fol.
1. M*	Pedro (v)	Canamero	22 Mar 1720	27 Mar 1720			16 Feb 1744 Maria Lora Mirasierras			Fecha Lugar		
2. F	Maria (p)	Canamero	16 Oct 1713	28 Oct 1713								
3. F*	Juana (B) (B)	Canamero	1 Nov 1713	17 Nov 1715			12 Feb 1738 Alonso Garcia Ropero					
4. M*	Francisco (B) (V)	Canamero	18 Dec 1717	2 Jan 1718			19 Jan 1738 Ana Garzie Sa abedra					
5. F*	Maria (v)	Canamero	8 Set 1711	25 Set 1722			7 Jan 1745 Christobal Blazquez					
6. F*	Ana (D) (v)	Canamero	9 Aug 1725	31 Aug 1725			14 Jan 1745 Pedro Villa					
7. F*	Teresa de Jesus (v)	Canamero	20 Jun 1731	20 Jun 1731			18 Jan 1750 Martin Garcia Mirasierras					
8.												
9.												
10.												

OBSERVACIONES:

Juana appears w/ various surnames

(p) = Peloche (v) = Villa
(D) = Diaz
(b) = Blasquez

*instead in Father's death certificate
(surname - Blazquez)
1736

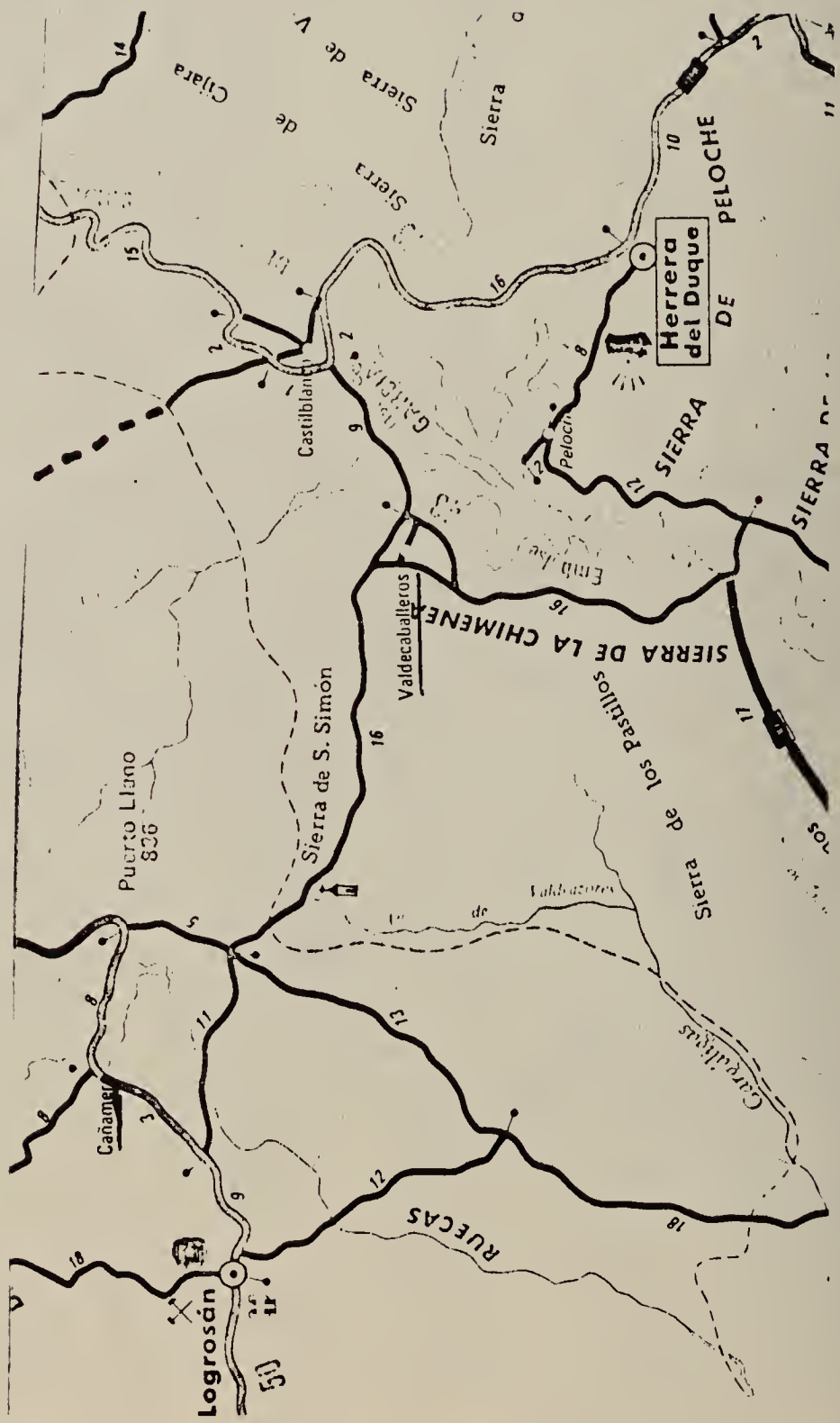
Figure 8-2

Figure 8-3

SIGNOS CONVENCIONALES
Capital de Archidiócesis y Provincia
Capital de Archidiócesis
Capital de Diócesis y Provincia
Capital de Diócesis
Capital de Provincia
Cabeza de Arciprestazgo
Rueda de Arriba
Arciprestazgo
Límites de fronteras nacionales
Límite de Diócesis
Límite de Arciprestazgo
Límite de Provincia
CACERES
BADAJOZ
CORDOBA
CIUDAD R
Malagón
Piedrabuena
Corral de Calatrava
Almodóvar del Campo
Puertollano
Mestanza
Calza
Andújar
Martos
Alcalá la Pr
Horcajo de los Montes
Arroba
Almadén
Villanueva de Córdoba
Montoro
Bujalance
Baena
Castro del Río
Cabra
Montilla
Aguilar de la Frontera
La Rambla
La Carlota
Pozoblanco
Peñarroya-Pueblonuevo
Hinojosa del Duque
Puebla de Alcocer
Guadalupe
Logrosán
Navalvillar de Pela
Castuera
Fuente-Obejuna
Posadas
Palma del Río
Ecija
Lora del Río
Carmona
Cazalla de la Sierra
Llerena
Zalamea de la Serena
Villanueva de la Serena
Don Benito
Puerto de Santa Cruz
Trujillo
S. Juan Bautista
Virgen del Castillo
Mérida
Montijo
Almendralejo
Zafra
Fuente de Cantos
Jerez de los Caballeros
Olivenza
Alburqueque
Ntra. Sra. de Fátima
Purísima Concepción
Virgen de la Montaña
Sanlúcar la

Campo de Criptana
Socuéllamos
Tomelloso
Alcázar de San Juan
Herencia
Manzanares
Valdepeñas
Consuegra
Madridejos
Sierra de la Calderina
Malagón
Daimiel
Ciudad Real
Almagro
Puertollano
Almodóvar del Campo
Sierra Madrona
Hinojosa del Duque
Pozoblanco
Fuente Obejuna
Peñarroya-Pueblonuevo
Sierra de los Santos
Montoro
Andújar
Bailén
Lahiguera
Guadalbullón
Jódar
Torre del Cuervo
Porcuna
Bujalance
Córdoba
Sierra del Chaparro
Sierra de Alcudia
Valle de Alcudia
Villanueva de la Serena
Don Benito
Guadalupe
Talarrubias
Castuera
Cabeza del Buey
Llerena
Zafra
Fuente de Cantos
Sierra Morena
Sierra de Hornachuelos
Sierra de Cardeña
Sierra de Villaviciosa
Sierra de Pedroches
Sierra de Córdoba
Sierra de Cabra
Sierra de Priego
Sierra de Jaén
Sierra de Cazorla
Sierra de Segura
Sierra de Alcaraz
Sierra de Alcaraz
Sierra de Alcaraz

Figure 8-5


Herrera del Duque
PELOCHE
SIERRA DE
SIERRA DE LA CHIMENEA
Sierra de los Pastillos
Sierra de S. Simón
Puerto Llano
Castilblanco
Valdecaballeros
Cañamero
Logrosán
RUECAS
Sierra de Cijara
Sierra de V
Sierra

CONCLUYE EL CUADRO ANTERIOR

Nombre de las provincias	Superficie en leguas cuadradas	Nombre de los Cantones
Vienen	8 633	
Carabobo	679	Valencia, Ocumare, Puerto Cabello, Nirgua, Montalbán, San Carlos y Pao.
Coro	941	Coro, Costa arriba, Cumarebo, Paraguaná, San Luis y Cazigua.
Cumaná	1 463	Cumaná, Cumanacoa, Curiaco, Carúpano, Güiria, Rio Caribe, Aragua, Maturin y Barrancas.
Van	11 716	

Nombre de las provincias	Superficie en leguas cuadradas	Nombre de los Cantones
Vienen	11 716	
Guayana	20 149	Angostura, Upata, Piacoa, Caicara y San Fernando de Atabapo.
Maracaibo	2 780	Maracaibo, Perijá, San Carlos, Gibraltar y Altagracia
Margarita	37	Asunción y Norte.
Van	34 682	

Nombre de las provincias	Superficie en leguas cuadradas	Nombre de los Cantones
Vienen	34 682	
Mérida	907	Mérida, Mucuchies, Egido, Bailadores, Grita, San Cristobal, Lobatera y San Antonio.
Trujillo	362	Trujillo, Carache, Boconó y Escuque.
Total	35 951	

DIVISION TERRITORIAL DE VENEZUELA EN 1835

PROVINCIA DE APURE

Cantón de Achaguas

Achaguas—Capital
San Antonio de Caño de Agua
Guasimal
Banco Largo
Apurito
Santa Lucia

Cantón de San Fernando

San Fernando—Cabecera
San Juan de Payara
Arichuna
Cunaviche
Caribeu
San Rafael de Atamaica

Cantón del Mantecal

Mantecal—Cabecera
Rincón hondo
San Vicente
Independencia

Cantón de Guasdualito

Guasdualito—Cabecera
Polvero
La Unión
La Trinidad
Constitución
Palmarito

RECAPITULACIÓN

Cantones	Parroquias
Achaguas	6
San Fernando	6
Mantecal	4
Guasdualito	6
Totales 4	22

PROVINCIA DE BARCELONA

Cantón de Barcelona

Barcelona—Capital
Capiricual
Aragüita
San Diego
Bergantín
Poznelos

Cantón del Pilar

Pilar—Cabecera
San Bernardino
Caigua
Carito
Curataquiche

Cantón de Aragua

Aragua—Cabecera
Margarita
Chaparro
Santa Ana
Cachipo
San Joaquin

Cantón del Pao

Pao—Cabecera
Pariagnán
Atapirire
Múcuras
Bocas del Pao

Cantón de San Diego

San Diego—Cabecera
Zuata
Canasto
Santa Cruz
Uverito
Guaicupa
Santa Clara
Arivi

Cantón de Piritu

Piritu—Cabecera
San Miguel
San Francisco
Clarines

Cantón de San Mateo

San Mateo—Cabecera
Santa Rosa
Chamariapa
Urica
Quiamare

Cantón de Onoto

Onoto—Cabecera
San Pablo
San Lorenzo

Cantón de la Soledad

Soledad—Cabecera
Carapa
Manio
Merecural
Caris
Santa Bárbara
Tabaro

RECAPITULACIÓN

Cantones	Parroquias
Barcelona	6
Pilar	5
Aragua	6
Pao	5
San Diego	8
Piritu	4
San Mateo	5
Onoto	3
Soledad	7
Totales 9	49

Figure 8-6a

CONTINUA EL CUADRO ANTERIOR

PROVINCIA DE BARINAS

Cantón de Barinas

Barinas—Capital
Barinitas
Quebrada seca
Corasa
Pagüeicito
Tatumal
Santa Lucía
Palma
Tarunas
Caroní

Cantón de Pedraza

Pedraza—Cabecera
Curbatí
Maparal
San Miguel
Santa Bárbara
Canaguá
Santa Rosalía

Cantón de Obispos

Obispos—Cabecera
La Luz
San Lorenza
Libertad
Santa Rosa
El Real
San José
La Trinidad
La Yuca
Barrancas
Sabaneta
Mijagual
San Juan Nepamuceno

Cantón de Guanarito

Guanarito—Cabecera
Morrones
Sabana seca

Cantón de Nutrias

Nutrias—Cabecera
Dolores
Santa Catalina
El Jabo
La Cruz
San Antonio
San Jaime
Guadarrama
Santo Dominga

Cantón de Guanare

Guanare—Cabecera
Boconó
Tucupido
María
San Rafael
Maraca
Papelón
San Miguel

Cantón de Ospino

Ospino—Cabecera
La Aparición de la Corteza

Cantón de Araure

Araure—Cabecera
Acarigua
Agua Blanca
Piritu
San Antonio de Turen
Sabaneta de Turen

RECAPITULACIÓN

Cantones	Parroquias
Barinas	10
Pedraza	7
Obispos	13
Guanarito	3
Nutrias	9
Guanare	8
Ospino	2
Araure	6
Totales 8	58

PROVINCIA DE BARQUISIMETO

Cantón de Barquisimeto

Barquisimeto—Capital
Santa Rosa
Cabudare
Duaca
Bobare
Sarare
Altar
Buria

Cantón de Yaritagua

Yaritagua—Cabecera
Urachiche
Chivacoa
Cuara

Cantón de San Felipe

San Felipe—Cabecera
Cocorote
Guama
Aroa
San Javier
Alvarico

Cantón de Quíbor

Quíbar—Cabecera
Cubiro

Cantón del Tocuyo

Tocuyo—Cabecera
Sanare
Guarica
Humocaro Alto
Humocaro Bajo
Chavasquen
Barbacoas
Curarigua

Cantón de Carora

Carora—Cabecera
Siquisique
Aregue
Arenales
Río Tocuyo
Marotura
San Miguel
Burere

RECAPITULACIÓN

Cantones	Parroquias
Barquisimeto	8
Yaritagua	4
San Felipe	6
Quíbar	2
Tocuyo	8
Carora	8
Totales 6	36

PROVINCIA DE CARACAS

Cantón de Caracas

Caracas—Capital
Catedral
San Pablo
Candelaria
Altagracia
Santa Rosalia
San Juan
El Valle
Chacao
Antímano
Macarao
La Vega
San Pedro
Los Teques
San Antonio
San Diego
Paracotos
Carrizal

Cantón de Petare

Petare—Cabecera
Hatillo
Baruta

Cantón de Guarenas

Guarenas—Cabecera
Guatire

Cantón de Caucagua

Caucagua—Cabecera
Panaquire
Tapipa
Aragüita
Macayra
Marasma ó Capaya

Cantón de Río Chico

Río Chico—Cabecera
Cúpira
Guapo
Curiepe
Mamporal
Tacarigua
Uchire

Cantón de Ocumare

Ocumare—Cabecera
San Francisco de Yare
Charallave
Cúa
Tácata

Cantón da Santa Lucía

Santa Lucía—Cabecera
Santa Teresa

Cantón de La Guaira

La Guaira—Cabecera
Caruao y Chuspa
Naiguatá
Caraballeda
Cojo y Macuto
Tarmas
Carayaca
Maiquetía

Cantón de La Victoria

La Victoria—Cabecera
Buen Consejo
San Mateo

Cantón de Turmero

Turmero—Cabecera
Cagua
Santa Cruz

Cantón de Maracay

Maracay—Cabecera
Chuao
Choroni

Cantón de Cura

Cura—Cabecera
San Juan de los Morros
San José de Tisnados
San Francisco de Tiznados
Magdaleno

Cantón de San Sebastián

San Sebastián—Cabecera
Parapara
Ortiz
San Casimiro de Güiripa
Carmen de Cura
Camatagua
San Francisco de Cara

CONTINUA EL CUADRO ANTERIOR

Cantón de Calabozo

Calabozo—Cabecera
Los Angeles
Santísima Trinidad
Rastro
Camaguán
Guayabal
Guardatinajas
Sombrero
Calvario
Barbacoas

Cantón de Chaguaramas

Chaguaramas—Cabecera
Valle de la Pascua
Tucupido
Chaguaramal de Perales ó Potrero
Santa Rosalía de Suata
Santa María de Ipire
Espino
Iguana
Altamira
San Fernando de Cachicamo
Santa Rita
Cabruta

Cantón de Orituco

San Rafael—Cabecera
Altagracia
Lezama
Taguay

RECAPITULACIÓN

Cantones	Parroquias
Caracas	17
Petare	3
Guarenas	2
Caucagua	6
Río Chico	7
Ocumare	5
Santa Lucía	2
Guaira	5
Victoria	3
Turmero	3
Maracay	3
Cura	5
San Sebastián	7
Calabozo	10
Chaguaramas	12
Orituco	4
Totales 16	97

PROVINCIA DE CARABOBO

Cantón de Valencia

Valencia—Capital
Tocuyito
Naguanagua
Guayos
Guacara
San Diego
Güigüe
San Joaquín

Cantón de Puerto Cabello

Puerto Cabello—Cabecera
Patanemo
Borburata
Guaiguaza
Morón
Alpargatón

Cantón de Ocumare de la Costa

Ocumare—Cabecera
Cuyagua
Cata
Turiamo

Cantón de San Carlos

San Carlos—Cabecera
San José
Caramacate
Cojedes
Lagunillas
Tinaco
Tinaquillo

Cantón del Pao

Pao—Cabecera
San Miguel del Baúl

Cantón de Nirgua

Nirgua—Cabecera
Cabria
Temerla
Taría

Cantón de Montalbán

Montalbán—Cabecera
Canoabo
Urama

RECAPITULACION

Cantones	Parroquias
Valencia	8
Puerto Cabello	6
Ocumare de la Costa	4
San Carlos	7
Pao	2
Nirgua	4
Montalbán	3
Totales 7	34

PROVINCIA DE CORO

Cantón de Coro

Coro—Capital
La Vela
Carrizal
Guaibacoa
Acurigua
Matarueca
Mitare
Urumaco

Cantón de Paraguaná

Pueblo Nuevo—Su cabecera
Santa Ana
Buena Vista
Yadacaquiba
Moruy
Baraybed

Cantón de Casigua

Casigua—Cabecera
Capatárida
Borojó
San Félix
Zazárida
Dabajuro

Cantón de San Luis

San Luis—Cabecera
Cabure
Pecaya
Agua Larga
Pedregal

Cantón de Cumarebo

Cumarebo—Cabecera
Puerto de Cumarebo
Piritu

Cantón de Costa Arriba

San Miguel—Cabecera
Jacura
Capadare
Carorita

RECAPITULACIÓN

Cantones	Parroquias
Coro	8
Paraguaná	6
Casigua	6
San Luis	5
Cumarebo	3
Costa Arriba	4
Totales 6	32

PROVINCIA DE CUMANA

Cantón de Cumaná

Cumaná—Capital
Altagracia
Meceta
Marigüitar
San Juan de Macarapana
Manicuare

Cantón de Cumanacoa

Cumanacoa—Cabecera
San Lorenzo
San Antonio
Aricagua
Arenas
San Fernando

Cantón de Aragua

Aragua—Cabecera
Caicara
San Félix
Guanaguana
San Francisco
Caripe

Cantón de Maturín

Maturín—Cabecera
Chaguaramal
Santa Bárbara
Punceres
Aguasay
Areo
Barrancas
Tabasca

Cantón de Cariaco

Cariaco—Cabecera
Santa María
Santa Cruz
Catuaro
Casanay
Guacarapo
Chiguana

Cantón de Carúpano

Carúpano—Cabecera
San José
Rincón
Pilar
Guariquén
Tunapúy

Cantón de Río Caribe

Río Caribe—Cabecera
Yaguaraparo

Cantón Güiria

Güiria—Cabecera
Punta de Piedra
Irapa

RECAPITULACIÓN

Cantones	Parroqnias
Cumaná	6
Cumanacoa	6
Aragua	6
Maturín	8
Cariaco	7
Carúpano	6
Río Caribe	2
Güiria	3
Totales 8	44

Figure 8-6c

CONTINUA EL CUADRO ANTERIOR

PROVINCIA DE GUAYANA

Cantón de Angostura

Santo Tomás de Guayana—Capital
El Almacén
Villa de Borbón
Moytaco
Piedra
Purney
Caura
Tapaquire
Cerro de Mono
Barceloneta
Panapana
Orocopiche
Soledad
Merey

Cantón de Upata

Villa de Upata—Cabecera
Altagracia
San Antonio
Gury
Puedpa
Cupapúy
Santa María
Pastora
Guacipati
Carapo
Tupnquen
Tnmeremo
Miamo
Palmar
Caruachi
Caroní
Murucuy
San Miguel
San Felix
Ayma
Cumamo
San Pedro de las Bocas
Santa Clara
San Serafín
Cura
Carrucay
Avelhica

Cantón Bajo Orinoco

Autigua Guayana—Cabecera
Piacoa
Santa Catalina
Sacupana
Puga

Cantón Alto Orinoco

Villa de Caicara—Cabecera
Cuchivero
Altagracia
Urbana
Parguasa
Carichana
Tortuga
Pueblo Nuevo
Villa Flaca
La Encaramada

Cantón de Rio Negro

Villa San Fernando de Atabapo—Cabecera.
Maypnres
Santa Bárbara
Pimichín
Esmeralda
Maroa
San Miguel
Tiriquín
Quirabueno
San Carlos
Atures
Baltazar
Yavita

RECAPITULACION

Cantones	Parroquias
Angostura	14
Upata	27
Bajo Orinoco	5
Alto Orinoco	10
Rio Negro	13
Totales 5	69

PROVINCIA DE MARACAIBO

Cantón de Maracaibo

Maracaibo—Capital
Santa Bárbara
San Juan de Dios
Cañada
Sinamaica

Cantón de San Carlos del Zulia

San Carlos del Zulia—Cabecera
Pilar
Santa Rosa
Santa Cruz

Cantón de Gibraltar

Gibraltar—Cabecera
Bohures
San Pedro
Ceiba
Ceibita

Cantón de Perijá

Perijá—Cabecera

Cantón de Altagracia

Altagracia—Cabecera
Rita
Cabimas
Laguuillas
Ciruma

RECAPITULACIÓN

Cantones	Parroquias
Maracaibo	5
San Carlos del Zulia	4
Gibraltar	5
Perijá	1
Altagracia	5
Totales 5	20

PROVINCIA DE MARGARITA

Primer Cantón

Asunción—Capital
Paraguachi
Pampatar
Robles
Valle
Porlamar

Segundo Cantón

Norte—Cabecera
Tacarigua
Juan Griego
San Juan
Pedro González
Sabana Grande

RECAPITULACION

Cantones	Parroquias
Primer cantón	6
Segunda id	6
Totales 2	12

PROVINCIA DE MERIDA

Cantón de Mérida

Mérida—Capital
Sagrario
Milla
Llano
Tabay
Santiago de la Puuta
Morro
Acequias
Pueblo Nuevo
Mucutuy
Mucuchachí
Aricagua

Cantón de Mucuchies

Ville de Mucuchíes—Cabecera
Mucurubá
Chachopo
Timotes
Pueblo Llano
Las Piedras
Santo Domingo

Cantón de Egido

Villa de Egido—Cabecera
La Mesa
Jají
San Juan
Lagunillas
Chiguará

Cantón de Bailadores

Villa de Bailadores—Cabecera
Bailsdores
Guaraque

Cantón de la Grita

La Grita—Cabecera
Pregonero
San Antonio de Capuro

Cantón de San Cristóbal

Villa de San Cristóbal—Cabecera
Táriba
Guácimos
Capacho

Cantón del Táchira

Villa de San Antonio—Cabecera

Cantón de Lobatera

Villa de Lobatera—Cabecera
San Juan
Constitución

RECAPITULACIÓN

Cantones	Provincias
Mérida	11
Mucuchíes	7
Egido	6
Bailadores	3
La Grita	3
San Cristóbal	4
Táchira	1
Lobatera	3
Totales 8	38

PROVINCIA DE TRUJILLO

Cantón de Trujillo

Trujillo—Capital
Chiquinquirá
San Jacinto
San Lázaro
Burrero
Quebrada grande
Jajó
Pampanito

Cantón de Escuque

Escuque—Cabecera
Mendoza
La Mesa
Motatán
Valera
Betijoque
La Puerta

CONCLUYE EL CUADRO ANTERIOR

Cantón Boconó

Boconó—Cabecera
San Miguel
Tostos
Niquitao

Cantón de Carache

Carache—Cabecera

Santa Ana
Burbusay
Hato viejo
Pampán grande
Monay

RECAPITULACIÓN

Cantones	Parroquias
Trujillo	8
Escuque	7
Boconó	4
Carache	6
Totales 4	25

RECAPITULACION GENERAL

Provincias	Cantones	Parroquias
Apure	4	22
Barcelona	9	49
Barinas	8	58
Barquisimeto	6	36
Carabobo	7	34
Caracas	16	97
Van	50	296
Vienen	50	296
Coro	6	32
Cumaná	8	44
Guayana	5	69
Maracaibo	5	20
Margarita	2	12
Mérida	8	38
Trujillo	4	25
Totales 13	88	536

DIVISION TERRITORIAL EN 1854

(Alteradas por leyes especiales algunas de las provincias en 1854, tenemos la siguiente en aquel año :)

PROVINCIA DE ARAOUA

Cantón Victoria

Parroquias	Población
Victoria	
Candelaria	
Consejo	
San Mateo	18.756

Cantón Turmero

Turmero	
Cagua	
Santa Cruz	
Bolívar	26.399

Cantón Maracay

Maracay	
Choroní	
Colombia	8.313

Cantón San Sebastián

San Sebastián	
San Francisco de Cara	
Camatagua	
San Casimiro	
Carmen de Cura	16.235

Cantón Cura

Parroquias	Población
Cura	
San Juan de los Morros	
Magdaleno	11.782

RESUMEN

Cantones	Parroquias	Población
Victoria	4	18.756
Turmero	4	26.399
Maracay	3	8.313
San Sebastián	5	16.235
Cura	3	11.782
Totales 5	19	81 485

PROVINCIA DE APURE

Cantón San Fernando

Parroquias	Población
San Fernando	
San Juan	
Cunaviche	
San Rafael	
Arichuna	
Cariben	14 500

Cantón Achaguas

Achaguas	
Apurito	
Banco largo	
Guachara	
Santa Lucía	
Guacimal	12 699

Cantón Mantecal

Mántecal	
Rincón Hondo	
San Vicente	
Independencia	2.247

Cantón Guasdualito

Palmarito	
Constitución	
Guasdualito	
Unión	
Trinidad	
Amparo	3.039

RESUMEN

Cantones	Parroquias	Población
San Fernando	6	14 500
Achaguas	6	12.699
Mantecal	4	2 247
Guasdualito	6	3 039
Totales 4	22	32 485

PROVINCIA DE BARCELONA

Cantón Barcelona

Parroquias	Población
Barcelona	
Caigua	
Pilar	
San Bernardino	
Bergantín	
Pozuelos	
Curataquiche	
San Diego	
Aragüita	16.718

Cantón Píritu

Parroquias	Población
Píritu	
Clarinea	
San Miguel	
San Francisco	
Cúpira	
Boca de Uchir	
Sabana de Uchire	9.503

Cantón Onoto

Onoto	
San Lorenzo	
San Pablo	
Guanape	
Guaribe	7.829

Cantón Chamariapa

Chamariapa	
San Mateo	
Urica	
Santa Rosa	
Carito	
Quiamare	10.134

Figures 8-6e

ARQUIDIÓCESIS Y DIÓCESIS	ARQUIDIÓCESIS Y DIÓCESIS	ARQUIDIÓCESIS Y DIÓCESIS
1.– CHIHUAHUA	6.– MEXICO	9.– OAXACA (Antequera)
Cd. Juárez	Acapulco	San Cristóbal las Casas
2.– DURANGO	Cuernavaca	Tapachula
Culiacán	Chilapa	Tehuantepec
Mazatlán	Texcoco	Tuxtla Gutiérrez
Torreón	Tlalnepantla	10.– PUEBLA
3.– GUADALAJARA	Toluca	Huajuapan
Aguascalientes	Tula	Huejutla
Autlán	7.– MONTERREY	Tehuacán
Cd. Guzmán	Cd. Valles	Tlaxcala
Colima	Cd. Victoria	11.– YUCATÁN
San Juan de los Lagos	Linares	Campeche
Tepic	Matamoros	Tabasco
Zacatecas	Saltillo	ENTIDADES MISIONALES
4.– HERMOSILLO	San Luis Potosí	**Prefectura Apostólica**
Cd. Obregón	Tampico	La Paz
Mexicali	8.– MORELIA	**Vicariato Apostólico**
Tijuana	Apatzingán	Tarahumara
5.– JALAPA	Cd. Altamirano	**Prelaturas Apostólicas**
Papantla	León	Chetumal
San Andrés Tuxtla	Querétaro	El Salto
Tuxpan	Tacámbaro	Madera
Veracruz	Zamora	Mixes
		Nayar

DIVISIÓN ECLESIÁSTICA Y CIVIL

La División Territorial Eclesiástica Mexicana (1972) comprende:

11 Arquidiócesis cuya sede de su respectivo Arzobispado se indica con letras mayúsculas,

49 Diócesis sufragáneas de las primeras (Obispados) y

7 Entidades Misionales: una Prefectura Apostólica, un Vicariato Apostólico y 5 Prelaturas Apostólicas

Límite eclesiástico ——— Límite civil – – – –

Arquidiócesis ‡ Diócesis • Entidades Misionales ▲

100 0 200 400

KILÓMETROS

Figure 8-7

Figure 8-8

RULERS OF SPAIN

Kings of the Visigoths, Moorish caliphas and kings, and kings of Leon, Asturias, Castile, Aragon, and Navarre

Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabel of Castile	1479-1504
Philip I and Juana	1504-1506
Ferdinand V (II of Aragon)	1506-1516
Charles I (Emperor Charles V)	1516-1556
Philip II	1556-1598
Philip III	1598-1621
Philip IV	1621-1665
Charles II	1665-1700
Philip V	1700-1724
Luis I	1724
Philip V	1724-1746
Ferdinand VI	1746-1759
Charles III	1759-1788
Charles IV	1788-1808
Ferdinand VII	1808
Joseph Bonaparte	1808-1813
Ferdinand VII (restored)	1814-1833
Isabel II	1833-1868
Amadeus	1870-1873

REPUBLIC

Emilio Castelar y Ripoll, head	1873-1874
Alfonso XII	1874-1885
Alfonso XIII	1886-1931

PRESIDENTS

Niceto Alcala Zamora y Torres	1931-1936
Manuel Azana	1936-1939

CHIEF OF STATE

Francisco Franco	1939-1975

KING

Juan Carlos I	1975 -

Figure 8-9

EASTER CALENDAR 1400-1800

March	22	1478, 1573, 1598, 1693, 1761.
	23	1410, 1421, 1505, 1516, 1636, 1704, 1788.
	24	1448, 1799.
	25	1459, 1543, 1554, 1663, 1674, 1731, 1742.
	26	1402, 1475, 1486, 1497, 1559, 1570, 1581, 1595, 1606, 1617, 1690, 1758, 1769, 1780.
	27	1407, 1418, 1529, 1440, 1502, 1513, 1524, 1622, 1633, 1644, 1701, 1712, 1785, 1796.
	28	1434, 1445, 1456, 1529, 1535, 1540, 1655, 1660, 1717, 1723, 1728.
	29	1467, 1472, 1551, 1562, 1587, 1592, 1671, 1682, 1739, 1750.
	30	1404, 1483, 1494, 1567, 1578, 1603, 1614, 1625, 1687, 1698, 1755, 1766, 1777.
	31	1415, 1426, 1437, 1499, 1510, 1521, 1532, 1619, 1630, 1641, 1652, 1709, 1720, 1771, 1782, 1793.
April	1	1431, 1442, 1453, 1464, 1526, 1537, 1548, 1584, 1646, 1657, 1668, 1714, 1725, 1736.
	2	1458, 1469, 1480, 1553, 1564, 1589, 1600, 1673, 1679, 1684, 1741, 1747, 1752.
	3	1401, 1412, 1485, 1491, 1496, 1575, 1580, 1611, 1616, 1695, 1763, 1768, 1774.
	4	1428, 1507, 1518, 1627, 1638, 1649, 1706, 1779, 1790.
	5	1439, 1450, 1461, 1523, 1534, 1545, 1556, 1643, 1654, 1665, 1676, 1711, 1722, 1733, 1744, 1795.
	6	1455, 1466, 1477, 1488, 1539, 1550, 1561, 1572, 1586, 1597, 1608, 1670, 1681, 1692, 1738, 1749, 1760.
	7	1409, 1420, 1482, 1493, 1504, 1577, 1602, 1613, 1624, 1697, 1765, 1776.
	8	1414, 1425, 1436, 1509, 1515, 1520, 1635, 1640, 1703, 1708, 1787, 1792, 1798.
	9	1447, 1452, 1531, 1542, 1651, 1662, 1719, 1730.
	10	1463, 1474, 1547, 1558, 1569, 1583, 1594, 1605, 1667, 1678, 1689, 1735, 1746, 1757.
	11	1406, 1417, 1479, 1490, 1501, 1512, 1563, 1574, 1599, 1610, 1621, 1632, 1694, 1700, 1751, 1762, 1773, 1784.
	12	1411, 1422, 1433, 1444, 1492, 1506, 1517, 1528, 1626, 1637, 1648, 1705, 1716, 1789.
	13	1438, 1449, 1460, 1533, 1544, 1653, 1659, 1664, 1721, 1727, 1732.
	14	1423, 1465, 1471, 1476, 1555, 1560, 1566, 1591, 1596, 1686. 1743, 1748, 1754.
	15	1403, 1408, 1487, 1498, 1571, 1582, 1607, 1618, 1629, 1691, 1759, 1770, 1781.
	16	1419, 1430, 1441, 1503, 1514, 1525, 1536, 1623, 1634, 1645, 1656, 1702, 1713, 1724, 1775, 1786, 1797.
	17	1435, 1446, 1457, 1468, 1530, 1541, 1552, 1588, 1650, 1661, 1672, 1718, 1729, 1740.
	18	1400, 1462, 1473, 1484, 1557, 1568, 1593, 1604, 1677, 1683, 1688, 1745, 1756.
	19	1405, 1416, 1489, 1495, 1500, 1579, 1609, 1615, 1620, 1699, 1767, 1772, 1778.
	20	1427, 1432, 1511, 1522, 1631, 1642, 1710, 1783, 1794.
	21	1443, 1454, 1527, 1538, 1549, 1585, 1647, 1658, 1669, 1680, 1715, 1726, 1737.
	22	1470, 1481, 1565, 1576, 1590, 1601, 1612, 1685, 1696, 1753, 1764.
	23	1413, 1424, 1508, 1628.
	24	1519, 1639, 1707, 1791.
	25	1451, 1546, 1666, 1734.

Figure 10-a

Table 1

The following table shows the time period from 1400 to 1800 with Roman numeral references for Table 1 given following each year.

1400	XIII.	1461	I.	1522	V.	1583	IV.-III.
1401	III.	1462	II.	1523	I.	1584	X.-VII.
1402	VI.	1463	III.	1524	IX.	1585	IV.
1403	VII.	1464	VIII.	1525	VI.	1586	V.
1404	XIV.	1465	IV.	1526	VII.	1587	I.
1405	I.	1466	V.	1527	IV.	1588	IX.
1406	II.	1467	I.	1528	X.	1589	VI.
1407	III.	1468	IX.	1529	II.	1590	VII.
1408	VIII.	1469	VI.	1530	III.	1591	IV.
1409	IV.	1470	VII.	1531	VI.	1592	X.
1410	V.	1471	IV.	1532	XI.	1593	II.
1411	I.	1472	X.	1533	V.	1594	III.
1412	IX.	1473	II.	1534	I.	1595	VI.
1413	VI.	1474	III.	1535	II.	1596	XI.
1414	VII.	1475	VI.	1536	XII.	1597	V.
1415	IV.	1476	XI.	1537	VII.	1598	I.
1416	X.	1477	V.	1538	IV.	1599	II.
1417	II.	1478	I.	1539	V.	1600	XII.
1418	III.	1479	II.	1540	XIII.	1601	VII.
1419	VI.	1480	XII.	1541	III.	1602	IV.
1420	XI.	1481	VII.	1542	VI.	1603	V.
1421	V.	1482	IV.	1543	VII.	1604	XIII.
1422	I.	1483	V.	1544	XIV.	1605	III.
1423	II.	1484	XIII.	1545	I.	1606	VI.
1424	XII.	1485	III.	1546	II.	1607	VII.
1425	VII.	1486	VI.	1547	III.	1608	XIV.
1426	IV.	1487	VII.	1548	VIII.	1609	I.
1427	V.	1488	XIV.	1549	IV.	1610	II.
1428	XIII.	1489	I.	1550	V.	1611	III.
1429	III.	1490	II.	1551	I.	1612	VIII.
1430	VI.	1491	III.	1552	IX.	1613	IV.
1431	VII.	1492	VIII.	1553	VI.	1614	V.
1432	XIV.	1493	IV.	1554	VII.	1615	I.
1433	I.	1494	V.	1555	IV.	1616	IX.
1434	II.	1495	I.	1556	X.	1617	VI.
1435	III.	1496	IX.	1557	II.	1618	VII.
1436	VIII.	1497	VI.	1558	III.	1619	IV.
1437	IV.	1498	VII.	1559	VI.	1620	X.
1438	V.	1499	IV.	1560	XI.	1621	II.
1439	I.	1500	I.	1561	V.	1622	III.
1440	IX.	1501	II.	1562	I.	1623	VI.
1441	VI.	1502	III.	1563	II.	1624	XI.
1442	VII.	1503	VI.	1564	XII.	1625	V.
1443	IV.	1504	XI.	1565	VII.	1626	I.
1444	X.	1505	V.	1566	IV.	1627	II.
1445	II.	1506	I.	1567	V.	1628	XII.
1446	III.	1507	II.	1568	XIII.	1629	VII.
1447	VI.	1508	XII.	1569	III.	1630	IV.
1448	XI.	1509	VII.	1570	VI.	1631	V.
1449	V.	1510	IV.	1571	VII.	1632	XIII.
1450	I.	1511	V.	1572	XIV.	1633	III.
1451	II.	1512	XIII.	1573	I.	1634	VI.
1452	XII.	1513	III.	1574	II.	1635	VII.
1453	VII.	1514	VI.	1575	III.	1636	XIV.
1454	IV.	1515	VII.	1576	VIII.	1637	I.
1455	V.	1516	XIV.	1577	IV.	1638	II.
1456	XII.	1517	I.	1578	V.	1639	III.
1457	III.	1518	II.	1579	II.	1640	VIII.
1458	VI.	1519	III.	1580	IX.	1641	IV.
1459	VII.	1520	VIII.	1581	VI.	1642	V.
1460	XIV.	1521	IV.	1582	VII.	1643	I.

Figure 10-b

1644	IX.	1710	V.	1776	XI.
1645	IV.	1711	I.	1777	V.
1646	VII.	1712	IX.	1778	I.
1647	IV.	1713	VI.	1779	II.
1648	X.	1714	VII.	1780	XII.
1649	II.	1715	IV.	1781	VII.
1650	III.	1716	X.	1782	IV.
1651	VI.	1717	II.	1783	V.
1652	XI.	1718	III.	1784	XIII.
1653	V.	1719	VI.	1785	III.
1654	I.	1720	XI.	1786	VI.
1655	II.	1721	V.	1787	VII.
1656	XII.	1722	I.	1788	XIV.
1657	VII.	1723	II.	1789	I.
1658	IV.	1724	XII.	1790	II.
1659	V.	1725	VII.	1791	III.
1660	XIII.	1726	IV.	1792	VIII.
1661	III.	1727	V.	1793	IV.
1662	VI.	1728	XIII.	1794	V.
1663	VII.	1729	II.	1795	I.
1664	XIV.	1730	VI.	1796	IX.
1665	I.	1731	VII.	1797	VI.
1666	II.	1732	XIV.	1798	VII.
1667	III.	1733	I.	1799	IV.
1668	VIII.	1734	II.	1800	V.
1669	IV.	1735	III.		
1670	V.	1736	VIII.		
1671	I.	1737	IV.		
1672	IX.	1738	V.		
1673	VI.	1739	I.		
1674	VII.	1740	IX.		
1675	IV.	1741	VI.		
1676	X.	1742	VII.		
1677	II.	1743	IV.		
1678	III.	1744	X.		
1679	VI.	1745	II.		
1680	XI.	1746	III.		
1681	V.	1747	VI.		
1682	I.	1748	XI.		
1683	II.	1749	V.		
1684	XII.	1750	I.		
1685	VII.	1751	II.		
1686	IV.	1752	XII.		
1687	V.	1753	VII.		
1688	XIII.	1754	IV.		
1689	III.	1755	V.		
1690	VI.	1756	XIII.		
1691	VII.	1757	III.		
1692	XIV.	1758	VI.		
1693	I.	1759	VII.		
1694	II.	1760	XIV.		
1695	III.	1761	I.		
1696	VIII.	1762	II.		
1697	IV.	1763	III.		
1698	V.	1764	VIII.		
1699	I.	1765	IV.		
1700	II.	1766	V.		
1701	III.	1767	I.		
1702	VI.	1768	IX.		
1703	VII.	1769	VI.		
1704	XIV.	1770	VII.		
1705	I.	1771	IV.		
1706	II.	1772	X.		
1707	III.	1773	II.		
1708	VIII.	1774	III.		
1709	IV.	1775	VI.		

Table 2

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	xX	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
JAN	18	23	27	11	15	03	07	03	23	15	07	27	18	11
FEB	02	06	10	21	25	14	17	13	05	26	20	09	01	24
MAR	03	07	11	23	27	15	18	18	11	03	23	15	07	27
APR	16	19	22	08	12	28	04	04	22	16	08	28	19	12
MAY	23	27	03	15	18	07	11	11	03	23	15	07	27	18
JUN	08	12	16	28	04	19	22	22	16	08	28	19	12	04
JUL	15	18	23	07	11	27	03	03	23	15	07	27	18	11
AUG	27	03	07	18	23	11	15	15	07	27	18	11	03	23
SEP	12	16	19	04	08	22	28	28	19	12	04	22	16	08
OCT	18	23	27	11	15	03	07	07	27	18	11	03	23	15
NOV	04	08	12	22	28	16	19	19	12	04	22	16	08	28
DEC	11	15	18	03	07	23	27	27	18	11	03	23	15	07

Figure 8-10c

Figure 10d

Table 3

(1)

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29						

(2)

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

(3)

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

(4)

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

(5)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29					

(6)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

(7)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

(8)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

(9)

		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29				

(10)

		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

(11)

		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

(12)

		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

(13)

			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29			

(14)

			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

(15)

			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

(16)

			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

(17)

				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

(18)

				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

(19)

				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

(20)

				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29		

(21)

					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28		

(22)

					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

(23)

					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

(24)

					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	

(25)

						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

(26)

						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

(27)

						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

(28)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

SECTION II

RECORD TYPES

CHAPTER 9

CATHOLIC PARISH REGISTERS

In Spain there is a saying that "el español es mas catolico que el Papa" (the Spaniard is more Catholic than the Pope). Truly it can be said that Catholicism has contributed more to the shaping of Hispanic life and society than any single factor, possibly more than all others combined. It therefore comes as no surprise that its institutionalized form, the Catholic Church, should be the first and primary source for genealogical material. These records originated at both the diocesan and parish levels. The former are discussed in the following chapter. The purpose of this chapter is to focus on the registers that originated on a nearly daily basis in the ecclesiastical unit closest to the people--the parish.

Hispanic parishes were not only the principal units of ecclesiastical organization, but also the main social unit for much of the rural life in Hispanic countries. Because of the intimate daily role the parish played, and in many areas still plays, its registers usually provide the most extensive and accurate glimpse into the lives of one's Spanish ancestors. For centuries, the registers of Hispanic parishes have reflected the lives of even the poorest laborers in tiny villages throughout Spain and Latin America. Births, marriages, deaths, local occurrences,

and national events are all to be found in those registers. In most cultures, church records are the beginning point of research for the genealogist, but this is especially true of the Hispanic culture, for the parish records of Spain are the oldest and most complete of any in Europe, and the practice of keeping such records was well established when the first colonies were set up in Latin America.

A brief survey of the Guía de la Iglesia en España (Oficina de Estadistica: Madrid, 1954), offers proof of the antiquity of record keeping in the Spanish parish. The oldest known parish records in Spain are found in Solsona and date from the year 1394. At least 37 parishes have records before 1500. Nearly one-third antedate the year 1600, and nearly one-half antedate the year 1650. As early as the end of the fifteenth century, Cardinal Cisneros, in the first synod of Alcala, ordered that records of baptisms, marriages, and deaths be kept throughout Castile. Unlike with similar orders in many other countries, this was dutifully carried out by many priests throughout Spain. The universal establishment of parish registers at the end of the fifteen hundreds and the beginning of the sixteen hundreds is the result of an order of the Council of Trent. That Spanish-dominated ecclesiastical assembly, as a part of the Catholic Counter-Reformation, ordered all Catholic parishes to maintain records of baptisms, marriages, and burials, and also specified the forms those rites were to take. Latin American parish records, at least of baptisms and marriages, were kept with equal faithfulness.

The state of preservation of parish registers varies radically. In addition to wars and revolutions, which have depleted many Hispanic parish archives, natural disasters have had a great impact on parish records in countries such as Chile, Nicaragua, and Peru. Nevertheless, thousands of parishes still have records dating into the eighteenth century or earlier.

Parish records contain a rich collection of materials of interest to the family and local historian. Those records can be divided into two major categories--sacramental records and non-sacramental. Sacramental records in this chapter are baptisms, marriages, death or burial records and confirmations. The following non-sacramental records are discussed in the next chapter: fraternal order books, account books, censuses, individual documents, and local history materials.

ORGANIZATION OF PARISH SACRAMENTAL REGISTERS

Sacramental records in the Hispanic Catholic parish are generally divided between three books, or sets of books: one for baptisms, another for marriages, and a third for deaths. Frequently, confirmations are also recorded in the baptismal books, although during some periods, and especially in larger parishes, a separate book for confirmations may have been maintained. In some Latin American countries they were only kept by the diocese, if at all. Also, in smaller parishes and in earlier years, all three of these record types will have been kept in the same book. For example, the first hundred pages may be dedicated to baptisms, the second hundred to marriages, and the third hundred to deaths. When all records appear in a single book, the baptismal portion will frequently cover a much shorter period of years than the marriages or the deaths, because there are more baptisms than deaths or marriages, and because the baptismal entries tend to be longer.

Books are generally numbered with the first as number one, the second as two, and the third as three, etc. Nevertheless, it is not uncommon to find the situation where the first two or three books contain all three types of records and are numbered one, two, three, and then individual books for each record type appear in later years. Usually baptismal books will continue following that original numbering system, and

there will be a new number one for marriages and a new number one for deaths, separate from the baptismal book. In some parishes, however, the entire numbering system will start over again, once the three types of records have been put into separate volumes. It is also quite common to find a separate book which antedates all of the rest and is not included in the numbering system.

The size of the parish books generally tends to be slightly larger in size than an American 8-1/2 x 11 inch three-ring notebook. (See Figure 9-1.) There are, however, some exceptions. For example, throughout most of its entire history, the parish of Berriatua, in the province of Vizcaya, Spain, has used parish books which are twice the size of an American three-ring notebook. In many parishes, the first books in the parish archives will be of a different size, either quite a bit smaller (approximately the size of a stenographer's notebook) or frequently long and thin, being about four inches wide and twelve inches tall. A book that is a different size can be mislaid, especially if the archives is not organized, which is frequently the case. When working in a parish, one may have to ask to look for books not with the main bulk of the sacramental books, to find possible earlier records or to fill in gaps evident in the chronological order.

Indexes

When consulting archival materials, particularly sacramental books, one should check for indexes. Indexes may be found at the beginning of the volume, the end of the volume, or in some cases in a separate book. A separate book index may cover a single volume or several volumes of sacramental books. The latter may be a collection of indexes for individual volumes bound together, or a single index covering several volumes.

Indexes may originate in three different ways:

(1) those written by the original priest as he compiled the entries, (2) those written upon termination of the volume, and (3) those written or typed years later. In the first, the priest, upon completing an entry--for example, the baptism of Juan Gomez--would then turn to the J's in the index at the back of the book and record under the last entry he had made, the name of Juan Gomez and the folio number of the page upon which it appears. Although mistakes are found, this index is usually the most reliable, since the priest is sure of the entry he has just made, and there are no difficulties in reading the handwriting. In the second, the priest who finishes a book then goes back through that book and does an index of it. This is also usually fairly accurate, since the priest will have little or no difficulty reading the writing, whether his or that of a former priest.

The third type of indexing is that which is written or typed years later by an interested priest, or some outsider whom the priest asks to index the parish books. These types of indexes should be treated with great care. Frequently, the person writing the index may not understand the handwriting, or may in his long and laborious task omit certain individuals from the list. For example, in one case a researcher was looking for the marriage record of Antonio Porteiro and Maria Garcia. In the index he noted a marriage listed for Antonio Loudeiro and later found that it was in fact Antonio Porteiro. The person who had compiled the index had simply confused the letter "l" with the letter "p". Also, it is not unusual to find names which have been omitted from this type of index. Fortunately, many indexes have obviously been reviewed and corrected. It is frequently the case that someone has gone over the index with a blue or red pencil and has put a small check by each entry in the index that corresponds with an entry in the baptismal record, and has penciled in, in that different color, the names of any individuals missed in the original indexing.

Since many parishes are not indexed, the researcher who encounters a well-indexed parish should be extremely grateful. Those parish priests who have compiled indexes have done the researcher a great favor. Indexes are a very useful tool, even though the resercher may encounter difficulties with these indexes and should proceed with care. In large parishes, where a single 200-page sacramental book will cover only four or five years, they are an essential tool to a reasonably efficient use of the archives. When marriage records are indexed, one can rapidly encounter marriages for the direct-line ancestors without an initial page by page search.

There are several hints that can help the beginning researcher who is unfamiliar with indexes. Perhaps the most important is to recognize that a Spanish index will usually be arranged by nombres de pila (given or Christian names) (see Figure 9-2a), and not by apellidos (surnames) (see Figure 9-2b). This means that the birth of Juan Gomez will be found under "J" for Juan and not "G" for Gomez, and in the list with his name will appear all those whose given names begin with "J": Juan, Jose, Julia, Josefa, etc. Such lists are generally not alphabetized within each letter, and the names merely appear in the order in which they are recorded in the register. Also, in some large parishes separate indexes were kept for male and female baptisms.

Certain letters are more common for nombres de pila than others. Particularly common are names beginning with A, F, J, and M. The parish priest frequently has allowed only a certain number of pages for each letter in the index, and the number of entries, for example for the "M", may exceed the space allowed in these pages. When this happens, the last part of the "M's" will be included elsewhere in the index, for example, following the letter "Q" or "P" or another letter which has relatively few names. This manner of continuing the list on another page is easily

detected. For example, if the book has 400 pages and the index entries under the letter "M" go only to page 321, there must almost certainly be other "M's" included elsewhere in the book.

Frequently, in working with indexes and parish registers, the page numbers in a book have been corrected, changed, or in some way altered. It is not at all uncommon to find page numbers omitted or to find an entire series of numbers repeated. It is also possible within a single book to find more than one set of numbers even on a single page or to find them mixed. For example, the book could number from page 1 to 70 and start over again. Since it is essential to understand which page the index refers to, care should be taken in noticing the pagination system that is being used.

GENERAL PROCEDURE IN PARISH RESEARCH

Whether working with the records of a parish on film or using actual records in an archives, the first thing to be done is make an inventory of what books are available. This inventory should indicate the book numbers, the type of entries found in the books, the years the book covers, whether or not the book is indexed, if the index is in the book itself, and any other comments as to condition, type of handwriting, and unique problems which may be found in using that book. Figure 9-3 is an inventory taken of the parish books in the parish of Compostela, Nayarit, Mexico. In cases where such free access to all parish books is not allowed by the priest, or not possible due to unavailability of one or more films, record the information on each book as it becomes available. When using library films, the card catolog will give at least part of the inventory information, although it generally does not give the volume numbers of the book, and there may be errors in years covered and other information.

In those cases where one is allowed access to the entire archives, making an inventory is worthwhile for several reasons. First, because many parishes do not have their books neatly stacked and organized, or when working with library films there may be errors in the card catolog, this process forces the researcher to organize the material. It lets him know immediately if any books are missing, and what years the various books from the parish cover.

Of primary interest as one begins genealogical research in a parish are the parish registers of baptisms, marriages, and deaths. In many parishes, non-sacramental records such as libros de fábrica y cuenta (account books), and libros de cofradías (fraternity order books), as well as historical or theological texts may all be stacked on the shelves or have been filmed along with the sacramental register. It helps immensely to separate out these parish registers and identify the other types of records available for use as the work progresses. What may in the beginning look like an overwhelmingly large amount of material will thus become manageable.

As work continues in the parish, the inventory will provide a guide as to what book is needed next and how the books are numbered. It is not at all uncommon to find that all the books are numbered, with number one being a volume that may begin in the sixteen hundreds. There may also be, antedating this book, a smaller book or a few loose pages, or possibly a section bound into a later book that has even earlier baptisms, marriages, or deaths. Frequently such earlier records are not included in the catalog entry and come as a pleasant surprise. A researcher should generally use the numbering system that fits the majority of the books, and then indicate any discrepancies in the inventory and his research notes.

The inventory is also of great value after the research is finished. Invariably, as research

information is compiled, one finds he has omitted a book number in his notes, or wants to know if a certain date would have been found in a particular book. It is also necessary to know what other books exist, in order to plan future research in that particular parish. Also, after research in other parishes, one almost invariably finds lines coming back to the original parish. When that happens, he can then turn to his inventory and find out what records are available for the earlier time period.

Extract Forms

In preparing to begin parish research, obtain copies of the parish research extract forms in Appendix A. These forms have several advantages for recording the information found in parish records. First, they provide a uniform and easily understandable way of maintaining a file of notes about research in a parish. The abstract form also guides the researcher to make sure that he is getting all of the pertinent information contained in the records. It also makes it very easy to check back and make certain one has not inadvertently omitted details, such as the date of the baptism or marriage, or the book and page number in which the record is found, or, as is often easy to do, the first name of the person being baptized. Also, when one is physically present in the parish, if these abstract forms are neatly done and professional looking, they increase the confidence the priest will have in the researcher.

The parish research forms used in this book are designed for use both in parishes and in civil registers. Because these records vary so much, the forms have spaces for more information than normally would be found in any single record from a parish or a civil register. Many spaces, therefore, will be left empty when filling in these forms, especially when working with early parish records.

In copying material from a record to these forms, remember one is doing an extract, that is copying the important parts of the original record as they are written. That means that one should not place any information on the form for that particular record which does not appear there. For example, write both name and surname for a person only when it is given. Many baptismal records do not give the surnames of the child, but merely say "Juan, hijo de Juan Gomez y Lucinda Arguello" In that case, do not assume what the surname would be and only write down the given name of the person, "Juan". Because records vary extensively, as indicated above, leaving blank spaces, or drawing a line in the blank space, is important as it shows that such information was omitted on the original record.

The researcher should always take notes on the forms designed for Spanish parish research and then transfer the material to the family group sheet as part of the organization and evaluation process discussed in Chapter Three. Some may ask, "Why not take notes directly onto family group sheets?" This is a very unwise practice for a number of reasons. First, the family group sheet does not always allow for all the information contained on the original records. For example, there may be no place to put the information about padrinos (godparents), and where they are from. The other reason, perhaps more important, is that part of the value of the original records comes in recognizing the relationship between the various items of information given, and the date on which they were entered. For example, out of the baptisms of a dozen children in a single family, you may have the paternal grandmother being listed as being born in more than one parish. Knowing which of these two parishes was indicated at a time when the grandmother was still alive may identify that which is more likely to be correct. Knowing that the godparents of first children in a family all came from a nearby town, while the later ones tended to come from the town where the family lived, may be a clue as to the origin of the

mother or the father.

Actual Research with Parish Records

In beginning to work with a set of parish registers, whether in the parish archives or on film, the task seems monumental. As in all genealogical research, one should begin with the known information he has. Generally, one knows either that a particular ancestor was born in a certain parish, or that two ancestors were married to each other in a particular parish. Suppose that the researcher's grandmother, Maria Mendoza, was born in the year 1900 in La Paz, Mexico. She was the daughter of Juan Mendoza and Josefina Lugo. By the time he reaches the parish, the researcher should have already followed the process outlined in Chapter Four relating to locality analysis. He would then know that La Paz is a town in the State of Baja California Sur, has a population of 110,000, and in 1900 had only one parish. He would have also checked the Genealogical Library Catalog at the local LDS Branch Library and would have found no parish records filmed for La Paz. He should have noted the entry for Guia Familiar de Baja California by Pablo Martinez and perhaps ordered a copy of it as part of the preliminary survey. A letter will also have been written in accordance with the instructions found in Chapter Five, and the priest may have replied sending a literal copy of the baptismal certificate of Maria Mendoza. The priest might also have told him that all of the La Paz parish records from before 1900 have been published in the book by Pablo Martinez.

Suppose, however, the researcher had not received such a letter, and he goes to the parish knowing only that Maria Mendoza was born in or about 1900 in that parish. After arriving in the parish, he asks for permission to look at the baptismal book for that year, or for the several years which include 1900. He would then look either in the index, if one is available, or page by page to locate the baptismal

record for Maria Mendoza, who is the daughter of Juan Mendoza and Josefina Lugo. However, it is important that in his search he realizes that the dates people remember are frequently incorrect. For example, one family wrote for an original certificate and learned thereby that their grandmother, who had always celebrated her birthday on the twenty-ninth of August, was in reality born on the twenty-ninth of July. In another family, the grandfather had always said that he was born in 1896, whereas the records revealed that he was born in 1891. In our hypothetical case, the researcher would search both before and after the supposed date of birth, say from 1890 to 1910, until he finds the birth.

While searching for direct-line ancestors, it is important to watch for their brothers and sisters. The researcher may find one or more of them before the direct ancestor. Once a birth certificate is located, copy down the information contained therein on an extract form. If the birth certificate is that of the direct-line progenitor, one would then continue as outlined below; if not, then continue to look for the direct-line ancestor.

Once the direct-line ancestor has been located, continue backwards in time from that point, searching for all brothers and sisters in the baptismal records. If, in the hypothetical example, one found that Maria Mendoza, the daughter of Juan Mendoza and Josefina Lugo, had been born on the twenty-fifth of November, 1900, he would then search backwards in time looking for the older brothers and sisters of Maria, checking first in 1899, then in 1898, in 1897, in 1896, in 1895, etc. Suppose, then, that he finds that Maria had an older brother, Jose, born in 1898, an older sister, Aurelia, in 1896, and another older brother, Juan, in 1894. From the year 1894 as the researcher continues to go backwards, he searches 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, and 1887, until he does not find any further children of Juan Mendoza and Josefina Lugo.

At some point, the researcher should return and search later years for the younger siblings of the direct-line ancestor. After having searched back in time five or six years without finding the baptism of any child, the researcher should than look at the marriage records beginning with the date upon which the oldest child was born. In the hypothical example, the researcher would begin with the marriages from the year 1894, and search for that of Juan Mendez and Josefina Lugo. Supposing that both Juan Mendoza and Josefina Lugo were listed as having been born in La Paz, one would most likely find their marriage record in that same parish. Since they had no children in the records prior to 1894, one would expect to find that they were married in 1893 or 1892.

Having found their marriage record, one should then have the names of the parents of Juan Mendoza and Josefina Lugo. At this point the researcher returns to the baptismal records, starting in the year 1894, looking and checking to see if he can find the baptisms of Juan Mendoza and Josefina Lugo and their brothers and sisters. This process continues until the researcher reaches a period where five or six years pass in which no baptismal entry is found for either of those families. At that point, he returns to the marriages and searches for the marriage of the parents of Juan Mendoza and of the parents of Josefina Lugo according to the year in which their first child appears in the baptismal records. This process will generally yield a marriage date several months or more before the birth of that oldest child. However, since some people are married for many years prior to having children, and also since there may be a gap of up to ten to fifteen years between two children, one may have to search through several years prior to the birthdate of the apparent oldest child.

Once the researcher has located the marriage date, if there is a period of more than a few months

between the marriage date and the birth of the oldest child, it is wise to return and check that time period for any children that he may have missed. Also, do not forget to return to the year of birth of the initial direct-line ancestor and look forward in time to find children who are younger.

After one has followed this process for several years and has found a generation or two of names, he should consult the marriage index, or go page-by-page through all of the marriage records, looking for the marriages of brothers and sisters of the direct-line ancestors. For example, in the hypothetical, the researcher would want to pick up the marriage records for the brothers and sisters of Aurelia Garcia, and also the brothers and sisters of Aurelia's parents, Juan Mendoza and Josefina Lugo.

After one has completed nearly fifty or sixty years of baptismal and marriage records, he should then turn to the death records. In order to know the names of family members who may appear in the death records, it is wise to wait until the pedigree is extended back two to three generations beyond the point where one begins. Death records should be consulted beginning about 70 years after the ancestor was born, or as in the case of Maria Mendoza, about 1970, if these are available. Then work backwards in time looking for all the people with the same surnames as the direct-line ancestors, i.e., Mendoza and Lugo in the hypothetical example.

Death records are the least complete of all of the records in the parish. It is important, therefore, to copy the name of any person who might possibly be related. This will usually mean copying many entries, although up to sixty percent of what one copies may not even be close relatives. While this may at first seem like a waste of time and energy, it is significant, as discussed extensively in the section on death records in this Chapter.

Generally, in doing genealogical research, one collects the names of all those people in an area with the same surnames as the family that one is searching. An exception may be made in working with certain parish records. When the parish baptismal records give the names of both maternal and paternal grandparents, then one may initially copy the names of the individuals who have at least one set of grandparents identical with those of the people who appear on the direct-line pedigree chart. This saves considerable copying time with little sacrifice, as the information contained in the baptismal record will probably only be of value if the child being baptized has the same grandparents as the direct-line ancestor on one side or the other.

While time is always important, it should be emphasized that there is nothing improper with having to review the same parish book more than once. In some cases it may be necessary to pass over the same pages two or three times, especially as later information is acquired. For example, if one has already done the marriages and then finds the surname of a wife of an earlier marriage, it may be wise to go back and search for the marriages of her brothers and sisters. This will be especially important if she happens to be the oldest child, because it would mean that her brothers and sisters would probably have been married after her.

BAUTISMOS (BAPTISMS)

The baptismal records of the Catholic Church are among the most complete in the world. A baptismal entry from nearly any Hispanic country during most of the nineteenth century will contain the following: the given name of the person being baptized (anywhere from one name to half a dozen, depending on the naming customs in the area); the surnames (at least the paternal and frequently the maternal as well);
the day, month and year of the baptism; the names, surnames, residences, and birthplaces of the parents

and grandparents; the birthdate and birthplace of the person being baptized; whether or not the child being baptized was legitimate or illegitimate; whether or not the marriage of the parents was legitimate or illegitimate; the date the baptismal entry was made (usually the date of the baptism, but not necessarily); the names of the godparents; sometimes the relationships; and residences and/or birthplaces of the godparents; and the name of the officiating priest.

It is therefore easy to understand why even a single baptismal certificate can be such a valuable find. It will, in effect, point out the next research steps to be taken. The following analysis will review the various parts of an actual baptismal certificate, accompanied by a completed extract form, with the various parts identified. The reader should follow the analysis of the entry, and compare the abstract with the original, to understand what parts of the original are significant.

Before receiving or finding a baptismal certificate, the information known about an ancestor would likely be limited to that which appears on the pedigree chart in Figure 9-4. The baptismal certificate in Figure 9-5, shown by its seal to be from the year 1835, is the type that could be found during a home search (see Chapter Two). The top portion that is not indented, as well as the bottom portion which is also not indented, are merely certifications by the priest who sent the document. The indented portion marked partida (entry) is the copy of the original material found in the parish register. A search of the parish baptismal register for the period of 1825 to 1830 would have yielded the same entry. If this entry had been found while doing research in the parish, the researcher would then wish to transfer the pertinent information from the baptismal certificate found there onto an abstract form, as in Figure 9-6. (Note that the circled numbers in both figures have been added for the reader's convenience in correlating the original

entry with the abstract form and with the commentary which follows.) Before beginning to abstract the baptismal record, first record the book and folio numbers. In Spanish, a folio is a two-sided page with the front side of the pages numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. The back sides of the pages are not numbered and would be referred to as 1v, 2v, 3v, 4v, etc. For example 2v would be the back side of page 2, the "v" referring to vuelto (reverse). Since this certified copy of the parish entry gives no volume number, saying merely it is the current book, the year 1828 is placed in lieu of a volume number for baptisms. In addition, the name of the researcher and date of research should also be noted.

Use of Baptismal Extract Form

The following numbered paragraphs correspond to the circled numbers found on the abstract and on the original certificate, in Figures 9-5 and 9-6.

1. Lugar de nacimiento (birthplace): parroquia de Santiago, Madrid, obispado of Alcala, provincia of Madrid. It is important to include the obispado (the diocesis), and the province, because they may determine the need for further searches in ecclesiastical and provincial records. Although not pertinent in the case of Madrid, some towns on the borders of provinces or dioceses in Spain and in areas throughout Latin America, have changed from one diocese or province to another adjacent one in their history, in some cases several times. A knowledge of such changes, and an awareness as to which diocesis or province the parish belonged during the period in which one is researching, is very useful in continuing research beyond the initial parish.

No mention is made in the record in

Figure 9-5 as to where the birth took place. It can be generally assumed that the birth took place within the boundaries of the parish, unless a note to the contrary is included within the entry. Since baptism almost always took place soon after the birth of the child, the baptism of a child in a parish other than that in which he or she was born is somewhat rare, although by no means impossible, especially among the military and nobility, and among Indians or, among migrant workers, or in rural or frontier areas far removed from a parish church.

2. Fecha de bautismo (date of baptism): 14 Oct. 1828

3. Nombre de Pila (given or Christian name): Maria del Pilar Dolores Fermina Nicosia Serafina. The name found in the baptismal records is often much longer than in any other record for that person during his later lifetime. The individual who has several names could possibly use any one of them in later life. For example, in the marriage records this particular individual could appear as Dolores Fermina, or Pilar Dolores, or even simply Maria.

Note that the surnames (primer apellido y segundo apellido) have not been entered, because the original record does not list surnames for the child. It is a good practice not to write anything on the abstract form that does not appear in the original record, so that this becomes an exact extract of the original. When referring back to this certificate, one knows the use, or the non-use, of the various surnames and their inter-relation at the particular moment the religious act took

place. Since in some areas of the country surnames had a changing pattern of use, it is helpful to know what surnames are or are not used, and when.

4. Fecha de nacimiento (date of birth): 11 Oct. 1828. When the date of birth itself is specified, the day is most commonly recorded as an integral part of the entry but the month and year are summarized by the phrase de los mismos (of the same), meaning of the same month and year as the entry date. In entries prior to 1800, many parishes will not include the date of birth, and this space would then be left blank.

5. Female and legitimate. The record almost always states that the child is an "hijo legitímo" (legitimate child). In Spanish (peninsular) records where the child is illegitimate, it will usually be referred to as an hijo natural. In Latin America this term only applies to a child whose parents could be married in the church but are not. Hijo ilegítimo is used to describe those whose parents could not under canon law be married.

While the entry does not state the sex of the child as a separate category, the use in Spanish of the masculine "hijo" or the feminine "hija" will indicate the sex of the child. In some records it is difficult to distinguish the "o" from the "a". Fortunately, in many such cases, the record will read differently than that which we see Figure 9-6. It might read "bauticé solemnemente a un niño" or "bauticé solemnemente a una niña" (baptized solemnly a child). Since "un niño" (boy) is clearly distinguishable from "una niña" (a girl), the sex can readily be determined from the record

itself. Names such as Serafina and Fermina are also indications that the child is a girl, since they would be Fermín and Serafín in the case of a boy. It should be noted, however, that the Spanish use Maria and José in male and female names. For example, José Maria is a very common male name, and Maria Jose is a common female name.

6. Padre (father): D Fran Martín Letar. Once again, note that an exact abstract is made, including the various spellings. This is done since, although in this case Francisco is a clear abbreviation, some abbreviations can be confusing and might stand for two or more different surnames or names. For example, Gez could represent Gomez or Gonzalez. By not making a supposition at the moment of copying the record, we can then later check the abstract if we find that our initial assumption appears to be incorrect.

The title "don" is also included in the abstract for records originating prior to independence in Latin America, and the elimination of the traditional nobility privileges in Spain in the middle 1800's. Before that time, the use of "don" or "doña" was indicative of noble status. Since records on noble families generally are more complete and available than those for other families, the use of "don" is significant and should be noted.

7. Oficio del padre (occupation of father): teniente de caballería, guardia alabardero (lieutenant of the cavalry, Queen's guard). This information is recorded under otros comentarios (other commentaries). The recording of the occupation of the father is not a standard procedure in most entries,

but in some areas is found to be common. This information can be of great assistance in establishing identity, and in extending research beyond the original parish. In this case, one would check to see if the person has a military service file, as discussed in Chapter 15 on military records. It might also be a clue that here may be an exception to the rule that the marriage always takes place in the bride's parish. It is possible that the groom was stationed in another town, and the bride joined him there to be married. When there is a duplication of a common name in a parish, for instance, Juan Perez, the oficio del padre may be the clue as to which children are of the direct line.

As well as offering a point of departure for further research, the knowledge of the father's occupation can provide particularly interesting insights into the life of the ancestor. In this case it is interesting to find out that the guardia alabardero was the special royal guard in which only sons of nobles were allowed to serve. They had the special function of guarding the royal palace. Even today, as one takes a tour of the palacio real (royal palace) in Madrid, the first room one enters in the private quarters of the king and queen is called the room of the guardia alabardero, since this was the point where the special guards had their station.

8. Madre (mother): Maria Manuela Gomez.

9. Naturaleza or lugares de nacimiento de los padres (birthplace of parents): Daymiel, Ciudad Real. This information is extremely important, since it

indicates in what parishes one should continue the research. In this case, since the parents are both from the same city, different than that of the parish in which the certificate was issued, most of the research will continue in that new city. The birthplace of the mother can be especially significant, since it is also most likely the place where the marriage of the parents took place. Especially prior to the time when grandparents' names were included in the baptismal records, that marriage record is very important, since it will give the names of the parents of the bride and groom, i.e., the father and the mother in the baptismal certificate which is currently being copied. For example, the entry found in Figure 14-3 in an Arizona Catholic parish register provided the link to a specific place in Mexico.

10. Abuelo paterno (paternal grandfather): Juan Letar. As mentioned above, records in most areas of Spain and Latin America throughout much of the nineteenth century, and in some areas as early as 1750, included the names of both paternal and maternal grandparents. Although this record makes no mention of it, many records specify where the grandparents were then residing (vecinos de) and/or where they were born (naturales de). In addition, the record may indicate if they were then deceased, or it may show their marital status. This information, while it is secondary and not primary source information, can be of value in indicating where the research may be continued. For example, if the birthplace of the grandparents had been listed in this record and had been cities other than Daymiel, Ciudad Real, one would then know that there were additional parishes

in which he would need to do research.

11. Abuela paterna (paternal grandmother): Rosalia Lozano.

12. Abuelo materno (maternal grandfather): Juan Josef. Note again that since the record does not specify the surname of this grandfather, we record no surname. In making entries on the pedigree chart, the assumption is made that the surname is Gomez, that of the mother.

13. Abuela materna (maternal grandmother): Maria Garcia de Consuegra.

14. Padrinos (godparents): Juan Josef Letar, su hermano (her brother). The copying of the godparents' names can be very important. During early time periods when the birthplace of the mother was not included, the residences and/or birthplaces of the godparents are frequently still included in the record. An entry recording of godparents coming from another town, especially when they have the same surname as the mother, can be a clue as to the location of the mother's birthplace, and perhaps her marriage place. The entry as to the godparents may also include a relationship with the family.

15. Otros Commentarios (other commentaries) can be used to include information about the padrinos, where there is not room in the section for padrinos, or to include any other information (i.e. marginal notations, commentaries as to condition of the record or any special circumstances relating to this particular entry). In this case it is significant that

> the child was not held in arms at the time of the baptism by the godfather, but rather by an individual named Mariano Gonzales. This indicates one of two things--either the brother was too small to hold the child for the baptism, or he was not present in Madrid at the time the baptism took place. Either one of these is a possibility, depending on the age of the parents and, therefore, the possible age of the brother. In Latin American parishes the other commentary space is also used to indicate any references as to race, or caste.

Having thus completed both the reading and analysis of the entire record, and having made an abstract of it, transfer this information from the abstract to the pedigree charts and family group sheets. At this point, assumptions are made as to surnames, full name spellings, etc. Also, determine the additional places which should be checked for records: in this case the parish at Daymiel, the records of the Guardia Alabardero, and the military service records kept at the archives in Segovia, Spain. In searching for the ancestors of Maria del Pilar Dolores Fermina Nicasia Serafina, the researcher should not forget the importance of searching for her brothers and sisters in records of the parish of Santiago in Madrid, and possibly in other parishes if her father were involved in military service outside Madrid. The pedigree chart, which was filled in prior to beginning the abstract, will now be much more complete, and will indicate the new directions the research will be taking. (See Figure 9-7.)

Sample Baptismal Entries

While it is not uncommon for some of these details to be omitted (the birthplace or residence of the godparent or godparents, or names of the grandparents), the vast majority of this information will be found in most baptismal entries during the nineteenth century. In the upper half of Figure 9-8 there appears a baptismal certificate from the parish of Santa Catalina, Jujuy, Argentina, in the year 1872, which is typical of the entries to be found in some Latin American parishes. The following is a literal transcription and translation of that entry:

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

En esta Iglesia Parroquial de Santa Catalina a los viente y un dias del mes de enero // Del ano Del Senor mil ochocientos setenta y dos, yo el Cura Provisorio de esta Parroquia // Bautize solemnemente y puse oleo y Crisma a un Parvulo de quinze dias de edad, hijo // legitimo de Saturnino Vasquez y de Petrona Chayli, vecinos de San Leon de este Cu // rato, al cual puse por Nom bre Remigio, y fue su Madrina Juana Vasquez her // mana del padre, del Bautizado y vecina Del mismo Lugar: a quien instrui del // parentesco espiritual con el Bautizado, y con los Padres de este, y De las demas obliga // ciones, que como tal Madrina ha contraida: y para que conste lo firmo.

Pedro V. Moreno

ENG. TRANSL.

In this parish church of Santa Catalina on the twenty-first day of the month of January // of the year of the Lord one thousand seventy and two, I the Provisional Priest of this parish // baptized solemnly and placed the oil and chrisma on a small [male] child of fifteen days of age, legitimate son // of Saturnino Vasquez and of Petrona Chayli, residents of San Leon of this par // ish, to

ENG. TRANS.

whom I gave the name Remigio, and his godmother was Juana Vasquez, sis // ter of the father of the baptized and resident of the same place: whom I instructed in // the spiritual relationship with the baptized and with the parents of the same, and of the other obliga // tions, that as such godmother she has contracted: and that it so be I sign,

Pedro V. Moreno

Note that while no grandparents' names are given, the relationship of the godmother is noted. Also, the parents' residence is identified as a place within the curato, a Latin American term for "parish."

The completeness of the above information gradually decreases as one works backwards through the centuries in the parish records. The use of the grandparents' names in each entry began in some areas in Spain--for example, in the diocese of Orense--as early as the year 1760. In other areas, such as the diocese of Barcelona, the use of the grandparents' names will not appear until about the year 1800. In some dioceses in Latin America these were not recorded until the twentieth century.

Prior to the eighteenth century, however, the entries still offer many fascinating and interesting details. Figure 9-9 is an example of a late seventeenth century baptismal entry taken from volume 6, folio 67 of the baptismal books of the parish of Logrosan in the province of Caceres, Spain, whose transcription and translation follow:

SPAN. TRANS.

Domingo viente y quatro dias del mes de mayo del // ano de mil seiscientos y setenta y uno yo El Licencia // do Pedro Gil Yuste Cura Theniente de este lugar de Logro // san Baptise a Maria Franca hija de Juan Sanchez de la Quesa ya difunto y de Maria Perez su

SPAN. TRNS.

mujer. Fue su pa // drino El Licenciado Juan Gil Burdalo Cura Theniente // de dho lugar y vezinos de el y lo firme //

Pedro Gil Yuste

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Sunday Twenty and four days of the month of May of // the year one thousand six hundred and seventy one, I the licenciate // Pedro Gil Yuste Assistant priest of this place of Logro // san baptized Maria Francisca daughter of Juan Sanchez de la Quesa, already dead, and of Maria Perez his wife. His god // father was the licentiate Juan Gil Burdalo priest // of said place and all were neighbors of it.//

Pedro Gil Yuste

In the above entry no date is given for the birth of the child. This was generally the practice in baptismal entries in most areas prior to the nineteenth century; nevertheless, in the following entry (the original appears in Figure 9-10) from the year 1719 (Bautismos, tomo 8, folio 172v) the birthdate is given.

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

Juebes viente y uno de Diciembre de mil Setecientos y diez // y nuebe. Yo El Br. Manuel Curiel y Cavezas Cura Rector de este lu // gar de Logrosan Baptice solemnemente puse los SSos Oleos y hice los Santos ex.os a un nino (que en caso de necesidad Echo Agua Lucas Mar // tin Redondo Excrivano de este lugar) llamdo <u>Pedro</u>, Hijo de // Maria Martin Zarza: el cual nacio el dia ocho del // corriente fue su Padrino Bartholome Calzada vzo deste // lugar a quien avisa de el Parentesco y obligacio que Contrahia y por de verdad lo firmo ut. supra= //

Br. Dn Manuel

Curiel Y Cabezas

Thursday twenty and one of December of one

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

thousand seven hundred and nine // teen. I the baccalaureute Manuel Curiel y Cavezas rector priest of this pla // ce of Logrosan baptized solemnly, put the holy oils and did the holy exorcisms to a child (that in case of necessity was sprinkled by Lucas Mar // tin Redondo notary public of this place) named Pedro, son of // Maria Martin Zarza: who was born the eighth day // of the current [month]. His godfather was Bartholome Calzada resident of this // place, whom I notified of the relationship that he had contracted and verily signed it ut supra.= //

Baccalaureate Mr. Manuel
Curiel Y Cabeza

Phrases

"Ut supra" means in Latin "as above," and it was a means of ending the entry in a legally binding fashion. The above entries contain many of the phrases commonly found in parish records which can be an aid to understanding the handwriting. Examples of such phrases are: "Nació el dia ocho de los corrientes" (was born on the eighth day of the current [month and year]); "Yo el licenciado cura teniente de este lugar" (I the licensed assistant priest of this place); "Yo el infrascrito cura, les advertí las obligaciones espirituales" (I the below named priest advised them of the spiritual obligations); "bautice solemnemente" (I baptized solemnly); "bapticé y puse los santos oleos" (I baptized and placed holy oil); "bapticé según el rito del Santo Concilio de Trenta" (I bautized according to the rite of the Holy Council of Trent); "baptice el siete del mismo" (I baptized the seventh of the same [month]); "fue su padrino" (was his [her] godparent).

Of particular note in the third entry is the phrase in parentheses, "que en caso de necesidad hecho

agua Lucas Martin Redondo escribano de este lugar" [in case of need Lucas Martin Redondo notary of this place sprinkled water (on)]. Since it is Catholic Church doctrine that small babies who die without being baptized go to a special place in purgatory called "limbo", there was real concern that a baby be baptized before dying. Since infant mortality rate was relatively high and the priest would frequently be several kilometers away, it was quite common for a lay person to baptize the child by sprinkling it with a little water and giving it a name. The Church recognized such baptisms and prescribed the manner in which they were to be performed, as well as the ritual which was to be followed by the priest in repeating the baptism if the child lived. Such entries are not at all uncommon and will usually read as the above does, "en caso de necesidad hechó agua," or similarly, "bautizó bajo necesidad" (baptized under necessity). In other cases the Latin phrase for this circumstance was used: "bautizó sub conditiones" (baptized under condition). In all of these cases it is worth noting who performed that baptism, since it might be a close relative.

Another common writing practice of interest to the researcher, found not only in baptismal entries but in all sacramental entries, is the means used to correct mistakes. One frequent way is the use of the word "digo," just as it is used today in spoken Spanish. For example, the priest may write "hijo de Juan Gomez, digo, Juan Fernandez." This indicates that he has made a mistake in writing the surname as "Gomez" and in actuality it should be "Fernandez." Another way to correct would be to scratch out the mistaken word and write in the correction above the part which was marked out (parte tachada). Also a little mark, such as (∧) or an asterisk, might be written above the word with the correct name recorded in the margin next to a similar mark. In either of these cases, the priest usually indicated at the end of the entry that he had made the corrections himself. For example, he would

write "vale la palabra Fernandez" (the word Fernandez is valid) or "no vale la parte tachada" (the marked out portion is not valid). At the end of an entry, the use of the "por verdad lo firmó" (for the truth of it I sign), or "firmé" (I signed), or "firmó" (I sign), or "ut supra" (as above), or a combination of these was the means of indicating that this was a legally complete entry.

It should also be noted that the child, in the third entry above, was illegitimate. This entry is somewhat of a rarity, in the fact that it does not state that the child was illegitimate. A comparison with the other entries found in that same folio, and in the folios just prior and just after, written by the same priest, indicated that the entry was different in the sense that all of the others state "hijo legítimo de" (the legitimate son of) and then give the parents' names, whereas this one merely says "hijo de" (son of). The more common practice in this respect was for the entry to state "hijo natural de", that is, "the natural" or "illegitimate son of." An entry for an illegimate child such as this, may or may not contain the names of both parents.

Such entries may, in many cases, reflect both the humor and the pathos of one's ancestors' lives. In one entry from a small parish in Asturias, Spain, the priest wrote that he had asked the young girl three times who the father of the child was, and each time she had insisted that she did not know. He indicated at the very last of the entry that he was still trying to find out who the father was and that she was still insisting that she would not tell him.

At other times, the entry not only names the father, but indicates that the mother has taken legal action to have him recognized as the father of the child. Due in part to the legal consequences of illegitimate status (for example, inability to become a priest), a priest very carefully noted the status of

the child. One entry in the parish in Galicia recorded the name of the mother followed by "esposa de Pedro Gomez, hace ya dos anos que esta ausente en el reino de Portugal" (the wife of Pedro Gomez who has, for the past two years, been absent in the kingdom of Portugal), and the father was recorded as "incognito" (unknown). Most commonly the entry merely states that the father was "no conocido" or "desconocido" (unknown).

Abandoned Children (Not Known)

Perhaps some of the saddest moments in reading through baptismal entries are those for abandoned children. Usually the circumstances of the child being abandoned on a doorstep or left exposed to the elements will be recorded, as well as the frequent death of such children. Many entries for abandoned children offer no further clues, but if the child was abandoned in an orphanage, and then brought by someone to the parish, the orphanage from which the child was brought may be indicated.

Such entries may offer a fascinating glimpse into the early years of the life of a direct ancestor. One such entry that the author found in the parish of Lona del Monte in the province of Orense, Spain, read as follows:

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

Dia cinco de mayo mil setecientos noventa y tres mande buscar // y se me entrego un exposito llamdo Servando en Palacio a quien segun la // certificacion del doctor Don Grego Ramos Admr del Hospital De Orense // habian allado en aquel Torno del Hospital el veinte y cinco de octubre // mil setecientos ochenta y siete y por el mismo relato del mismo admi // nistrador le bautizo solemnemente Don Francisco Vidal cura de Santo // Eufemio la Real criole en Cudero Josefa Rodriquez del lugar de Vinoa // y que

SPAN. TRNS.

asi conste lo firmo en esta, a cinco del mes de mayo de mil // setecientos noventa y tres.//

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Day five of May one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, I sent for // and was given a foundling named Servando en Palacio, whom, according to the // certification of Dr. Don Gregorio Ramos, administrator of the hospital of // Orense, they had found in the orphanage section of the hospital on the twenty- fifth of October // one thousand seven hundred and eighty and seven, and according to the same report of the said admin // istrator the [child] was baptized solemnly by Don Francisco Vidal, priest of Santo // Eufemio Real of was raised in Cudero by Josefa Rodriguez of the place Vinoa. // And that it should be thus I sign it on this fifth day of the month of May of one thousand // seven hundred ninety and three.

Obviously, there are several possibilities here for further research. First, the parish records of Santa Eufemia la Real can be checked for a baptismal entry, although this most likely will offer no further information. The orphanage (reclusa) records for the Hospital de Orense could also be checked. Such records frequently do give clues as to the parentage of the child, especially where a child has been brought to the orphanage and left there. Frequently the person bringing the child may be a parent, or some other relative of the child. In this case it might also be of interest to check the records of Cudero to find the Josefa Rodriguez who is mentioned.

There are several surnames which are frequently given to such orphans. One of these is "Iglesia", obviously referring to the fact that the child was left on the church steps. Another is "Exposito", the technical term for orphan, or foundling, a child which

has been abandoned. Also surnames such as "Gines" and "Jimenez" were given to orphans. There is nothing to be ashamed of in finding among your direct-line ancestors either an illegitimate or an abandoned child. It is rare for anyone to trace his ancestry for more than a few generations without finding at least one such person.

Marginal Notes

Marginal notes may be found on any of the sacramental entries, but they are more frequent and of greater interest in the baptismal records. They can be of several types, the most common being corrections or additions of the nature previously discussed. In such cases, the priest makes a mistake in the body of the entry and corrects it by placing a note in the margin. Of greater interest are additions and corrections made at a later date by legal or canonical action, such as a change of surname, or the addition of the name of the father in the case of an illegitimate birth, later legitimized by the marriage of the parents or recognized by legal action involving the father. The following transcription of the marginal note in Figure 9-11 illustrates this type of notation.

SPAN. TRANS.

Se ligitimo a esta // criatura por // el
matrimo // nio de sus pa // dres verificado
// el dia once de // Noviembre de // 1854
como // consta de la // partida de ca //
sados //

Curadrado

ENG. TRANS.

This child was // legitimized by // the mar
// riage of his pa // rents performed // the
eleventh day of // November of // 1854 as //
the marriage // certificate proves //

Cuadrado

Marginal notes may also record later sacraments, such as marriages and last rites. In those cases, the

priest will usually make an entry such as:

SPAN. TRANS. | La persona a quien se refiere en esta partida se caso con Juana // Gomez en la parroquia de San Miguel en el dia diez y nueve de deciembre // de mil ochocientos sesenta y seis y lo formo Juan Jose Jimenez, cura // rector. //

ENG. TRANS. | The person to whom this entry refers was married to Juana // Gomez in the parish of Saint Michael on the nineteenth day of December // of 1866 and I sign Juan Jose Jimenez, the aforementioned // priest. //

If the record is within the same parish, the priest will, in addition, list the volume and folio number where the later record can be found. In many cases the marginal note tying to another entry has been the only clue that such an entry referred to the same individual. In one case, the priest had made a mistake in writing the entry, and instead of putting "Pedro" as the name of the child being baptized, in the body of the entry he wrote "Cesar", the name of an older brother. Fortunately, the same priest had, in the margin, recorded the death of the person, giving the folio and page number. That folio and page number referred to the correct individual and not the brother as named in birth record, which was the proof that the baptismal record appearing for Cesar was actually that of Pedro.

One additional notation commonly used in relating to later sacraments is the annotation "murio" (died) or "murió párvulo" (died as a small child). The comment murio is no indication as to the age of the person when he died. For example, in the entry above for Servando Iglesias, the marginal note read "murió", although his death certificate indicated that he had died at the age of seventy-two years. The phrase "murió párvulo" indicates the death of a child, usually

younger than five or six. The author has never encountered a case where the child was older than seven. The word "párvulo" in Spanish literally means "small," "tiny child," or "tot."

CASAMIENTOS (MARRIAGES)

A late nineteenth century marriage entry in a parish book contains the following: the names and all surnames of the bride and groom with an indication as to their marital status, whether soltero or viudo (single or widowed); their profession, residence, birthplaces, ages at the time of their marriage (in some cases, the dates of their births); the names of their parents; the birthplace or residence of their respective parents; the date that the marriage was celebrated; the name of the parish; and the name of the priest who performed the marriage. The record also states whether or not the three canonical admonitions (similar to the English banns) were published or dispensed with.

In addition to the above, the marriage certificate records whether there were any special difficulties or circumstances surrounding the event. For example, on some occasions there was an objection or impediment to the marriage. The most common is the need for an apostolic dispensation, which is discussed below. Additional comments can also provide moments of human interest and even humor, such as one case in the parish of Canamero, province of Caceres, Spain where the priest recorded that the first Sunday the admonitions were read someone had objected on the grounds that the groom had previously been engaged to the sister of the bride and had failed to fulfill the promises made to that sister. The priest, however, recorded that the objections had proven insubstantial because, since that time, the sister of the bride had become a nun, and she herself had no objection to her sister's marriage.

The Council of Trent imposed several limitations upon the performance of the marriage sacrament. This was an attempt to ensure that the individuals participating in this sacrament were free and marriageable. According to the procedures outlined by the Council of Trent, the names of the parties and their intention to be married had to be read or posted in the church prior to each of the masses on three consecutive holy days or Sundays. However, these admonitions could be suspended upon special permission from the bishop. This process is discussed in Chapter Ten on diocesan records.

Figure 9-12 is a typical example of nineteenth and early twentieth century marriage entries. A literal transcription and translation follow:

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

En la ciudad de Cabra provincia // y obispado de Cordoba a veintiocho // de Octubre de mil novecientos diez; // Yo Don Jose Joaquin Aparicio y Gon // gora Pbro. Rector y Cura propio de // la Parroquia de St. Domingo de Guz // man de la misma, autorice al Coad // jutor de ella Pbr. Licenciado Don // Antonio Ortiz Ordonez para que des // posara y casara como lo hizo in // facie ecclesiae por palabras de pre // sente que hacen verdadero y legitimo // matrimonio y seguidamente dio las // bendiciones nupciales // de Nuestra San // ta Madre la Iglesia // a Jose Maria Reyes Ortiz de veintiocho anos de // edad hijo legitimo de Antonio Re // yes Rodriguez y de Maria Teresa Ortiz // Casa con Maria Josefa Valle // Mo // reno de dieciocho anos de edad // hija natural de Maria Francisca // Valle Moreno, ambos contrayentes // solteros, naturales y vecinos de esta // Ciudad, habiendo sido amonesta // dos y precidido los requisitos de // derecho para la validez y legitimi // dad de este contrato sacramental // siendo testigos Don Julian Luque Don Jose

SPAN. TRANS.

Pastor y Don Antonio Pe // na ministros de esta Parroquia. Y // para que conste extiendo y firma // mos la present en Cabra fecha ut // supra

Jose F. Aparicio
Antonio Ortiz

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

In the city of Cabra, province // and bishopric of Cordoba, on the twenty-eighth // of October of one thousand nine hundred and ten, // I Mr. Jose Joaquin Aparicio y Gon // gora, rector and priest of // the parish of St. Domingo de Guz // man of the same, authorized its assis // tant priest Licenciate // Antonio Ortiz Ordonez to marry // and wed as he did // infacie ecclesiae [before the Church] by words that being pre // sent they complete a true and legitimate // marriage and he soon after gave the nuptial // blessings of our // Holy Mother the Church // to Jose Maria Reyes Ortiz, twenty-eighth years of age // legitimate son of Antonio Re // yes Rodriquez and of Maria Teresa Ortiz // Casas, with Maria Josefa Valle Mo // reno, eighteen years old, illegitimate // daughter of Maria Francisca // Valle, both parties // single, natives and residents of this // city, having been admonished, // and [having] completed the requirements // of law for the validity and legiti // macy of this sacramental // contract, being witnesses Mr. Julian Luque, Mr. Jose Pastor, and Mr. Antonio Pe // na minister of this parish. // That it so stands I set forth, and we sign, // the present [certificate] in Cabra date // ut supra [as above].

Jose F. Aparicio
Antonio Ortiz

Prior to the nineteenth century the records are

still relatively complete, but are missing many of the smaller details such as the age of the bride and groom and their birthplaces. Nevertheless, the parents' names are usually given, as well as the place of residence of the parents. This information is especially valuable to the researcher, since it may be the only clue as to the male direct-line ancestor. The birthplace is usually not as difficult to locate in the case of the bride, since her parents will generally be residents of the parish in which the marriage takes place. The following transcription and translation of Figure 9-13 taken from volume 2, folio 174v of the marriage records of the parish of Logrosan in the province of Caceres, Spain, is typical of such entries during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

En el lugar de Logrosan en trece dias de el mes de febrero // de al ano mil y seis ceintos y ochenta y nueve aviendo // precedido los tres canonicas moniciones que manda el // Santo Concilio de trento y no aviendo resultado imp // dimiento alguno yo el Ldo Joseph Vaez Jil teniente // de Cura en este dicho lugar despose y Vele a Pedro M. // hijo legitimo de Francisco M. y de Catalina La // Chamora su mujer difuntos y a Maria Carca hija // legitima de Juo Sanchez Calcada y de Maria Carca // su mujer siendo testigos Ysidro Conagamino // el Doctor Don Baltazar Domino Cano abogado de las reales concejos y el Ldo Juo Domino Cano todos vecinos // de este lugar //

Joseph Vaez

ENG. TRANS.

In the place of Logrosan on the thirteenth day of the month of February // of the year one thousand six hundred and eighty and nine, having // preceded the three canonical admonitions ordered by the // Holy Council of Trent and no impe // diment having resulted, I the // licenciate Joseph Vaez Gil, priest

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

in charge in this said place, married and blessed Pedro M., // legitimate son of Francisco M. and of Catalina La Chamora, his deceased wife, and Maria Carca, // legitimate daughter of Juan Sanchez Calsada and of Maria Carca // his wife; being witnesses Ysidro Canogamino, // Doctor Don Baltazar, Domingo Cano, lawyer of the royal councils, and the licenciate Juan Domingo Cano, all residents // of this place--Joseph Vaez.

This entry records the fact that the parents of the groom are dead. It can almost always be assumed that if no mention is made of the parents being dead (difuntos), that the parents are still alive.

Prior to the nineteenth century, a marriage entry will generally give the names and surnames of the bride and groom, as well as their parents' names and surnames. If the parents of the groom are from another parish, it will indicate the parish where they are currently residing. It is, however, important to note that there is no definite pattern for marriage entries and there may be quite a variance from one parish to another, and also from one priest to another. For example, it is interesting to compare the entries in Figures 9-14 and 9-15, copied from the parish records of a single parish in a plieto (plea) filed before the Real Chancilleria in Valladolid. The earliest of the two entries (Figure 9-14) reads as follows:

En seis de febrero de al ano de mill Siescientos y treinta y quatro Des- // pose y Case por palabras de presente a Diego de hoyos Colossia, hijo // legitimo de Diego de hoyos y de Cathalina de hoyos su mujer // con maria Sanchez de Noriega hija legitima de Antonio de Norie// ga y de Franca de Noriega su mujer mis felgreces Vezs de Liman // y Suarias fueron padrinos Dn Cosmes de Colossia

SPAN. TRAN.
y Da // Barreda, y oy dho dia los Vele deque doi fee-Pedro de Trespalanos.//

ENGLISH TRANSLATION
On the sixth of February of the year one thousand six hundred and thirty and four, I mar // ried and wed by words in their presence Diego de Hoyos Colossia, legitimate son // of Diego de Hoyos and of Cathalina de Hoyos, his wife, // to Maria Sanchez de Norie- // ga, legitimate daughter of Antonio de Noriega and of Francisca de Noriega his wife, my parishioners, residents of Liman // and Suarias. The godparents were Don Gosmes of Colossia and Dona Maria of // Barreda, and on said day I blessed them to which I give faith--Pedro de Trespalanos.//

The second entry (Figure 9-15), and the later of the two, reads as follows:

SPAN. TRANS.
A ocho de Maio de mill y Seiszientos y Sesenta y uno Casse y Bele // yn fatie ecclesie a Juan Garzia de hoyos y a Luzia de Hoyos mi feligre- // ses: Digo que los casso y Belo, el Sor Cura de Panes con mi Lizensia= // Toricio Gonsales de Serdio//

ENG. TRANS.
On the eighth of May of one thousand six hundred and seventy and one I wed and blessed // <u>infacie ecclesia</u> Juan Garzia de Hoyos and Luzia de Hoyos my parish // ioners, I mean that the priest of Panes with my permission blessed them= // Toricio Gonsales de Serdio.

Common Phrases of Marriage Records

There are several things to note in these entries. First, one that relates to all records is the use of "<u>digo</u>" in the last entry to correct a mistaken statement by the priest. Second, there are several phrases that are found frequently throughout the

marriage records. One of these, as explained previously, is the discussion of the amonestaciones or moniciones, known in English as the "banns". In this context one finds phrases like those used in the preceding entries: "habiendo precidido las tres canónicas moniciones que manda el Santa Concilio de Trento y no habiendo resultado impedimento alguno", or "despues de haber hecho las tres amonestaciones mandadas por el Santo Concilio de Trento y no habiendo impedimiento." Another important and common phrase is that of "velé y casé" (married and blessed) or "case, desposé y velé," (married, wed and blessed) indicating the two different marriage actions that take place within the Catholic Church. One is the actual marriage ceremony ("casé" or "casé y desposé"). This could take place at any time, and is performed by a priest. The second, velar, is a series of special church blessings given by the priest upon the marriage. There are two periods during the year when such velaciones or (blessings) could not be given: the forty days prior to Christmas, known as adviento (Advent), and the forty days prior to Easter, known as cuaresma (Lent). As a result, marriages that took place during those periods will frequently have a note in the margin to the effect that the velaciones were done on a separate date. In such a case, the couple returns to the church at the end of that forty-day period for the special blessings, and the priest then makes the note in the margin.

Sometimes these records of velaciones were not recorded in the margins but rather in natural order within the marriage book, or in a separate book called "El libro de velados". This last would list all of the velaciones, those that were done concurrently with the marriage, and those that were done afterwards. The recording of velaciones and marriages in the same book can be confusing. A "velación" may be found in the marriage book, and several pages earlier a record of the marriage usually appears. Both entries may be nearly identical, except one would say "casé" and the other "velé", and care should be taken to record the

correct marriage date (the earlier of the two).

Another important phrase is infacie ecclesia, "in the face of the church" or "in front of the church", indicating that the marriage was a church marriage, as all such marriages within the parishes are. This particular phrase is useful, because it helps in rather long marriage entries to spot the point where the name of groom appears. As one is moving rapidly through a parish book, this can be particularly helpful as a means of determining whether or not a particular entry is of interest.

"Por palabras de presente" merely indicates that the marriage took place with both the bride and groom present. The alternative to this would be to do a proxy marriage where a power of attorney is granted to an individual to represent one party in the marriage, usually the groom, since he might have been away due to business or military obligations.

In Latin American parishes, marriage records usually contain annotations as to the race of the bride and groom. The various terms used to describe racial mixtures are found in the glossary in Appendix A. Figure 9-16, transcribed below illustrates a typical entry from Argentina, showing the race of the bride and groom as Indians.

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

En onze de Julio de milochosientos. Ante mi El Thente de cura // se presento Bentura Carlos Vuido de Felipa cari a fecto de // casarese con Maria hija leja de Nicolas Guanco y de Maria // Cruz. Indios de esta Doctrina. Y abiendo tomado el consentimiento // a Ambos. Presentaron pro testigos a Pedro Villaturco y a Andres Gua // nco Estos de clararon no tener impedimto. y conosida su libertad se co // rrieronen tres dias festibos los tres proclamas y no resultado // impedimto los examine de Docta Christiana,

SPAN. TRANS.

los confese case y ve // le in fazie ecclesia siendo testigos Asencco Fernandez y Jose Alver // nas Padrinos. Andres Guanco con Bartola Chaile -- y pa qe // conste lo Firme //

Antonio tula

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

On the eleventh of July of eighteen hundred. Before me the assistant priest // came Bentura Carlos widower of Felipa Cari for the purpose of // marrying Maria legitimate daughter of Nicolas Guanco and of Maria // Cruz, Indians of this parish, And having obtained consent // from both, Pedro Villaturco and Andres Gua // nc were presented as witnesses. These declared that there was no impediment and their liberty [to marry] // was known. The three proclamations were run on three festival days and no impediment resulting // I examined them in christian doctrine. I confessed, married // and wed them infacie ecclesia being witnesses Asencio Fernandez and Jose Al // vernos. Godparents Andres Guanco with Bartola Chaile--and this be // it so I signed //

Antonio tula.

The marriage entry may contain other interesting material for genealogists. For example, some records will state the marriage place of the parents of the bride and groom. Others may state that the bride is the "hija legítima de legítimo matrimonio", which indicates that the parents have been married in the church. Of particular interest is the situation when the record states that the bride or the groom is "viuda " or "viudo", (widowed). It may also state if the parent of the bride or groom has remarried. For example, the marriage entry might give the bride's name and then described her as: "hija legítima de José Gomez Garcia en primeras nupcias con Josefa Luisa

Hernan de Herrero" (legitimate daughter of Jose Gomez Garcia in [his] first marriage to Josefa Luisa Hernan de Herrero). This then gives you a clue that the father has been remarried.

Marriage Petitions and Dispensations

Prior to a marriage, it was standard procedure for the parties involved to file a marriage petition (expediente matrimonial, información matrimonial, aplicación matrimonial) with the parish priest. This petition would contain the proof of good standing in the Catholic Church (usually the baptismal certificates of the bride and groom), the written permission of the parents if the bride or groom were under age (usually the age was set at twenty-one years, although this did vary), and the permission of the priest for the marriage to take place. In addition, if the groom were from another parish, there would be a statement by the priest of his parish that the three admonitions had been read or posted in that parish there on three consecutive Sundays or holy days. If the father, whose consent was normally required, were dead, then the death record of that father would also be included in the marriage petition. The petition would also include any special dispensations that would be needed from the Bishop or the Pope for the marriage to take place. In some parishes, such petitions have been conserved and are of particular interest if the groom is from a parish other than the one in which the marriage took place, since the petition would provide a copy of his baptismal certificate.

The marriage entry may also contain a phrase such as "con dispensa de su Santidad en tercero con cuarto grado" (with dispensation from His Holiness for the third with the fourth degree), or "dispensa apostólica del cuarto grado de consanguinidad dada por el señor doctor Francisco Olivas y Frances provisor y vicario general despachada ante Jose Blanco Fernandez Montero notario de la audencia ecclesiastica de la

ciudad de Plasencia el ocho de octubre de mil setecientos cuatro" (apostolic dispensation for the fourth degree of blood relationship given by doctor Francisco Olivas Frances, and vicar general issued before Jose Blanco Fernandez Montero, notary of the ecclesiastical court of the city of Plasencia October 8, 1704.) Such a note should trigger an automatic recognition that the bride and groom are related. The system of canonical relationship will be discussed in the next chapter on diocesan records. A person doing parish research should make a complete copy of that portion of the entry referring to dispensas apostólicas so that all information possible can be had in trying to find the dispensa apostólica in the diocese.

In addition to such dispensas apostólicas, and other formal dispensas of a similar nature which are also discussed in the chapter on diocesan records, marriage entries may offer other interesting information about the bride and broom. For example, in the case where either the bride or the groom has lived extensively outside the diocese in which the parish is located, there will be mention of a special "dispensa" or note from the bishopric authorizing the marriage. In some entries there are references to oral statements by the priest of the groom's parish confirming the marital status of the groom, since the records of his parish had been destroyed. All information of this type should be noted as the parish research is done, since it may provide clues for further research, and also indicate some of the human interest involved in these special moments in the lives of one's ancestors. Illustrative of such entries is that from Hidalgo de Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico, found in Figure 9-17 and transcribed below:

SPAN. TRANS.

En este R de Sr Sn Jph del Parral a vienteydos // de Julio de mil setecientos cincuenta y nueve anos // aviendo precedido informa de livertad y soltera, qapro // bo e Iltmo Sr D Dr Pedro Tamaran del Consejo de S.

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

// M. Digmo O po de este Rno y dispenso lo ultramarino // en su Despacho de seis de Junio deste ano: dispensadas // tambien las tres canonicas amonestaciones q. dispa // ne el Sto Concilio de Trento en otro su superior Des // pchaco de la misma fha. dados en la ciudad de // Duro. los que queden en este Archibo en el legajo del // ano corriente: estando en la casa morad de da Ma // ria Angela Ochoa de Herive Viuda de Dn Alejo // De Escandon, anuncie una pro trina amonestacion // diciendo: q Dn Migl de la Fuente y da Thomas // Anta de Escandon q. estaban presentes prentendian // contraher matrimo segn orden de N.S.M.Y. y q. // Si alguno supiera algun impedimto los declaran: y // aviendo respondido los presentes q para una eran: pre // gunte primera, segunda, y tercera vez del consentimto // de dho Matrimo a la expresada Da Thomas An // tonia de Escandon. Espa nativa dela Villa de Sn Phe el Rl. // y Vecina de este, hija lega de D Alejo de Escandon defo // y de Da Maria Angela Ochoa de Herive y despues // en la misma conformidad a Dn Miguel de la Fuen // te Udias Vecino del comercio de este dho Rna // tural de la vill // de llanes en el principado // de As // turias Obpdo de Oviedo, hijo lego de Dn Jph de la Fu // ente y de da Jpha Udias ves de dha Villa y // aviendo expresado ambos en claras e inteligibles // voces su muto consentmto y reciproca acceptacion avi // endo el dia antecedente confessado, y comulgado, y cons // tando estar suficientemte instruidos en la doctri // na xptiana, Yo el infrascripto Cura de este Rl dho // los case pr palabras de presente, siendo ts Dn Juan // Franco de Alcala Pardo con da Yga Barbara // de Eloruega les a pudrino el Licdo Dn Juan Ygno // Garcia de Villegas Abogd de los Rs. Aud.

SPAN. TRANS.

deste Rno el B. Dn Franco Xavr de Ynojos the de cura, // el Br Anto Estanislao de Garnica: y todo el Vecin // dario Ecco y secular deste dho Rl y los vientitres // del mismo mes les di las bendicciones nupciales enesta // Yglesia Parrochial: y pa qu conste lo firme.//

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

In this parish of Saint Joseph del Parral on the twenty-second // of July of the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine // having preceded the reports on freedom [to marry] and single status that the most illustrious that Dr. Don Pedro Tamaran of the Council of H[is] // M[ajesty] worthy Bishop of this kingdom approved, and [he] dispensed with the overseas [report] // in his decree of the sixth of June of this year dispensing // also with the three canonical admonisions which are required // by the Holy Council of Trent in an additional [Bishop's] de // cree of the same date both given in the City of Dur[ango] which can be found in this archive in the file for the // current year. Being [present] in the dwelling place of Dona Ma // ria Angela Ochoa de Herive widow of Don Alejo // de Escandon I anounced the appropriate admonition // saying: That Don Miguel de la Fuente and Dona Tomasa // Ant[oni]a de Escandon who were present desired to contract marriage according the order of the O[ur] H[oly] M[other] C[hurch] and that // if anyone knows of any impediment that they so declare and having responded those present that they were for that I ask // ed a first, a second and a third time of the consent to said marriage of the above-mentioned Dona Tomasa An // tonia de Escandon, Spaniard native of the town of San Felipe el Real // and resident of this [town] legitimate daughter of Don Alejo de Escandon, deceased,

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

// and of Dona Maria Angela Ochoa de Herive and afterwards // I heard the same conformity from Don Miguel de la Fuen // te Udias resident of Comercio in this parish, na // tive of the town of Llanes in the principality of A // sturias, bishopric of Oviedo legitimate son of Don Jose de Fu // ente and of Dona Josefa Udias residents of said tow; and // both having expressed in clear and in audible // voices their mutual consent and recipricol acceptance: Ha // ving the day before confessed and taking communion and being // found sufficiently instructed in the Christian doctri // ne, I the undersigned priest of the parish married them by words in their presence being witnesses Don Juan // Francisco de Alcala Pardo (who with Dona Ygnacia Barbara de // Eloruega, I named as godparents the Licenciate Don Juan Ignacio // de Garcia de Villegas lawyer of the Royal Council of this kingdom and the Bacalaurete Don Francisco Javier de Ynojos assistant priest // the Bacalaurete Antonio Estanislao de Garnica and all of the neighbor // hood. Ecclesiatical and Secular in this said parish and today the twenty-third // of the same month I gave them the nuptial blessings in this // parish church and that it may so stand I sign it. // Juan Jose Ochoa de Erive.

DEFUNCIONES O ENTIERROS (DEATH OR BURIAL RECORDS)

The importance of death records should not be overlooked in one's research. Many laymen, and some professionals, feel such records are expendable since they do not usually assist in the rapid tracing of a family line. This attitude towards death records is a grave mistake. There are four major research purposes that death records fulfill. First, they verify information which has already been collected. They can

confirm marriages and confirm relationships of parents to children. They can also verify assumptions that the researcher makes; for example, that a second marriage took place or that a particular child died prior to the date of the father's death.

A second reason to search death records is that they frequently show gaps in the information that has been collected on a family up to that point in the research. For example, the death record may indicate the name of a child whose name has not appeared before. In one case, death record of a man listed all of his living children, including two children whose baptismal records had not appeared. The family group sheet, as then compiled, indicated a gap from 1823 to 1837 between the births of two children. The question then became one of locating where these other two children had been born during that time period. The occupation of the father as a notary was recorded in the death certificate. This led to a search in notarial records, which stated that he was the escribano or notary of a nearby town from 1824 until 1840. Knowing this, that parish was checked, and the baptismal records of the two children listed in the death record of the father were found, as well as the record of a child who had died at a very young age. Another frequent gap that is indicated by death records is the case of an earlier or later marriage than that of the direct-line ancestor. Death records frequently give the names of spouses both living and dead.

The third function that is served by searching death records is to close some avenues of research in a particular family; for example, indication that a child died at an age of six or seven years eliminates the need to search for further record of that child. Such information may also indicate that our assumption that the particular child was a direct-line ancestor was wrong, and reopen a search for that ancestor. Also, if a father or a mother dies, it is certain that there is no need to search more than nine months after that

death date for the births of further children from that marriage.

Another common occurrence happens when one is searching out the children of a particular marriage in the baptismal records, and suddenly finds children by the same name as the father with a different woman given as the mother. If there are no more records for the mother of the family for which the search is made and one begins to find other birth records of a later date listing the father and this woman as mother, the first reaction is to search for a marriage record. However, since most marriages take place in the parish of the woman, the marriage record may not appear in the parish being searched, if she were from a different place. In this case a record of the death of the first wife verifies that there was indeed the possibility and even the likelihood that the husband had remarried. The ocurrence of the mother's death between the date of her last child and the birth of the first child by the second woman tends to strongly verify that the second marriage has taken place, and gives a strong impetus to check in other parishes or other records for clues as to where that second marriage might have taken place.

The fourth and last reason why death records are important is that they frequently give information that will lead to other sources, particularly notarial records, which no other parish records would indicate. For a clearer understanding of the value of death records, there are reproduced in Figure 9-18a and b copies of both sides of folio 228 of the third volume of death records from the parish of Logrosan, Caceres, Spain. These pages show three different death entries. The usual transcriptions and translations follow. Figure 9-19 shows an abstract of the type that the researcher would make for these three entries as he worked in the parish.

Juana Gra sin testar

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

En la Yglesia Parroq. de Sor. Sn. Matheo // de este Lugar de Logrosan Obispado de Plas, // en seis dias del mes de Die, de mill, setetos // ochenta y ocho se enterro Juana Gar // cia viuda de Juan Delgado de Andres // Vecino qe fueron de este Pueblo, fue // su muerte tan prompta qe apenas pu // do recivir la extema uncion, no tes // to y sus hijos Juan, Ana, Y thmas Del // gado dispusieron se contase por su Al // ma ofo de tres lecciones, y Misa de // Cuerpo preste quatro Misas resadas vo // tivas, y ninguna de ellas de Juvileo, // y otras de resadas cummunes // todo mas Largamte consta en la obligon // qu hizieron, qe entreque al coloctor: y // por verdad lo firme - ut supra-// Br. Dn. Rodrigo Anto Gra. Leon //

Dn Alonso Gonzales//
Diaz Trejo . . . . . .

Juana Garcia; without making a will

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

In the parroquial church of Saint Matthew // of this place of Logrosan, bishopric of Plas // encia on the sixth day of the month of December of one thousand, seven hundred // and eighty-eight, was buried Juana Gar // cia widow of Juan Delgado de And // res, who were residents of this town. Her death was // so sudden that she barely was able // to receive the extreme unction, she did not make a test // ament, and her children, Juan, Ana, and Thomas Del // gado arranged that the performance of three readings be sung for her // soul, and a Mass // with body present, four vo // tive prayer masses, and none of them of "Jubileo," // and two others commonly // prayed, as everything appears in more

ENG. TRANS.

detail in the obligation // that they made, that I delivered to the collector, and in // truth I signed it ut supra // Bachelor Don Rodrigo Antonio Garcia Leon//

Dn. Alonso Gonzales//
Diaz Trejo . . . . . .

SPANISH TRANSLATION

En la Yglesia Parroql de Sor. Sn. Matheo // de este Lugar de este Lugar De Lagrosan Obispado de Plasencia, en trece dias del mes de Dice de mill setetos // ochenta y ocho se enterro Dn Alonso Gon // zales Dias trejo, marido qe era de Juana // Shes. Xim ves. qe es, y fue de este Pueblo // recivio todos los sts Sacramtos y en el tes // tamto qe en catorce dias del mes de Septi // de este preste ano otorgo ante // Diego Naranjo Bravo Essno de este // dho. lugar, dispuso se cantase pur su // Alma officio de nuevo lecciones, y Mi // sa de cuerpo reste otras dos de oracio // nes, otras dos de ofrendas, y una de // cabo de ano, todas segun estilo, y pra // ctica de esta feligresia; quarenta y siete // Misas resadas votivas por divers inten // ciones, y ninguna de ellas de Juvileo; y con // diversas limosnas; a saber: tres Misas // a quatro rrs cada una; quince a tres rra // y medio; y las restantes a tres rra = y ciente y cinquenta communes por ser Alma quedando su mas prompta celebracion (excepta la quarta funeral, las qe tambien // fue su voluntad se diese de limna por cada // una tress rr) al cuidado de sus testamrios // qe son Juan Shes. Ximz su dha Mugr. // Dn Alons (este es vecino de la Villa de Cana // mero) Matheo, Luis Miguel, Barthme Gonzalez Diaz trejo sus quatro hijos, y alons Moriano su Yerno, a quienes en comun, y a cada uno de por si ni soli // dum dio todo su poder y q pr dr. se re // quiere para qe complan esta

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

su testamto // y fecho, y cumplido ombro por sus lexmos // universales herederos a Dn Alons, Matheo, Luis Miguel, Barthma y Jua // na Gonzalez Diaz trejo sus cinco // hijos lexmos y de la exp da sumuger. // Como todo mas largamte consta de la // hijuela qe se me exhibio. qe entregue // al colector; y por verdad lo firme // fha ut supra // Br Dn Rodrigo Anto. Gra. Leon//

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

In the parroquial church of Saint Matthew of this place of Logrosan, bishopric of Plasencia on the thirteenth day of the month of December of one thousand seven hundred // eighty-eight was buried Don Alonso Gon // zales Diaz Trejo, who was the husband of Juana // Sanchez Jimenez, she is and he was a resident of this town. // He received all the holy sacraments, and in the testament, that on the fourteenth day of the month of Sep // tember of this present year he made in the presence of // Diego Naranjo Bravo notary public of this said place, // he ordered that the performance of nine readings be sung for his soul, and a // mass with body present, two others of pra // yer, another two of offerings, and one at the end // of a year, all according to the order and practice // of this parish; forty-seven // votive prayer masses for diverse intentions // and not one of them "Jubileo"; and with various // alms; that is: three masses at four <u>reales</u> and a hundred and fifty // common ones for the soul. Leaving its most prompt celebration (excepting the fourth funeral, which it was also // his will that it be given for alms for each // one three <u>reales</u>) in the care of his executors // who are Juana Sanchez Jimenez his wife, Don Alonso (he is resident of the town of Can // amero), Matheo, Luis Miguel, Bartholome Gonzalez Diaz Trejo, his

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

four sons, and Alonso Moriano, his son-in-law, to whom, in common and each one by himself, he gave all his power and that by law is re // quired so that they carry out his will, // executed and completed. And he named for his legitimate universal heirs // Don Alonso, Matheo, Luis Miguel, Bartholome and Juana Gonzalez Diaz Trejo his five // legitimate children, by the above named, his wife. // As everything appears in more length // in the document that was shown to me, that I delivered // to the collector; and in truth I sign it // date ut supra // Bachelor Sir Rodrigo Antonio Garcia Leon//

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

Catha Parvula
Sepra 3r8

En la espda Yga. dia, mes, y ano dhos: // se enterro una parvula qe se llamaba // Catha hija de Lucas Barbas y Ana Vaes su // Mugr. vecinos de este Pueblo; y // lo firme. //

Br. Leon //

Han Fallecido en este ano setenta, y nueve Personsa; treinta y una grandes, y quarenta, y ocho Parvulos. //

Requiescant in pace. Amen. Fin del ano de 1788.//

ENG. TRANS.

Cathalina--child
Burial 3 <u>reales</u>

In the above-mentioned church, day, month and year // was buried a child that was named // Cathalina, daughter of Lucas Barbas and Ana Vaes his // wife, residents of this town, // and I signed it. //
Bachelor Leon //

ENG. TRANS.

Have died in this year seventy-nine persons, thirty-one adults, and forty-eight children.//

May they rest in peace. Amen. End of year of 1788.//

Of the three types of sacramental books, death records exhibit the least consistency as to the date in which they begin, the types of information they contain, and the extensiveness of the individual entries. In some parishes, the death or burial records will be limited to one or two lines, while in others they will be as extensive as those contained in the above entries. Unlike baptismal and marriage records, which were kept specifically to record those sacraments, the death or burial records had a wide variety of functions, and the variance in the records themselves reflects these different purposes. The records above serve primarily as burial records, indicating only the date of the burial.

Other records such as that in Figure 9-20 were also burial records, but indicated the date of death. A transcription and translation of this record from the city of Daymiel in Ciudad Real, Spain, folio 196 vuelto of burial register for 1850, follow:

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Como Cura Teniente de la Parroq. Mayor de Sra. Sta Maria la que // pertenece al orden Militar de Calatrava de este villa de Daymiel, Pro- // vincia de la Mancha y Arzobispada de Toledo, mande dar sepultra // en el dia de la fecha al cadaver de Benancia Gomes Carpintero, hija de // Joaquin y de Manuela Mendiola, de estado casado con Joaquin Gigante // todos naturs y vecinos de esta villa, habiendo recibido los santos sacra // mentos, Fallecio Calle Almagro alos veinte y tress anos de su edead, de Tabar- //

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

dillo, y se enterro en el Campo Santo de esta villa, con la asistencia del Sr. // Cura y Sacristan. No hizo Testamento por no tener de que, Dejo por sus // hijas a Maria Manuela y Joaquina Gigante y fueron testigs Vicen- // te Lopes tercero, Franco Martin De Bernardo y Antonio Menchero, Todos de esta vecindad. Y para qe conste lo firmo hoy nuebe de Deciembre de mil ocho // cientos cincuenta. -Franco Rodrigues de Guzman.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

As managing priest of the major parish of Saint Mary which // belongs to the military order of Calatrava of this town of Daymiel, pro // vince of La Mancha and bishopric of Toledo, I ordered buried // on the day of this date the cadaver of Benancia Gomes Carpintero, daughter of // Joaquin and of Manuela Mendiola, of married status with Joaquin Gigante, // all natives and residents of this town, // having received the holy sacra // ments, Calle Almagro died at the age of twenty three years, of ty // phus, and was buried in cemetery of this town with the attendance of the // priest and sacristan. She made no will since she had nothing. She was survived by her daughters // Maria Manuela and Joaquina Gigante. And Vicen- // te Lopes, Francisco Martin de Bernardo and Antonio Mechero, all of this town, were witnesses. And so that it may be valid I sign it today, the ninth of December of one thousand eight // hundred and fifty.--Francisco Rodriguez de Guzman.

In other cases the record may simply give the date of death, with no mention made as to the burial. The entry in Figure 9-21 is an example of such a circumstance and is taken from the first book of deaths in the parish of Logrosan, Spain, folio 18 vuelto. Note that this is from the same parish as the two pages

which appear in Figure 9-18. The variety in both style and information given in death records differs not only from one parish to another, but within books of the same parish.

SPAN. TRANS.

En tres dias de febrero de mill setecientos y viente y seis // murio Maria Zarza Buida de Pedro Martin Zillan // hizo testamto ante Lucas M. Redondo y en el dispuso se le // dixesen por su alma y los suios Cinqta y cinco misas Testamas // y herederos a franco Pablo M. Zillan y a Maria Zarzaq sus hijos -Cofradias-Smo=

ENG. TRANS.

On the third day of February of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six, // Maria Zarza, widow of Pedro Martin // Sillan died. She made a will before Lucas Martin Redondo and in the arrangement it was // left for her soul and her [loved ones] fifty and five masses. Exec // utors=Francisco Martin Sillan and his son and to Martin Gonzales her son-in-law and heirs=Francisco Pablo Martin Sillan and Maria Zarza her children. Cofraternities="Santisimo."

These registers frequently served not only as a place for recording burials and/or deaths, but also as an account book for the masses for the dead. In most cases at least one misa, usually a misa del cuerpo presente (funeral mass with the body present) was ordered for the dead person, either in his will or by direction of his descendents. In addition to this, many times additional masses were ordered either in the will of the deceased or by order of close family members. Referring to folio 228 in Figure 9-18a, note the annotations as to the cost of burial (sepultura) masses in the margin: sepultura 6 reales. (The real was the unit of money at that time.) In the right-hand margin is a list of the three different types of masses: sung, votive, and common. Each one of course

had a different price, and involved a different amount of work for the priest.

The masses listed in the right margin of Figure 9-18a are those that are usually ordered for the benefit of deceased relatives, or the poor and needy by the individual who is dying. For this reason, note that there are no additional masses beyond the funeral mass for the small child whose death entry is recorded in the third entry in Figure 9-18b.

As nearly everyone ordered masses, the number of masses given is indicative not of the piety of the individual involved, but rather of his economic station. Further evidence of the account-book nature of the death records illustrated in Figure 18 is the use in the adult death entries of the phrases "como todo mas largamente consta de la hijuela que se me exhibio" or "que entregue al colector" ("as is all more fully contained in the obligation which was shown to me" and "I gave to the collector"). The will written by the deceased, or the obligation drawn up by the heirs in the case where there was no will, was turned over to a collector, whose job it was to collect the money according to set fees for religious services.

Common Phrases in Death Records

As with the other parish sacramental registers, there are certain phrases that appear regularly in the death records that can be of assistance in understanding them. Among such phrases are the following: "se dió sepultura al cadaver de" (burial was given to the body of); "se enterró" (was buried); "falleció" and "murió" (died). The name of the person is almost always followed by the marital status: soltero (single), viudo (widow), marido (spouse), casado con (married to), or consorte de (spouse of). Of course, the record will also discuss whether or not the sacraments were administered, and phrases such as "recibió todos los santos sacramentos" (he received all

of the holy sacraments) are very common. Also frequently encountered are cases of sudden death, described with phrases such as "fue su muerte tan pronto que apenas pudo recibir la extrema unción" (his death was so sudden that he was barely able to receive the last rites), or "murió tan de repente y no recibió ningún sacramento" (he died suddenly and received no sacrament).

Note the third entry on folio 228 v (Figure 9-18-b) where Cathalina is listed as a párvula. A parvulo is a small child or baby. Infant mortality rates throughout the parishes of Spain were extremely high. Statistics such as those recorded by the priests at the bottom of Figure 9-18b following the third entry are common. The number of infants who died was nearly always greater than the number of adults and/or older children. (The term párvulos usually meant betweem the ages of newborn and six or seven years, while the term grandes includes not only adults, but older children and teenagers.) In larger parishes the number of infant deaths was so great that there were separate books for recording the deaths of párvulos, especially during the nineteenth century.

As in the example from Figure 9-18b, the death of the párvulo was recorded as quickly and easily as possible. Note that the date is merely recorded by referring to a date that appears in an earlier entry; however, it is quite complete for a párvulo. More common is the type of entry that says "en dicho dia, mes y año se enterró un parbulo hijo de Lucas Barbas," (in the stated day, month and year was buried a small child son of Lucas Barbas), followed by the signature of the priest. Since it is quite common to use the word "párvulo" without any name to refer to either a male or a female infant, it is often difficult to identify even the sex of the child, or to determine which of two or three children born during the previous five or six years the deceased párvulo could have been.

Even where separate books were used, the death records for parvulos should be consulted. They frequently indicate that brothers and sisters of the direct-line ancestor died young, and need not be checked for in marriage records. Death records can also be an indication that a baptismal record has been overlooked and further searching is required.

Figure 9-22 is an example of the practice of using pre-printed pages for sacramental entries, which began in Latin America and in some places in Spain in the late nineteenth century. While such forms may require information not usually found in death records, such as the age of the deceased, the use of forms generally discouraged the priest from including personal details.

Using The Death Record Abstract Form

Figure 9-19 is an abstract form completed for the entries in Figure 9-18, and is indicative of what may be found on death certificates generally. The spaces for information on that form are:

1. Fecha de entierro (date of burial). In addition to the date of burial that is frequently specified, the entry may also record the place of burial. Prior to the late 1800's, nearly all burials took place within the church itself. These were usually done without any visible marker, unless the family made a very large donation to the church for the placing of that marker. The record will usually make a statement such as "se enterró en el tercer nave a la derecha del altar mayor" (buried in the third niche to the right of the high altar).

2. Fecha de defuncion (date of death). Since most records are records of burial, this date will usually, if it appears

at all, appear later in the body of the text following the name of the deceased. There are many exceptions, however, where the first date given is that of death, such as the entry for Maria Zarza, which appears in Figure 9-21.

3. Libro, Folio, Cert. (book, page, certificate number).

4. Nombres y apellidos del difunto/a (given names and surnames of the deceased

5. Natural de (native of). Ordinarily, Lugar de nacimiento (birthplace of the deceased) is indicated by stating that the deceased is "natural de", followed by the name of the town. In some cases, this information will not be given, and the entry will merely state that the deceased is a "vecino" or "residente de" (neighbor or resident of), and name the town of current residence.

6. Edad (age). This is generally found only in records from the nineteenth century; however, as with all of the information in death records, it can be found in any time period, depending entirely upon the information that the priest either chose to write, or was ordered to write, by his presiding authorities.

7. Esposo/a de or viudo/a de (spouse of or widower/widow of). The record nearly always indicates the marital status of the deceased, and in the cases where the deceased was married, the name of the spouse will then follow the indication of that marital status; for example, the first entry in Figure 9-18a reads "Juana García viuda de Juan Delgado" (Juana Garcia widow of Juan Delgado). The

second entry reads "Don Alonso Gonzalez Dias Trejo marido que era de Juana Gonzalez Diaz" (Don Alonso Gonzalez Dias Trejo husband that was of Juana Gonzalez).

Note that the record also indicates the sex of the deceased by the use of the masculine or feminine ending, or by the use of the masculine word "marido." The record will always indicate whether or not the spouse of the deceased has died earlier, because it will state that the deceased was either an esposo/a or marido (spouse), or viudo/a (widow or widower). Marital status frequently also indicates that the deceased was married more than once. In such cases it may state: "Juan Gomez esposo que era de Juana Lopez y viudo en primeras nupcias de Josefa Salgado y en segundas de Maria Mata" (Juan Gomez spouse of Juana Lopez and widower from his first marriage to Josefa Salgado and from his second to Maria Mata). In such a case, the death record may be the only clue in those particular parish books that the deceased was married more than once.

8. Esposo/a Natural de (spouse native of). The record also will frequently indicate where the spouse was residing, and in some cases where the spouse was born, by stating that the spouse is a vecino de or natural de.

9. Hijo/a (son/daughter of). Beginning in the latter part of the nineteenth century, the death records generally indicate the nombres y appellidos de los padres del difunto (names of the parents of the deceased). While for adults such information is rare in earlier records, in nearly all time periods the names of the

parents of small children, and those adults who have remained single all of their lives, are given.

10. Padres Naturales de (parents natives of). When the names of the parents are stated, it is also quite common to indicate their places of residence and/or birth, and if either indicates another parish, the search can then be continued there.

11. Hizo testamento? (wrote will?). Many death records, will indicate whether or not the deceased made a last will and testament. This is usually answered in the negative by statements such as appear in the first entry of Figure 9-20: "no hizo testamento, por no tener de que" (she made no testament because she did not have anything). Another way that this is frequently stated is "no testo por ser pobre" (did not testate, being poor). Another common reason for not making a will and testament is that the person died suddenly. In such cases, it is common for the death record to state that the person did not do a testament "por haber muerto de repente" or "porque murió repentinamente" (because he died suddenly).

12. Fecha del testamento y ante quién se hizo (date of will and before whom it was made). In the case where the deceased left a will and testament there are generally two ways in which this could have been done: (1) By dictation to the parish priest, who then wrote up the will or stated its terms in the death record; (2) By dictation to a notary who would then have drawn up the original and left it in his permanent files. Where a notary was involved the death record will

frequently give the name of the notary (notario or escribano) and in many cases the date the will was executed; for example in Figure 9-21 above it states "hizo testamento ante Lucas Martin Redondo" (made a will before Lucas-Martin Redondo). The second entry of Figure 9-18 is an example listing the notary and the execution date: "Y en el testamento que en catorce dias del mes de septiembre de este presente año otorgó ante Diego Naranjo Bravo escribano de este dicho lugar" (And in the will that on the fourteenth day of the month of September of the current year he set forth before Diego Naranjo notary of this said place). Death records frequently give at least some of the details contained in the will. It is quite common to indicate the albaceas or testamentarios (executors), and whether they are related. Frequently, the executors will be one or more of the children and/or their spouses, and/or the surviving spouse, as well as a friend or an important individual from the town--perhaps the notary or one of the priests. The record usually also indicates the herederos (heirs).

A death record also may give the information relating to all "mandas y donaciones" (directives and donations) given to the church. While these are generally nothing more than a record of masses to be said, that part of the death record should be read carefully, since it may contain the name of a deceased spouse or, on rare occasions, the names of parents, parents-in-law, or of some other relative.

In the case where a written will has been left, either with a notary or the parish priest, this information becomes valuable since it may be the clue to an additional

document relating to the family. Although death records can be extremely complete, as in Figure 9-18, the will or probate documents may reveal even information that the death record itself does not contain. In one case, in the parish of Logrosan, a very detailed death record listed the individual, both of his wives, all of their children, and the notary before whom he wrote his will. In spite of the completeness of this record, the will was located in the Archivo Histórico Provincial in Caceres and gave the same information as the death record, but more-over added his parents' names. It was the death record that led to the will, which then gave this information about the family.

13. Causa de muerte (cause of death). Many death records give the cause of death. Figure 9-20 is such a record where it states the cause of death as "tabardillo" (Typhus). More than any other source, death records help the researcher appreciate the differences there are in modern life, when one considers the commonness of death in earlier centuries. There is nothing sadder than to watch in a matter of a week or two an entire family decimated by viruela (smallpox).

14. Hijos del difunto/a (children of the deceased). There are several ways in which the death record may indicate the names of the children of the deceased. In cases where there was no will, the children frequently paid to have certain masses celebrated for their deceased parent, in which case their names are usually specified. In cases where a will existed the children may also be listed as executors and/or as heirs. The records also frequently specify the mother of the children, especially in the

cases where the deceased was married more than once, by saying: "Juan y Juana Gomez, hijos del difunto y de su primera esposa Josefa Salgado, y Juana y Gumersindo Gomez, hijos del difunto y su segunda mujer Maria Mata" (Juan and Juana Gomez, children of the deceased and of his first wife Josefa Salgado and Juana and Gumersindo Gomez, children of the deceased and his second wife Maria Mata). Names of the children who have already died as small babies may also appear, either in the section for masses or in the list of children, with some indication of the fact that they are dead.

Finding a list of children in a death record is an excellent verification that the search for baptisms of all the children of these parents has been complete. Frequently, a death record may reveal a child who has not been encountered in the initial search of the baptismal records for this family, either because the child was born in a different town, or because the record was missed in the first search through the books.

15. Comentarios (comments). On the abstract form, a special section is reserved for comments (comentarios). Record here any other information that does not fit into the spaces allotted in the form. Death records can contain items of human interest, as well as surprises for the family historian. One example of a human interest element encountered in a Catalan death record was the description of the death of the person:

> Joan Fontanet, owner of the place called Dalmosas was buried on September 11, 1682. He died that same day from being shot. Before dying he had time to

> confess, with great pain from his wounds, and ask for forgiveness of his sins. After he took the holy sacrament, and was absolved of his spiritual wounds, he publicly exclaimed to God, in spite of his great wounds, in the great act of a true Christian.

In another case, the death record brought a surprise for the researcher. She had known that her grandfather had been an immigrant from Spain to Uruguay. She was, however, surprised to find out that her great grandfather had done likewise, although that fact was totally unknown to the family in Uruguay. The death record indicated that he must have died enroute to join his son and other family members in Uruguay.

CONFIRMACIONES (CONFIRMATIONS)

The only other of the seven sacraments which may be recorded in the parish books is the confirmation. Unlike the other three, the recording of this sacrament has not been consistently maintained. In some of the larger parishes, during particular time periods, a separate book for confirmations will exist; but in most parishes the record of confirmations is intermingled with those of baptisms, appearing at the chronological point at which the confirmation took place. In some dioceses, confirmation records were kept only by the Bishop and are found in the diocesan archives.

Unlike the sacraments of baptism, marriage, and the last rites, or extreme unction, the confirmation is not performed by the priest. Only a Bishop, or his authorized representative, can perform confirmations. These could only be performed, therefore, when the bishop visited the parish. In some cases, this was an annual or bi-annual event, but in most smaller parishes, far removed from the cathedral, there would

be a wait of at least five years and in some cases as many as fifteen. After a wait of many years, members of the parish ranging in ages from newborn to fifteen or twenty years old would be confirmed. It is not at all uncommon to find situations where a mother and her first child both received their confirmations on the same day.

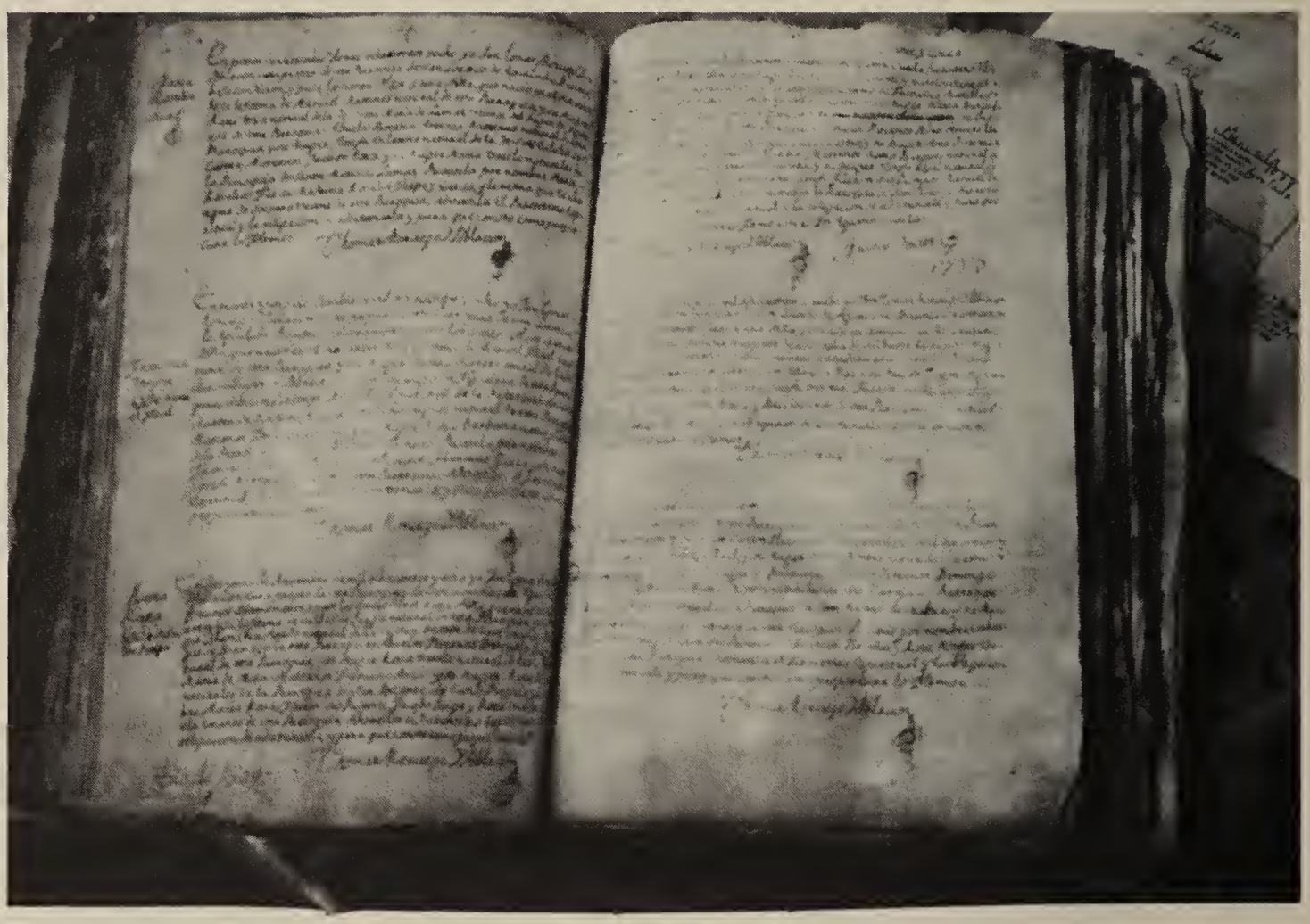
The confirmation entry tends to be very brief. In general it follows the format of the examples in Figures 9-23 and 9-24. At the top of the entry is the basic information relating to the date and the presence of the Bishop who performed the confirmation. This will also contain the name of the parish in which the confirmation has taken place. Below this will be an indication of the names of the godparents at the confirmation. Each individual entry following this introductory paragraph would contain the given name and in some cases the surname of the individual, and frequently the name of his father or those of both parents. The register of the confirmation ceremony in the parish frequently covers several pages. The godparents assigned at the beginning may be changed after a few pages, and new godparents will be indicated. For the researcher, the value of confirmation records is primarily to verify the research done in the other parish records. Since several children of a marriage may appear, this can be an indication that all of the children born up to that time have been found. It can also frequently verify a doubt as to the identity of a particular individual, or may be used to fill in gaps due to missing the baptismal records. On some occasions, the name which is given at confirmation may not agree with that which was given in baptism, or at least with that which was recorded in the register. Suppose, for example, that one is searching for Alonso Fernandez, the son of Juan Fernandez and Serafina Sanchez. If only three children appear in the baptismal records, Juan, Gonzalo and Maria, and only three appear in the confirmations, Juan, Alonso and Maria, this may suggest that Alonso

and Gonzalo are t e same individual with different names. In such cases, this may be the connecting point between the batismal record and the name as used at the time of the marriage.

Frequently there will appear a page, either just before or just after the confirmation, wherein the Bishop or his representatives record the visita pastoral or santa visita (pastoral visit or visit of the Bishop). (See Figure 9-23.) These should not be confused with the confirmation act itself. Pastoral visits were frequently made by representatives of the Bishop (for example, his secretary), who came to check the well-being of the parish. The primary purpose of recording the pastoral visits in the parish registers was to indicate that the records had been reviewed and approved as written.

At the time of the visit, the Bishop's representatives made suggestions to the priest as to improvements that could be made in the records that were being maintained by the parish priest. Many times, following the visit of the bishop, one will begin to find new information appearing in the parish records. In Spain, for example, generally following a pastoral visit sometime in the late 1700's or very early 1800's, the names of the grandparents will begin to appear in the baptismal records. In other cases, and in earlier periods, the marriage or death records prior to the pastoral visit will omit mention of the birthplace or residence of the individuals, and following the visit this information will be included.

Figure 9-1



Indice que comprende las partidas de los años 1764 á 1815.

A.

Angela de Juan Gonzalez y Cecilia Gago — folio 5
Ana Maria de Francisco Fuentes y Maria Lorca — f. 6
Antonio de Juan Pedro y Juana Martin — f. 7.
Ana Maria de Juan Aires Boada é Isabel Pino — 12.
Agustin de José Gonzalez y Maria Miguel — 16.
Antonio Duarte de Pedro Mangas y Maria Garcia — 17
Ana de Francisco Lázaro y Barbara Mendez — 18
Alonso de Francisco Boada y Catalina Moro — 18
Antonia de Agustin Pino y Agustina Robles — 20
Ana de José Mendez y Josefa Gonzalez — 20
Agustin de Fran.co Tomé y Narcisa Medina — 30
Ana de José Aires y Maria Bartol — 32
Antonio de Juan Gonzalez y Maria Calvo — 32
Antonia de Jeronimo Fuentes y Josefa Hernandez — 32
Antonio de Sebastian Tomé é Isabel Mendez — 33
Ana de Francisco Gago y Maria Aires — 39
Antonia de Tomás Pino y Maria Esteban — 42
Ana de Juan Robles y Maria Corral — 48
Antonia de Juan Lorenzo y Catalina Medina — 48
Ana de Fran.co Tomé y Narcisa Medina — 51
Agueda de Domingo Pino y Maria Aires — 51
Ana Maria de Francisco Boada y Catalina Hernandez — 52
Antonia de Domingo Pino y Ana Sanchez — 56
Antonio de Juan Gonzalez y Cecilia Gago — 56
Ana de Juan Gago y Catalina Pino — 57
Ana Maria de Miguel Mendez y Ana Morante — 58
Anselmo de Juan Aires y Antonia Sanchez — 59
Antonia de Francisco Hernandez y Antonia Robles — 59
Ana Maria de Pedro Corral y Ana Manzano — 59
Agustina de Antonio Sanchez y Maria [illegible] — [illegible]
Antonia de Bernabé Robles y Maria [illegible] — [illegible]
Agueda de Sebastian Lázaro y [illegible] — [illegible]
Antonio de Juan Aires é Isabel [illegible] — [illegible]
Antonio de Agustin [illegible] y [illegible]
Agustina de Fran.co [illegible]
Antonio de Juan [illegible]
[illegible]

Figure 9-2b

Libro 5º de Matrimonios

Desde el 13 de agosto de 1876, hasta el 20 de agosto de 1883. Finalizan en la página 115

Año 1876

Adriózola Antonio con Aniceta Estopiñán 10
Amador Saturnino " Evangelista Adrián 11
Alberto Crisóstomo " Felicidad Aguaisol 12

1877

Alberto Bautista con Anastasia Calisaya 25
Arana Hipólito Casiano " Juana Cari 31

1878

Alberto Tomás con Secundina Quinto 43
" Pascual " Gertrudis Bautista 56
Alanoca Bonifacio " Dorotea Cruz 60

1879

Aucapiña Clemente con Leocadia Pérez 63

1881

Aramayo Pedro con Gabriela Rioja 73
Amador Modesto " Catalina Domínguez 74
Aguaisol Isabel " Claudia Guari 75
Aucapiña Celestino " Rosalía Farfán 78

1882

Aucapiña Demetrio con Elena Bautista 93
Alberto Alejandro " Lorenza Flores 101
Aucapiña Francisco " Melchora Aucapiña 107

Libro 6º de Matrimonios

Desde el 30 de abril del 1889, hasta el 7 de noviembre del 1904

Año 1889

Amador Eustaquio con Simona [illegible] 1

1890

[illegible]
[illegible]

PARISH RECORDS INVENTORY

PARISH _____ TOWN Compostela DIOCESE Nayarit

(X) Baptism ( ) Marriage ( ) Marr. Inf. ( ) Deaths

VOL.#	YEARS COVERED	FILM #	INDEX	COMMENTS
1		Not yet ordered #654,341 and #654,342		
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8	1770 - 1783	652400	Yes	
9	1783 - 1797	652400	Yes	Includes Confirmation
10	1797 - 1811	652400	Yes	
11	1811 - 1814	652401	Yes	
12	1815 - 1821	"	Yes	
13	1822 - 1838	652402	Yes	
14	1839 - 1845	652403	Yes	
15	1845 - 1853	"	Yes	
16	1853 - 1859	652404	Yes GivenName	
17	1859 - 1863	"	Yes GivenName	
18	1863 - 1869	"	Yes GivenName	
19	1869 - 1871	652405	Yes GivenName	
20	1871 - 1873	652405	Yes GivenName	
21				
22				
23	1880 - 1884	652406	Yes GivenName	
24	1884 - 1886	652406	Yes GivenName	
25	1886 - 1887	652406	Yes GivenName	

Figure 9-3b

PARISH RECORDS INVENTORY

PARISH _____ TOWN Compostela _____ DIOCESE Nayarit

( ) Baptism ( ) Marriage (X) Marr. Inf. ( ) Deaths

VOL.#	YEARS COVERED	FILM #	INDEX	COMMENTS
1	1762 - 1838	652410	No	
2	1835	"	No	
3	1841 - 1842	"	No	
4			No	
5	1843	652411		
6	1844	"	No	
7	1845 - 1846	"		
8	1847 - 1852	652412		
9	1847 - 1848			
10	1848	"		
11	1853			
12	1854 - 1855	652413		
13	1862 - 1869	"		
14	1870 - 1872	"		
15	1872 - 1873	"		
16	1873 - 1876	652414	No	
17	1876 - 1877	"	No	
18	1877 - 1880	"	No	
19	1880 - 1889	652415	No	
20	1889 - 1891	"	No	
21	1891 - 1893	"	No	
22	1895 - 1896	652416	No	
23	1896 - 1896	"	No	
24	1897 - 1899	"	No	
25	1899 - 1901	"	No	

PARISH RECORDS INVENTORY

PARISH _____ TOWN Compostela DIOCESE Nayarit

( ) Baptism (X) Marriage ( ) Marr. Inf. ( ) Deaths

VOL.#	YEARS COVERED	FILM #	INDEX	COMMENTS
1	1727 - 1743	652417	No	
2	1756 - 1766	"		
3	1568 - 1800	"		
4	1805 - 1816	"		
5	1817 - 1844	"	No	
6	1844 - 1863	"	No	
7	1863 - 1881	652419	Yes	

PARISH RECORDS INVENTORY

PARISH _____ TOWN Compostela DIOCESE Nayarit

( ) Baptism ( ) Marriage ( ) Marr. Inf. (X) Deaths

VOL.#	YEARS COVERED	FILM #	INDEX	COMMENTS
1		Not yet ordered #652,420		
2				
3				
4				
5	1797 - 1806	652421	No	
6	1807 - 1816	"	No	
7	1817 - 1847	"	No	
8	1847 - 1856	"	No	
9	1856 - 1868	652422	No	
10	1857 - 1869	652423	No	
11	1869 - 1877	"	No	
12	1869 - 1879	"	No	
13	1879 - 1884	"	No	

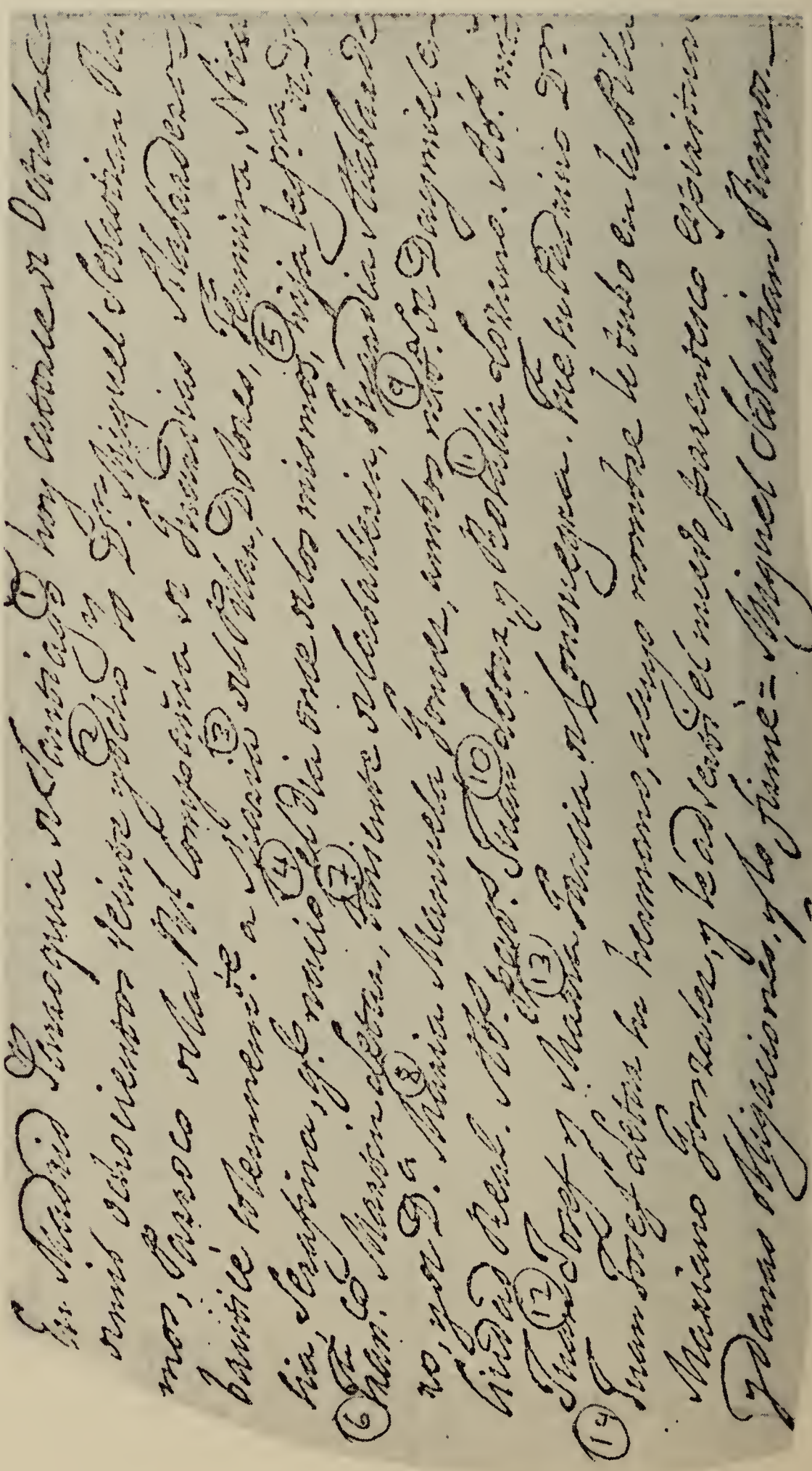
Figure 9-4

1. Pilar Letar

2. Francisco Letar

B. Maria Gomez

Figure 9-5



☑ P ☐ RC FECHA DE LA BUSCA 5 May 1983 PERSONA QUE BUSCA G.R.R.

PARROQUIA (1) Santiago OBISPADO Alcala PUEBLO Madrid PROVINCIA Madrid

(2) Fecha de Bautismo 14 Oct 1828	(4) Fecha de nacimiento 11 Oct 1828	Hora	Libro Folio Cert. año 1827 182
Primer Apellido y Segundo Apellido		Parentesco	¿Partida de defunción?
(3) Nombre de pila María del Pilar Dolores Fermina Nicolasa Geralda	M F	Leg. ileg. (5)	Comentarios sobre el matrimonio de los padres
(6) Padre D.n Franco. Martin Letar.	Natural de / Vecino de Daymiel, Ciudad Real		(9)
(8) Madre Dª María Manuela Gomez	Natural de / Vecina de Daymiel, Ciudad Real		
(10) Abuelo paterno Juan Letar	Natural de / Vecino de	¿difunto?	
(11) Abuela paterna Rosalia Lozano	Natural de / Vecina de	¿difunta?	
(12) Abuelo materno Juan Josef.	Natural de / Vecino de	¿difunto?	
(13) Abuela materna Maria Garcia de Consuegra	Natural de / Vecina de	¿difunta?	

(14) Padrinos D.n Juan Josef Letar, su hermano*

Inscripciones marginales u otros comentarios; (7) Padre es teniente de Caballeria, Guardia Alabardero.

* a cuyo nombre le tuvo en la Pila Mariano Gonzalez

Figure 9-7

4 Juan Letar

BORN
WHERE
MARRIED
WHERE 9
DIED
WHERE

2 Francisco Martin Letar

BORN
WHERE
MARRIED
WHERE Daymiel (?) 10
DIED
WHERE Daymiel

5 Rosalia Lozano

BORN
WHERE
DIED
WHERE 11

1 Maria de Pilar Letar

BORN 14 Oct 1828
WHERE
MARRIED
WHERE
DIED
WHERE Madrid 12

SPOUSE

6 Juan Josef Gomez

BORN
WHERE
MARRIED
WHERE 13
DIED
WHERE

3 Maria Manuela Gomez

BORN
WHERE
DIED
WHERE Daymiel 14

7 Maria Garcia de Consuegra

BORN
WHERE

Remigio Vasquez. d. Arg-

En esta Yglesia Parroquial de Santa Catalina á los veinte y un dias del mes de Enero
Del año del señor mil ochocientos setenta y dos, yo el Cura Provisorio de esta Parroquia
Bautize solemnemente y puse Oleo y Crisma á un Parvulo de quince dias de edad, hijo
legitimo de Saturnino Vasquez y de Petrona Chayli, vecinos de San Leon de esta Cu-
rato, al cual puse por Nombre Remigio, y fue su Madrina Juana Vasquez hor-
mana del padre del Bautizado y vecina del mismo lugar: á quien instruí del
parentesco espiritual con el Bautizado, y con los Padres de este, y de las demas obliga-
ciones, que como tal Madrina ha contraido: y para que conste lo firme —

Pedro V. Moreno

Figure 9-8

Fi

Figure 9-9

Figure 9-10

Figure 9-11

Jfran.co hijo natural de Juan Gonzalez y de Chapimira Mendez.

En la Villa de Sobradillo, Provincia de Salamanca, y Obispado de Ciudad-Rodrigo, á cuatro dias del Mes de Febrero del año de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cuatro; Yo D. Jfran.co Martin Cuadrado, Cura Parroco de esta Parroquia, bauticé solemnemente á un Niño que habia nacido el dia dos de este Mes, sobre las tres de la mañana, se le puso por nombre Jfran.co hijo natural de Juan Gonzalez y de Chapimira Mendez, solteros, y naturales de esta Villa Abuelos Paternos, Pedro, y Matia Cajate, Maternos, Lucas, é Jnes Marcos, y Isidora Gonzalez Christianos que contrahian, fueron testigos Hamptino Garcia, y Jose Perez, todos vecinos de esta Villa, y de Oficio labrador, y para que asi conste lo firmo; fecha ut supra.

Jfran.co Martin Cuadrado

En la Villa de Sobradillo, Provincia de Salamanca, y Obis-

Juliana, hija

Figure 9-12

En la ciudad de Cabra provincia y obispado de Córdoba á veintiocho de Octubre de mil novecientos diez; Yo Don José Joaquín Aparicio y Góngora Pbro. Rector y Cura propio de la Parroquia de Sto. Domingo de Guzmán de la misma, autoricé al Coadjutor de ella Pbro. Licenciado Don Antonio Ortiz Ordoñez para que desposara y casara como lo hizo in facie ecclesiae por palabras de presente que hacen verdadero y legítimo matrimonio y seguidamente dió las bendiciones nupciales de Nuestra Santa Madre la Iglesia á José María Reyes Ortiz de veintiocho años de edad hijo legítimo de Antonio Reyes Rodriguez y de María Teresa Ortiz Casas, con María Josefa Valle Moreno de dieciocho años de edad hija natural de María Francisca Valle Moreno, ambos contrayentes solteros, naturales y vecinos de esta Ciudad, habiendo sido amonestados y precedido los requisitos de derecho para la validéz y legitimidad de este contrato sacramental siendo testigos Don Julian Luque Don José Pastor y Don Antonio Peña ministros de esta Parroquia. Y para que conste extiendo y firmamos la presente en Cabra fecha ut supra. = José J. Aparicio = Antonio Ortiz =

Figure 9-13

Con el lugar de Logroñan en trece dias de el mes de febrero
de el año de mil y seiscientos y ochenta y nueve aviendo
precedido las tres canonicas monisiones que manda el
santo concilio de trento y no aviendo resultado ynpe-
dimento alguno yo el Lic.do Joseph Baez Gil teniente
de cura en este dicho lugar despose y vele y pedro m.
680. hijo legitimo de francisco m.d y de catalina
chamorro su muger difuntos y a maria carca hija
legitima de Ju.o sanchez calcada y de maria carca
su muger siendo testigos y si dio canonigamino
el Doctor don baltasar domingo cano abogado de los
reales consejos y el Lic.do Ju.o domingo cano todos vecinos
de este lugar

Joseph Baez Gil

Figure 9-14

343

En Seis de febrero de el año de Mill Seiscientos y treinta y quatro, Des
pose y Case por palabras de presente a Diego de hoyos Colossia, hijo
Lexitimo de Diego de hoyos y de Cathalina de hoyos su Muger
Con Maria Sanchez de Noriega hija Lexitima de Antonio de Norie
ga y de fran.ca de Noriega su Muger mis feligreses vez.s de Zimiano
y Suarias fueron padrinos D.n Gomes de Colossia y D.a Maria de
Barreda, y Oy dho dia los Vele de que doi fee = Pedro de Tregalanin

Figure 9-15

A ocho de Maio de mill y seiszientos y sesenta y vno Cassó y Bele
ynfatiæ Ecclesiæ a Juan Garzia de hoyos y a Luzia de Hoyos mis feligre
ses: Digo que los Cassó y Beló, el S.or Cura de Panes con mi Lizenzia =
Toribio Gonzalez de Serdio

Figure 9-16

345

177

Bentura Carlos con Maria Guanco.

En onse de Julio de mil ochosientos. Ante mi. El Then.te de cura se presentó. Bentura Carlos Viudo de Felipa cari, a efecto de casarse con Maria hija lej.a de de Nicolas Guanco y de Maria Cruz. Indios de esta Doctrina. Y abiendo tomado el consentimiento a Ambos. Presentaron p.r testigos. a Pedro Villatarco y a Andres Guanco, Estos declararon no tener impedim.to y conosida su libertad, se corrieron en tres dias festibos las tres proclamas, y no resultando impedimento los Exmine de Doct.a Cristiana, los confese case y vele in facie Ecclesiae siendo testigos. Asencio Fernandez, y Jose Alvernas Padrinos. ~~Bentura~~ Andres Guanco, con Bartola Chaile — y p.a q.e conste lo firme = Antonio tula

Figure 9-17a

50

San Josef del Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Ma. Ma. Ochoa de Herive

Julio

En este R.l del S.r S.n Jos del Parral à veinte y dos de Julio de mil setecientos cincuenta y Nueve años: auiendo precedido informaz.n de livertad, y soltura, q. aprobò el Ill.mo S.r D.r D. Pedro Tamaron del Consejo de S. M. Dig.mo Obpo deste R.no, y dispensò lo ultramarino en su Despacho de seis de Junio deste año: dispensadas tambien las tres canonicas amonestaciones, q. dispone el S.to Concilio de Trento en otro su superior Despacho de la misma fha, dados ambos en la Ciudad de Dur.o los que quedan en este Archivo en el legajo del año corriente: Estando en la Casa morada de D.a Maria Angela Ochoa de Herive Viuda de D.n Alejo de Escandon, anuncie una pro trina, amonestacion diciendo: q. D.n Mig.l de la Fuente, y D.a Thomasa Ant.a de Escandon q. estaban presentes pretendian contraher Matrim.o seg.n orden de N. S. M. Z. y q. si alguno supiera algun impedim.to lo declarara: y auiendo respondido los presentes, q. para una eran: pregunte primera, segunda, y tercera vez del consentim.to de dho Matrim.o à la expresada D.a Thomasa Antonia de Escandon Esq.a nativa de la Villa de S.n Ph.e el R.l

D.n Miguel de la Fuente, y D.a Thomasa Antonia de Escandon. C. y V.

Se sacò testim.o de este pasado, y p.a q. conste lo firme.

[illegible]

y Vecina deste, hija leg.ª de D. Alejo de Escandon de g.º
y de D.ª Maria Angela Ochoa de Hexive, y despues
en la misma conformidad à D.n Miguel de la Fuen-
te Udias Vecino del Comercio deste dho R.l na-
tural de la Villa de Llano en el Principado de A-
turias Obpdo de Oviedo, hijo leg.º de D.n Jph de la Fu-
ente, y de D.ª Jpha Udias, Vec.s de dha Villa: y
auiendo expressado ambos en claras è inteligibles
voces su mutuo consentim.to y reciproca acceptacion: aui-
endo el dia antecedente confessado, y comulgado, y cons-
tando estar sufficientem.te instruidos en la Doctri-
na Xpiana, Yo el infrascripto Cura deste R.l Lo,
los casè y palabras de presente, siendo t.s D.n Juan
Fran.co de Alcalà Pardo y con D.ª Ig.ª Barbara
de Elorriaga les apadrino, el Lic.do D.n Juan Ig.º
Garcia de Villegas Abog.do de las R.s Aud.s de este
R.no el B. D.n Fran.co Xav.r de Ynojos th.e de Cura,
el B. Ant.º Stanislao de Garnica: y todo el Vecin-
dario Ecc.º y Secular deste dho R.l Y hoi veintitres
del mismo mes les di las bendiciones Nupciales en esta
Yglesia Parrochial; y q.e conste lo firmè.

Ygn.º Ochoa de Hexive

En 5 de Ag.to de 1759 [illegible] en este Real del S.or S.n

Figure 9-18a

Difuntos 3/228

Juana Gra. sin testar

En la Yglesia Parroq.l de Sor. Sn. Matheo de este Lugar de Logroñan Obispado de Plas. en seis dias del mes de Dize. de mill, setez.tos ochenta, y ocho se enterrò Juana Garcia viuda de Juan Delgado de Andres vecinos q.e fueron de este Pueblo, fue su muerte tan prompta q.e apenas pudo recivir la extrema uncion; no testo, y sus hijos Juan, Ana, y Thomas Delgado dispusieron se cantase por su Alma ofi.o de tres lecciones, y Misa de Cuerpo pres.te quatro Misas rezadas votivas, y ninguna de ellas de Juvileo, y otras dos rezadas communes. como todo mas largam.te consta de la oblig.on q.e hizieron, q.e entreguè al Colector; y por verdad lo firme = ut supra =/.

Sep.ra 6. r.s =

228.

Cant.s 1. votiv.s 4. com.s 2.

Br. Dn. Rodrigo Ant.o Gra.

Dn. Alonso Gonzalez Diaz trejo

En la Yglesia Parroq.l de Sor. Sn. Matheo de este Lugar de Logroñan Obispado de Plasencia, en treze dias del mes de Dize. de mill, setez.tos ochenta, y ocho se enterrò Dn. Alonso Gonzalez Diaz trejo, Marido q.e era de Juana Sher. Ximz. vez.s q.e es, y fue de este Pueblo; recivio todos los Sto.s Sacram.tos y en el testam.to q.e en catorze dias del mes de Septiembre de este pres.te año otorgo ante Diego Naranjo Bravo Ess.no de este dho. Lugar, dispuso se cantase por su Alma oficio de nueve lecciones, y Misa de cuerpo pres.te otras dos de oraciones, otras dos de ofrendas, y una de cabo de año, todas segun estilo, y practica de esta Feligresia; quarenta, y siete Misas rezadas votivas por diversa intenciones, y ninguna de ellas de Juvileo; y con diversas limosnas; à saber: tres Misas

Sep.ra 22. r.s =

3/228 v

à [illegible] cada una; quinze [illegible]
y medio; y las restantes à tres rrs. y cien-
to, y cinquenta communes por su Alma
quedando su mas prompta celebracion
(excepta la quarta funeral, las q.e tambien
fuè su voluntad se diese de lim.na por cada
una tres rrs.) al cuidado de sus testam.rios
q.e son Juana Sher. Ximz. su dha. Mug.r
D.n Alonso (este es vecino de la Villa de Caña-
mero) Matheo, Luis Miguel, Barthme. Gon-
zalez Diaz Trejo sus quatro hijos, y D.n
Alonso Moriano su Yerno; à quienes
en comun, y a cada uno de por si in soli-
dum dio todo su poder; y q.e p.r dro. se re-
quiere para q.e cumplan este su testam.to
y fecho, y cumplido nombro por sus lex.mos
è universales herederos à D.n Alonso,
Matheo, Luis Miguel, Barthme. y Jua-
na Gonzalez Diaz Trejo sus cinco
hijos lex.mos y de la exp.da su Muger.
Como todo mas largam.te consta de la
hijuela q.e se me exhibiò, q.e entregue
al colector; y por verdad lo firme
fha. ut supra =
B.r D.n Rodrigo Ant.o Gra.
Leon

Cant.s 6.
votiv.s 47.
com.s 150.

Cath.a Parvula

Sep.ra 3. r.s = En la exp.da y.a dia, mes, y año dhos.
se enterrò una Parvula q.e se llamaba
Cath.a hija de Lucas Barbas, y de Ana
Baez su Mug.r vecinos de este Pueblo; y
lo firme. B.r Leon

Han fallecido en este año setenta, y nueve Personas; treinta, y
una grandes, y quarenta, y ocho Parvulos.

Requiescant in pace. Amen.

Fin del año de 1788 =

Figure 9-19

☒ P ☐ RC FECHA DE LA BUSCA 15 Apr. 1978 PERSONA QUE BUSCA Jorge Campo de Arroz

PARROQUIA ~~[illegible]~~ San Mateo OBISPADO Plasencia PUEBLO Logrosan PROVINCIA Caceres

Fecha de Entierro	Fecha de Defunción	Libro Folio Cert.
6 Dec 1788		3/228

Nombres y Apellidos del difunto/ de la difunta	Natural de	Edad
Juana Garcia		

~~Esposo/a de~~ / Viudo/a de	Padres: Naturales de
Juan Delgado de Andres	

Hijo/a de	Padres: Natural de

¿Hizo testamento?	Fecha del testamento y ante quién se hizo	Causa de muerte
no		

Hijos del difunto/a Juan, Ana y Thomas Delgado

Comentarios:

Fecha de Entierro	Fecha de Defunción	Libro Folio Cert.
13 Dic 1788		3/228

Nombres y Apellidos del difunto/ de la difunta	Natural de	Edad
Dn Alonso Gonzalez Diaz Trejo		

Esposo/a de ~~Viudo/a de~~	Padres: Naturales de
Juana Sñez Ximz	

Hijo/a de	Padres: Natural de

¿Hizo testamento?	Fecha del testamento y ante quién se hizo	Causa de muerte
si	14. Sep 1788 Diego Naranjo Bravo, Esno	

Hijos del difunto/a Dn Alonso (vez° de Cañamero), Matheo, Luis Miguel, Barthme Gonzalez Diaz Trejo, Alonso Moriano su yerno

Comentarios: hija= Juana Gonzalez Diaz Trejo - los cinco hijos son de el y de su dicha mujer.

Fecha de Entierro	Fecha de Defunción	Libro Folio Cert.
13 Dic 1788		3/228v

Nombres y Apellidos del difunto/ de la difunta	Natural de	Edad
Cuthª		parvula

Esposo/a de / Viudo/a de	Padres: Naturales de

Hijo/a de	Padres: Natural de
Lucas Barbas y de Ana Vaez	

¿Hizo testamento?	Fecha del testamento y ante quién se hizo	Causa de muerte

Hijos del difunto/a

Comentarios:

Figure 9-20

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Como Cura Teniente de la Parroq.l Mayor de Sra. S.ta Maria la que pertenece al Orden Militar de Calatrava, de esta Villa de Daymiel, Provincia de la Mancha, y Arzobispado de Toledo, mandé dar sepultura en el dia de la fecha al Cadaver de Benancia Gomez Carpintero, hija de Joaquin y de Manuela Mendiola, de estado casada con Joaquin Gigante, todos natur.s y vecinos de esta Villa, habiendo recibido los Santos Sacramentos, fallecio calle Almagro á los veinte y tres años de su edad, de Tabardillo, y se enterró en el Campo Santo de esta Villa, con la asistencia del Sr. Cura y Sacristan. No hizo Testamento por no tener de que. Dejó por sus hijos à Maria Manuela, y Joaquina Gigante; fueron Testig.s Vicente Lopez Tercero, Fran.co Martin de Bernardo, y Antonio Menchero, todos de esta vecindad. Y para q.e conste lo firmo hoy nueve de Diciembre de mil ochocientos cincuenta. = Fran.co Rodriguez de Guzman

Figure-21

Febrero de 26

María Zarza

En tres días de febrero de mill setecientos y veinte y seis murió María Zarza Viuda de Pedro Mn. Zillan hizo testamto. ante Lucas Mn. Redondo y en el dispuso se le dixesen por su alma y noticias Cinqta. y cinco misas testamos. a Franco. Mn. Zillan su hijo y a Martin Gonzalez su yerno y herederos a Franco. Pablo Mn. Zillan y a María Zarza sus hijos = Cofradías = Ssmo. =

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Figure 9-22

LIBRO DE ENTIERROS

PARROQUIA DE Santa Catalina

AÑO 1822

Luis Cruz

de nacionalidad Argentina

de

profesion criado

hijo

de Gilberto y de Sra

Juana Castillo

En

del mes de Mayo

de mil ochocientos veinte y nueve en

casa

habiendo recibido Sacramento de

que el dia 24 Marzo administré yo el cura interino,

enterré en la comunión de la Santa Madre Iglesia, de pisaderas

de vibora la muchacha Natividad

Sra Mercedes Moreno de edad de 16 años

Sra de Sta Catalina de estado nubile

caddaver fué sepultado en el cementerio Sta Catalina

el dia 25 de

de libro oficio y origen regado

Para que conste lo firmo

El Cura de la Parroquia

Pedro Emilio Nor

Figure 9-23

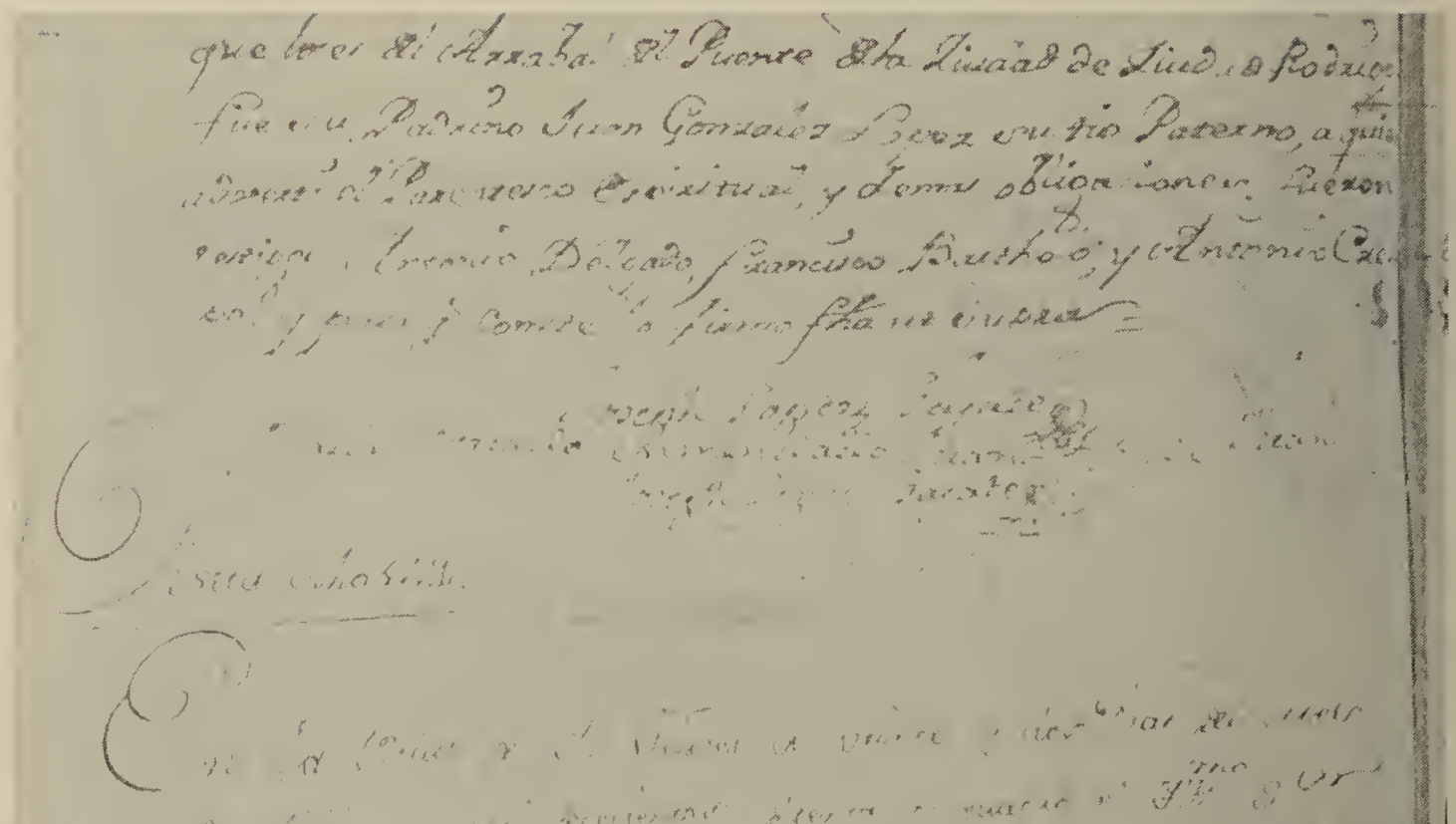
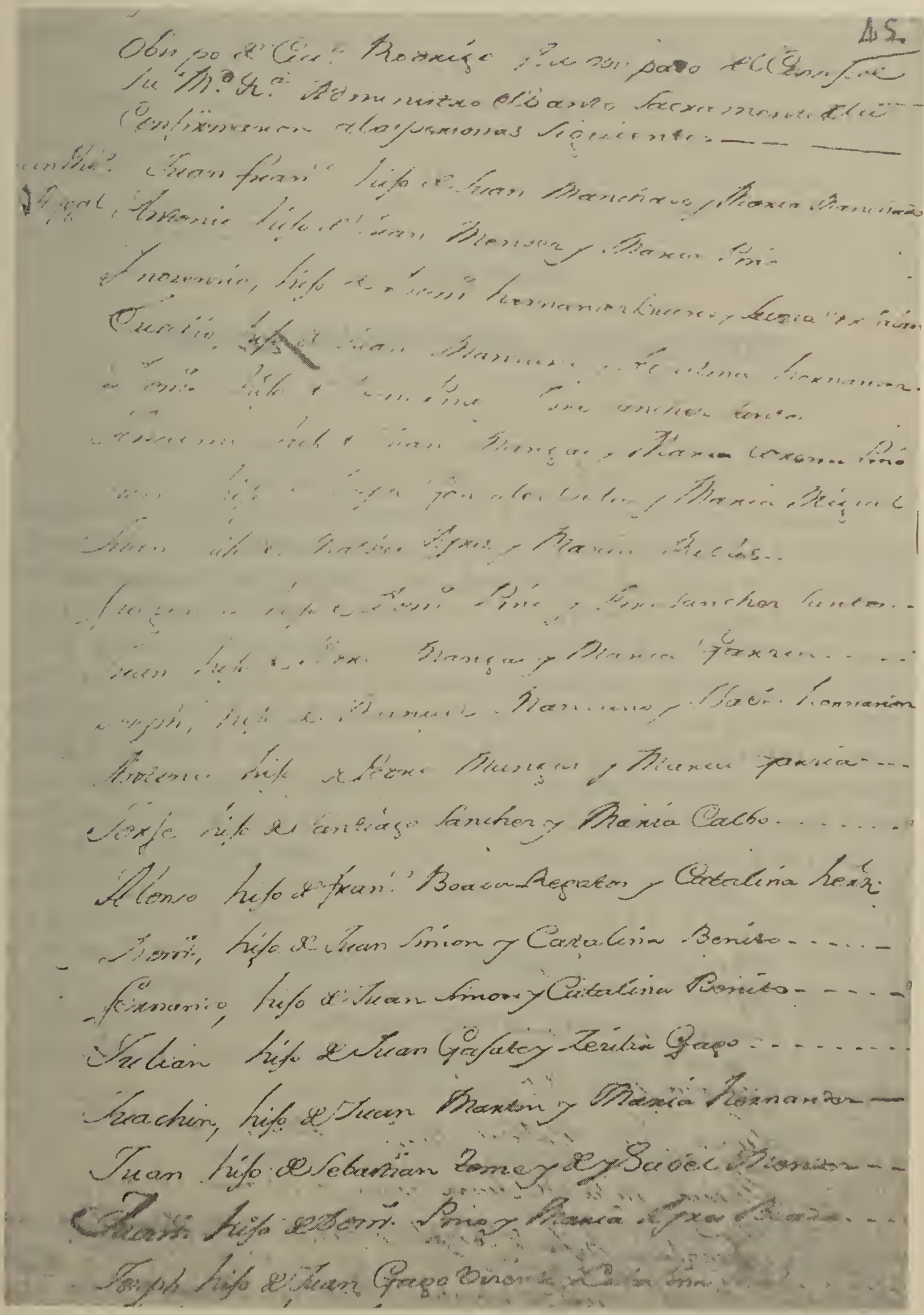


Figure 9-23



CHAPTER 10

CATHOLIC CHURCH ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

Due to the predominate position of the Catholic Church in Hispanic life, its administrative records offer a wealth of information. While diocesan record collections are rarely indexed and frequently disorganized, the information they may offer is well worth the search required to find it. These records, more than parish sacramental registers, can offer the human interest details that the family historian is seeking. Administrative records of the Church are generated, and usually encountered in archives, at two principal hierarchical levels: the parish and the diocese. In addition, organizations separate from the hierarchical line of authority, such as convents, monasteries, cathedral chapters, and religious orders also produced administrative records. However, since these had less jurisdictional contact with the general populace, they are less likely to provide information of value to the average researcher.

PARISH ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

The following categories of administrative records can be found in the parish archives. The extent of preservation of the material, as well as its organization, varies dramatically from parish to parish

(see Figure 10-1 for a sample parish records list showing parishes of the diocese of Santander, Spain). Most of the records are non-sacramental, and can be clearly distinguished from the sacramental registers discussed in the previous chapter. Expedientes matrimoniales (marriage petitions) are one major exception, because in some parishes, especially in Latin America, these were recorded into, or subsequently bound in, books indistinguishable in appearance from the marriage registers.

Libros de Fabrica, Cuentas e Inventarios
(Books of Parish Property, Accounts, and Inventories)

Nearly every parish has a large collection of record books and inventories of its property. Unless a direct-line ancestor worked for the parish, owed it money, sold some type of land to it, or had some type of business or financial transaction with it, there is little possibility that information about the family will appear in these parish financial books. Unless a particular ancestor donated some major item to the parish, the inventories will be of little use to the genealogist. On the other hand, if one is interested in writing local histories or ascertaining the age and origin of parish art work, these books are of particular interest.

Padrones y Matrículas
(Censuses and Enrollments)

For the period after 1900, and in some cases during the late 1800's, the use of parish matriculas (enrollment records) was very common, and a family from that time period will be listed with all of its members. For a period of ten to fifteen years, a family would appear on a single page, and every year each family member was checked if he were present or, when not present, marked as absent, frequently with an explanation as to why and where he was. Unfortunately,

since these records are of such late origin, they are usually of very little value to the genealogist.

In some parishes, however, the padrones (censuses) will be much older. For example, in the parishes of the diocese of Granada, Spain, census records frequently date back to the time of the conquest from the Moors. In such cases, they can be of great value in tracing the activities of a family. In other parishes, such census records, if they exist, are usually for a limited time period or specific event; for example, at the time that the parish achieved the status of a villa, or during the time of a nationwide census, such as the catastro de Ensenada (census of Ensenada [the finance minister who directed the census taken]), in Spain in the year 1752. When available, census records can be of great assistance in following the movement of the family, both in and out of the parish. Their use and style closely parallels that of civil census records discussed in Chapter Thirteen.

Individual Documents

In most parishes, there will be a varied collection of separate and individual documents. These may be bound into volumes that at first glance may resemble the parish sacramental and account books, or may be tied into bundles. Depending on the size of the parish, and the kind of organization that has been maintained in the archives, these will be organized and separated into various classes, or randomly stacked, bunched together, or merely tossed in a corner. Among the various documents one may find in such a collection are the following:

1. Testamentos (wills). Since the priest often served in lieu of a notary, particularly in cases where large donations were being made to the church, in many parishes there may be a collection of wills. These wills closely resemble those prepared

by a notary and kept on file by him. For this reason they are not discussed in this chapter, but rather in Chapter Eleven, which deals with notary records.

2. Capellanías (chaplaincies). These special grants to the church of land, money, or other property are discussed in detail in the section on diocesan records. Frequently, there will be copies of the original grant or the administration of that grant in the parish archives. These are found loose, or bound into books marked capellanías, or bound in with the account books. The capellanía is of interest to the genealogist where information about his family appears, because either the persons granting the capellanía or the priests who served as capellanes are members of the family.

3. Pleitos (suits). It is not uncommon to find in a parish archives copies of pleitos in which the parish became involved in claiming right to a piece of property or certain privileges. Some such documents run into hundreds of pages and appear as complete volumes, the size of a parish book. They are of great interest to the local historian, but unless the item litigated has some relationship to the family being searched, the pleito will have little or no value for the genealogist. The people involved in the pleito can usually be ascertained by reading the first one or two pages to find out the background of the property and the persons involved in the suit.

4. Expedientes matrimoniales (marriage petitions). Frequently well preserved, each expediente will contain copies of the baptismal certificates of the bride and

groom, a declaration by both parties as to their intention to be married, and as to their freedom from any other type of restraint or impediment, including the impediment of consanguinity. Following this, the bride (and for both if the parties are under age,) will be the permission of the father or, in the case of his death, a copy of his death certificate followed by a written permission given by the mother. Following all of this will be a written certificate or license by the priest to the parties, giving them permission to have the amonestaciones (banns) read, and to be married if no further impediment results from those readings.

Figure 10-2 contains examples of the declaration of the groom, as dictated and certified by the parish priest; the permission of the mother, since in this case the father of the bride is dead; the declaration of the bride; the decree of the parish priest that the banns be read; and lastly, the certification of the priest that, the banns have been read, and there being no impediments to the marriage, he gives license for the parties to be married. Note that the baptismal certificates of the bride and groom have been omitted from these examples. That of the bride is reproduced in Figure 9-5, and it comes from the parish of Santiago in Madrid. That of the groom was issued by the same priest who signed the ultimate permission for marriage. (See below.) Expedientes matrimoniales, when they are conserved, always contain the baptismal certificates of both parties, even though the bride and/or groom were from the town where the marriage was taking place, and it might seem unnecessary to include those certificates.

Declaration of the groom:
In the town of Daymiel on the twenty-ninth of May, year of the seal, there appeared before

me, the herein signed assistant of Santa Maria, due to absence of the parish priest of San Pedro of this town, Manuel Ramon de los Angeles Gomez Cambonero, son of Juan Jose and Getrudis Gonsalez Molino who under oath in proper form said that he has arranged marriage with Dona Maria del Pilar Dolores Fermina Nicasia Serafina also single, my parishioner, legitimate daughter of Don Francisco Martin Letar, and of Dona Maria Manuela Gomez; that he wants to effect it of his free and spontaneous will; that he is not related in any degree to his intended; that there is no impediment against his being married; and that he has remained away from the town in military service during six years and presents the certification of the military parish priest Don Favian de Arte of the Farcesian regiment of the fourth cavalry, dated the twelfth of October 1848 according to which it would appear that the groom has retained the status of a bachelor during the time that he served under arms, and certified by the chief commander of the unit Don Juan Sanchez Rubio, and the approval of the lieutenant colonel of the same group Sir Allon, which [document] I returned to said interested party. This is what can be said in virtue of the oath given and is signed in said village and date as above--Francisco Rodrigues de Guzman and Angel Gomez.

Maternal consent of the bride:
In the above mentioned town of Daymiel, date, month and year there appeared before Don Francisco Rodrigues de Guzman assistant priest of the major parish of Santa Maria of the same [town], because of the absence of the parish priest, and before me the below signed notary, Dona Maria Manuela Gomez widow of Don Francisco Martin Letar and [who] said

that she gave her consent for her daughter Dona Maria del Pilar Dolores Fermina Nicasia Serafina Letar, single, to contract marriage with Manuel Ramon de los Angeles Gomez Canbronero, single, son of Juan Jose and of Getrudis Gonzales Molino. The latter being parishioner of San Pedro and the former my parishioner; and because the interested party does not know how to sign it is done by her husband to which I attest.--Francisco Rodrigues de Guzman / before me Ramon Martin Romero.

Declaration of the bride:
In the said town, [on the] referred to day, month and year, there appeared before me the below signed assistant priest of Santa Maria, due to the absence of the parish priest of the same, Dona Maria Pilar Dolores Fermina Nicasia Serafina Letar, single, my parishioner, legitimate daughter of Don Francisco Martin Letar and of Dona Maria Manuela Gomez and under an oath that she gave before God and on the sign of the cross she stated that she has arranged marriage with Manuel Ramon de los Angeles Gomez Cambronero, single, parishioner of San Pedro of this town, legitimate son of Juan Jose and of Getrudis Gonzales Molino, that she wants to effectuate [marriage] of her free and spontaneous will; that she is not a relative of the groom in any degree and there is no impediment to her being married, [after] it was explained by me what were the impediments; and that she has had no absence of any kind from the village since she came from the town and court of Madrid in her infancy; [and] that she is prayerful can be said in virtue of the oath given in whose declaration it is ratified. She does not sign because of not knowing how [to write]

and that it may so stand I affix my stamp the present declaration in Daymiel, date as above--Francisco Rodrigues de Guzman.

Decree:
Let these interested parties be admonished, and [whereas] there being no impediment, let them be married. Daymiel 31 May 1851--Francisco Rodrigues de Guzman.

Certification:
As assistant priest of the parish of San Pedro in this town of Daymiel, I certify that in virtue of the office of parish priest of Santa Maria of the same town I have declared the banns in that [parish] of my charge on three festive days in the proper portion of the high mass and to the effect that [there is a] contracting [of] marriage by Manuel Ramon de los Angeles Gomez Cambronero, my parishioner, son of Juan Jose and of Getrudis Gonsalez Molino; and by Dona Maria del Pilar Dolores Fermina Nicasia Serafina Letar of that parish daughter of Don Francisco and of Dona Maria Manuela Gomez and now, [having] elapsed more than 24 hours since the last admonition, [and there] not having resulted any impediments and not having come to my notice that there is any problem on the part of the groom, my parishioner, and in virtue I sign the present in Daymiel on the twentieth of June 1851--Fernando Garcia Dotor.

Libros de Cofradias
(Books of the Co-Fraternites)

Cofradías were societies of laymen organized in most parishes to further social activities, and assist in organizing religious and charitable events within the parish. Perhaps the most famous of the cofradías are those of the city of Sevilla, Spain, which

annually, during Holy Week, parade through the city, frequently dressed in long flowing robes and hoods, dragging chains or carrying crosses or large religious images. Although not as large and spectacular as those of Sevilla, in other cities and towns the cofradía played important roles, and even today organize the various religious processions to celebrate important holidays such as Maundy Thursday and Good Friday.

Membership in the cofradía was frequently hereditary, passing from a father to his sons. These organizations were presided over by elected officers. An important person in town such as the mayor, the notary, or a nobleman might belong to several or even all the cofradías in his town.

The books of the cofradías rarely follow any particular format. They were primarily minute books of the various proceedings and activities of the group. In some parishes, the initial charter setting up the cofradía may be preserved, but frequently these organizations have their roots in an historical time that antedates any type of parish records. The records found contain three basic types of material: financial accounts, minutes of meetings, and membership lists. The first of these will involve a series of expenditures and collections made by the cofradía. Generally the only names found here are for those persons who: (1) performed a service for the cofradía for which they were paid, such as building a float, or some other type of work; or (2) were the recipients of some charitable act (these generally do not carry names); or (3) made some type of donation or created a capellania (chaplaincy) for the cofradía.

The financial accounts generally contain little information of genealogical interest, but do have valuable information for those writing a history of the locality or parish. The records of minutes can be of much greater interest to the genealogist or family historian. Frequently, those records contain a listing

of newly elected officers and discussions which took place about proposed projects, including mention of the individuals making proposals or disagreeing with those proposals.

Membership lists, the last category of cofradía records, are of the greatest interest to the genealogist. These vary greatly. Some are taken yearly and represent a complete list of all of the members, which can then serve as an indication as to whether or not the family was in that town during a particular year. Others are cumulative lists, where the names of the individuals are added as they join the cofradía. Full membership frequently came only upon marrying, and therefore the person's firs appearance will appear close to his marriage date. At the time names were crossed off, a year may have been written, indicating the date of death of the person.

Unlike some large cofradías, those in smaller towns were open to both men and women. In the membership lists it is quite common to find a husband and his wife listed together and the entry will read "Juan Molina y Maria Fernandez, su mujer," indicating that they were in fact married at that time. For one family, the cofradía books were very helpful in bridging a forty-year gap in the sacramental records, caused by the burning of one of the parish books. The last names that had been obtained from the baptismal registers from years after the gap were those of the grandparents of the direct-line ancestor, born in 1783. Those grandparents were Pedro Barrachina and his wife, Teresa Tortajada. In the cofradía book of Puebla de San Miguel, Valencia, an entry in 1760 read: "Pedro Barrachina y su mujer Maria Fernandez"; and the next entry read: "Pedro Barrachina, hijo (junior) y su mujer, Teresa Tortajada." Here the cofradía membership list revealed the name of the father and mother of the grandfather, allowing the search to continue in records before the gap, where the information in the cofradía records was verified.

Local History Materials

This is a class of materials not retained in separate books or composed of a single type of document. It includes, instead, materials which may be found throughout all parish records, although more frequently in the baptismal books. The priests often recognized that the sacramental books were documents which would be preserved for centuries and, as a result, made notes about historical moments of particular interest to the parish, or about times and events of national importance. Local interest comments could be made, for example, such as the date on which the stonemason laid the first stone for the building of the sacristry in a small parish. Others of more national import appear, such as in the Spanish parish of Santa Maria in the town of Igualada, on the road running from Barcelona to Zaragoza, where the priests frequently made notations about the many important people who came through the town, and the activities of the town at the time of the visits of these people. In one instance, the visit of Charles III was recorded as he was traveling from Barcelona to Madrid to claim the Spanish throne. Twenty-five years later the same parish book records the visit of the royal family of Charles IV as they were traveling north towards France. This priest, unlike the one recording the visit of Charles III, had no idea of the tragic destination of the royal family. Ahead of them lay the days of imprisonment and abdication under Napoleon at Bayonne.

Whether about a moment of local importance, or one of national significance, the local history materials contained in parish books can provide a special feeling for the times and the events in the lives of the researcher's ancestors. For example, in the case of the visit of the royal family of Charles IV, the entertainment included a parade and display of horsemanship by a rather famous local cavalry unit. Listed in that unit, in the comment about the royal

visit, was one of the direct-line ancestors of the family whose research was being done in Igualada.

Local history materials such as these can provide some of the deepest of human interest materials. The following is a translation of a notation by a parish priest in the parish of Rus in the province of La Coruna, Spain. It exemplifies the types of materials that can be found in the parish books, and the insights that these materials can give, both as to the difficulties, as well as the high points, of an ancestors life.

> Note for the year of 1769:
> This year of one thousand seven hundred sixty-nine was fatal for the kingdom of Galicia due to the notable scarcity of fruit [of the land] that had its origin in the continual rains which began to fall during May of last year (one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight). In the entire year, we have barely seen eight consecutive days of calm weather without rain, so that the harvest of wheat in said year of sixty-eight was mediocre. Because we were not able to cut and thresh the grain, a large portion of it was lost in the valleys, and in the mountains an even greater part. The corn sown in said year of sixty-eight, for the lack of sun, did not produce even seed in the mountains. In the valleys, in irrigated and flat lands, nearly the same ocurred. In the areas near the sea and in dry lands, there was produced a mediocre harvest of corn, but this was of very little to help the kingdom; therefore before said year of sixty-eight had ended, there began to be felt hunger. The grains had an excessive value; the lowest price for a unit of wheat, at the beginning of the year sixty-nine, was 20 <u>reales</u>, and at such high prices poor laborers were unable to

> purchase, either to eat or to sow. Many left their places in the mountains, leaving them uncultivated, and began begging through the valleys and through the cities. Day by day the value of fruit increased and, if it had not come to have an end, all would have been lost and hunger felt by rich and poor, if it were not for the Providence of God, our Lord, who felt our misery and wanted to help the kingdom by means of shipping. In the beginning of the spring of this year of sixty-nine the merchants of the cities brought grains from outside of the kingdom. From this time until the end of said year, thanks to God, there was grain from abroad in the ports and maritime cities at a moderate price (for that year).

NON-PARISH ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

Every family historian will want to consult ecclesiastical records of the Catholic Church beyond those encountered in the local parish. Such records fall in three major categories: diocesan records, cathedral records, and records of monasteries and religious orders. Every researcher should consult the diocesan archives for records of his ancestors, and, if they lived in a city which was headquarters for the bishop, one should also consult the cathedral records. The interest in monastery or religious orders is limited more to those whose ancestral families had some direct contact with a particular religious order or monastery. For this reason these will not be covered in this book. If an ancestral family member can be identifed as a member of one of these institutions, its personnel records should be searched.

Both diocesan and cathedral records originate with the institution of the bishop (obispo) who presides over a geographical territory known as the diocese (diócesis or obispado). As listed in Chapter

Seventeen of this book, there are 64 obispados in Spain, and as listed in Chapter Eight of Lyman Platt's A Genealogical Historical Guide to Ibero-America, there were 116 obispados in Latin America in 1900.

Within his diocese, the bishop has a power over the religious lives of his subjects, surpassed in theory only by that of the Pope, but in the reality of daily life his is a much stronger impact than the latter's. The diocesan archives is a composite record of various uses and extensions of the power of the bishop in judicial, ecclesiastical, and temporal affairs of the people throughout his diocese.

The Cathedral is the church or seat of the bishop (the word cathedral originating with the Latin word catedra which means seat). Due to its independent importance, and because it was frequently built with special funds donated for that purpose, each cathedral was often administered outside of the regular diocese administration by the cabildo capitular (chapter or council of priests and laymen). Usually, these served under and responded to the bishop, although at times in their history they exercised a strong amount of independence. As a result, they maintained separate and distinct records dealing with the cathedral, its erection, and use.

Diocesan Records

In nearly all dioceses, the diocesan records are found in the diocesan headquarters, called the obispado, located near or attached to the Cathedral. This building usually houses not only the archives, but the administrative and judicial institutions which have originated and continue to originate these record collections. The primary administrative and judicial institution under the bishop is the curia (curate). Where the titular head of this curia is the bishop, most of the direct adminstration is carried on by the Vicaro general or Provisor (vicar general), who is the

bishop's chief assistant. He is appointed by the bishop, and must resign upon the death of the bishop who appointed him.

The curía is divided into various departments depending upon the needs of the diocese, and deals with a variety of problems such as matrimonial questions, personnel problems, finances, etc. In addition to the administrative organization, each diocesis will have at least one tribunal (tribunals) which hears court cases and rules on matters of Canon Law. The president of this Tribunal is known as the oficial. In larger dioceses, such as those in Mexico City, Lima, Sevilla and Barcelona, these tribunals may be divided into secciones or oficios (sections). In some cases, this may be a subject matter jurisdiction division, in others a geographical division, or even a pure lottery system based on work load. Associated with both the judicial and administrative institutions are the escribanos or notarios eclesiásticos (ecclesiastical notaries), who prepare all of the legal documentations for the various transactions and cases involving the church and its courts.

The greatest difficulty in describing records of the diocese is due to the great variety one encounters in the archives of the various dioceses. Among the factors accounting for this variety are the power of a particular bishopric as it developed over the centuries, the extensiveness of the control of the bishop, the geographical size of the diocese, the state of preservation of the records, and the order with which the records have been maintained. In some dioceses, for example Malaga and Valencia in Spain, there are no records of genealogical interest preserved, because both of these dioceses, and their archives, were burned in the Spanish Civil War in 1936. Some dioceses, for example Barcelona, Spain and Michoacan, Mexico not only have good collections, but their records are being microfilmed in their entirety, and are available through the LDS Branch library

system. Other diocesan archives, like those of the dioceses of Oviedo and Plasencia in Spain, cannot be consulted because of inadequate personnel or the failure to even appoint an archivero (archivist). One should always check to find out what records exist for the diocese, because when good records do exist and they are well ordered and accessible, they are of great value to the family historian.

This chapter attempts to describe briefly, with some examples, the broadest categories of records which may be encountered in an Hispanic diocese. Once a researcher has read this chapter, he should then check to see if printed indexes exist for, and if records have been filmed for, the particular diocese in Spain or Latin America that he wishes to consult. If they have not been filmed, contact the diocesan archivist to see if they have the particular classes of records that interested him. Some records, such as the expedientes matrimoniales con dispensa Apostólica o de consanguinidad (matrimonial petitions with Apostolic dispensation or of consanguinity) will be found in nearly every diocese, as well as extensive administrative and personnel records, and various Capellanías (chaplaincies) and beneficios (benefits).

In some cases, even the catalog descriptions may not accurately describe the material that exists in a diocese's archives. A good discussion of this problem, particularly as it relates to the microfilms of archives available through the LDS Branch libraries, is contained in G. Douglas Inglis' article "The Morelia Project of Mexico" (Paper #711 in Latin American and Iberian Family and Local History, World Conference on Records, Salt Lake City, 1980). A review of that article will help the researcher understand the problems that confront him in working with diocesan records that are not well-organized, as well as the potential of a thorough search of these records.

Every diocesan archives has its own system of

categorizing the various materials that it contains. Those systems usually orginated with the administrative structure, and evidence its variations over time. Therefore, the descriptions below should not be considered as specific categories that will be found in every archives, but rather as general descriptions of categories of documents that one may encounter. These have been drawn primarily from the diocesan archival collections of Sevilla, Granada, and Barcelona in Spain, and that of the archives for the Archdiocese of Michoacan, Mexico. Los archivos eclesiasticos de la diócesis de Barcelona, volumen uno, el archivo diócesano by Jose Sanare (Barcelona, 1947) contains a particularily good description of the many classes of materials that can be found in a diocesan archives, as does the briefer and more widely available article by Douglas Inglis, described earlier, concerning the archives of the ancient Archdiocese of Michoacan.

No attempt, however, has been made to follow the various series that are established in those archives, as they tend to relate more to the distinct origin of each such series rather than to any clearcut and understandable classification system.

1. Financial and Administrative Records

In directing the multitude of religious activities of the Catholic church in the diocese, the bishop and the curia perform a wide variety of religiously related adminstrative tasks. In addition, throughout the centuries, the Catholic Church became an extensive land and property holder. Much of this land and property was administrated under the direction of the bishop. In all diocesan archives, much of the materials preserved originated from these financial and administrative duties. For example, twenty-one of the sixty-nine series in the diocesan archives of Barcelona involve financial or administrative records.

Such records are as varied as the activities

themselves. They most often involved permisos (licenses) to build, repair, improve, bless, and/or inaugurate churches and private oratories, to build new altars or sepulchres in the churches, to erect new legations, to make visitas pastorales (bishop's visits), and to seek donations for the benefit of sanctuaries or hospitals, and for the construction of parish churches. Also, one usually finds general matters relating to personnel, confesiones de deuda (confessions of debts) and the accompanying promises to pay them, public declarations of the bishops and other officials, including announcements of excommunications, divorces, and copies of testaments. Also included in this category would be transactions relating to albaceazgos (executorships), in which the church or a prelate was named as the executor of the estate.

There are nearly always sections containing correspondence with other ecclesiastical units, not only with local parishes, but also with other Spanish dioceses and with Rome. For example, the archives of the Archdiocese of Michoacan include complete sets of all royal decrees sent to the Bishop during the colonial period, and governmental decrees after Mexican independence, covering a wide variety of non-ecclesiastical subjects. Also available may be concessions of indulgences, creation of special ecclesiastical positions and various dispensations (dispensaciones) such as the right given to certain clerics to reside outside the convent or outside the diocese. There also appear absolutions from oaths, excommunications, and crimes, and documentation relating to the establishment and reform of the cofradías.

In every diosesan archives there will also be a large number of documents relating to the various governmental taxes imposed upon church lands or upon certain types of church activity or property, and paid by the church. There also exists a wide variety of documents relating to the history of the individual parishes, and various events within them.

Even when these sections are well-inventoried, they are rarely indexed as to the names of specific individuals mentioned therein, making research difficult. As a result, the family historian would be primarily interested if he is fairly certain that his family was involved in some way with the administration or finances of the diocese. Such information will most likely be searched because the family itself was very important in the area of the particuliar diocese, because some mention of a particular ancestor's involvement has been encountered in the parish or notarial records, or perhaps because of a family tradition that the family was involved in some type of activity directly connected with the administration or finance of the diocese.

Where it appears that an ancestor may be found in these records, and they are not available on film, the researcher should contact the archivero diocesano (diocesan archivist), explain the nature of the assumed connection between the ancestor and the adminstration of the diocese, and ask the archivist if records have been preserved which relate to that particular connection. The researcher should expect a very slow process in working through these records, probably involving several days before being able to find, if he finds at all, the particular document that he is looking for. The archivist will probably point out this fact and try to discourage the researcher from taking the time to look for such documents. Of course, if the researcher has an ancestor with a definite connection with the diocesan administration, or has a deep interest in the local history of the area or region, then these records will be of great interest to him, and well worth the time and effort to search them.

2. Ecclesiastical Personnel Records

An important part of the administrative work of the bishop and the curia included the ordination,

appointment, and supervision of the various ecclesiastical personnel and offices throughout the diocese. While clearly a part of the administrative function of the diocese, the records relating to ecclesiastical personnel have been placed in a separate category in the present study because of their greater importance in family history research. A significant portion of the population were clerics, and usually in each generation a family who had any financial means or connections would place at least one son or daughter within the church. Every family, therefore, may have connections with the personnel of the church. In areas where parish records have been destroyed, the diocesan personnel records may be a means of continuing the pedigree of the family. Also, a complete and interesting family history will include such records as they offer human interest material about the family.

Only the bishop, or his delegated representative, held the authority to ordain a priest within the diocese. Most dioceses, therefore, maintained some type of record of ordinations (in Latin, registra ordinatorium). In the early years, this record would probably be a simple list of those who were ordained, including the date and place of that ceremony. As the centuries passed, beginning particularly in the middle of the eighteenth century, the record would also include the names of parents and the place of birth of the individual ordained. During the nineteenth century the documents accompanying the ordination register become more complete, often including a biography of the individual who was ordained, with a copy of his baptismal certificate, his confirmation record, and a certification of completion of studies to become a priest.

The bishop not only held the power to ordain, but without his permission (conseción) in the form of a license (licencia), ecclesiastical persons could not take confession or celebrate mass within the confines of the diocese. A record is therefore kept of the

permisos or licencias ministeriales (ministerial permissions or licenses). Such licenses can be a particularly good clue as to the place of origin of a family that clearly came from outside of the diocese. If the family came with, followed, or were followed by a cleric who was a member of the family, upon arrival in the diocese that cleric would need to receive permission from the bishop to be able to confess and celebrate the mass within the diocese. This permission would identify where he was ordained, which will probably be the place of origin of the family. In dioceses such as Barcelona, Santiago de Compostela, or Madrid, where priests were prone to come from all over Europe, or in one of the Colonial American dioceses where priests came from Spain, these records may provide an invaluable clue as to the origin of a family. The researcher, therefore, should always ascertain if a collection of biographies are kept on any of the ecclesiastical personnel within the diocese. For example, in the diocese of Barcelona there is a section entitled Biografías, which includes biographies of all of the priests in the diocese since 1751.

There may be other sections, beyond those already discussed, that deal with a wide variety of materials relating to the various ecclesiastical personnel. Generally, there will be censos de sacerdotes (censuses of priests), listing all of the priests at a particular time and their assignments within the diocese. In some cases, such censuses may have been taken on a continual basis indicating the transfers of the various priests. In addition, there may be records relating to presentaciones (presentations), renuncias (renouncements), instituciones (institutions), permutas (exchanges), as well as other documents that relate to the creation of certain pensions or benefits for a particular priest, parish, or ecclesiastical office. (The nature of such offices are discussed in Section 4, immediately below.) Also, there are special dispensations relating to residence, permission to celebrate mass at a private

oratory or a new altar, permissions to study, or permissions to participate in a crusade, etc.

The bishop was also the individual who could relieve a member of a religious order from his vows, and allow him to become a member of the secular clergy. During periods when the national government closed many of the monasteries and convents, and frequently prohibited persons from being members of certain religious orders, the process of secularisacion (secularization) was appealed to frequently. Many dioceses maintained records of these episcopal actions.

3. Expedientes Matrimoniales (Matrimonial Petitions)

Catholic Canon Law has, since very early in the history of the Church, dictated certain restrictions upon the marriage ordinance, and has given the bishop, or the Pope, the power to waive such restrictions in allowing specific couples to be married. Some of these impediments under Canon Law were so serious that if they were found to exist, even after the marriage was performed, the marriage had to be repeated with dispensation. Canon law carefully divided the various impediments into two classes, those that did not invalidate the marriage and those that, by their nature, made the contract completely invalid. This latter variety of impediments to marriage is very extensive under Canon Law and included those arising for persons who had taken vows of chastity or celibacy, were related through adoption, or were non-catholic, or classed as unworthy, (that is, restricted in some way as to his rights to participate in the sacraments). It was within the power of the Pope, and in cases of urgency the local bishop, to remove any of the above impediments. In addition to the voiding impediments, there were impediments relating to age, impotence of either of the parties, a previous marriage of a party that was still binding, a party having taken upon himself the sacred orders, a party being guilty of some crimes such as adultery or abduction, and spiritual

relationship, (being a god-parent of the other contracting party in the marriage). The basic format for seeking a dispensation of these impediments was the same as that outlined below for a dispensation for consanguinity.

In every diocese where the records have not been destroyed, there will appear some form of marriage petitions. In most dioceses these collections of marriage petitions form the largest single section. In a diocese like that of Granada or Sevilla, marriage petitions from the nineteenth century alone fill the walls of a large room with ten foot ceilings. In some major dioceses, expedientes matrimoniales were processed frequently enough to warrant a division of them into several different sections, although generally they will be found in a single section or separated into two categories, those of consanguinity and all the rest. While many dioceses will have a wide variety of miscellaneous dispensations as indicated, the three most common types of marriage petitions are discussed below:

(a.) ordinarios o simples (oridinary or simple);
(b.) apostolicos o de consanguinidad (apostolic or blood relationships); and
(c.) secretos (secrets).

a. Ordinary Marriage Petitions

The power of the Bishop to license each individual marriage within his diocese was a hotly disputed right, with many expressing the contrary position that the parish priest, as part of his function, should have full power over the granting of the sacrament of marriage. As a result, only in some of the more powerful and larger dioceses did the bishops successfully exert total control over the licensing of marriages within the diocese. In such dicoeses as Granada, Sevilla, and Barcelona in Spain, every marriage had to be approved by the bishop, or he at least had to receive notification. Such records,

where they exist, are invaluable, especially where the parish records were destroyed. These marriage records can provide the means of tracing a family back several generations, and even several centuries, through their careful examination.

The amount of material contained in such a marriage petition varies extensively from one century to another, and from one diocese to another. In those locations where the best records were kept, generally in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, especially where the bride and groom came from different parishes, within or without the diocese, the marriage petition will contain the same documentation as the marriage petition discussed earlier in this chapter: copies of the baptismal certificates of the bride and groom; declarations of the parents giving permission for the marriage; signed statements by the bride and groom that they entered into the marriage contract freely without the excercised of undue influence, and that to their knowledge there are no impediments; the statements of the priest indicating that the three amonestaciones (banns) have been read; and finally, a statement of permission from the bishop.

In many cases, particularly in the years prior to the nineteenth century, a formal petition does not exist, and there will merely be a statement by the priest indicating that the marriage has been performed, or nothing more than an annotation in a large journal stating the names of the bride and groom and their parish and that a marriage was performed after the proper license was received, and, in cases such as in the Cathedral in Barcelona, that the special tax payable to the cathedral had been paid. This latter type of record can be very old. For example, those in Granada begin in 1575, those in Barcelona (to be found in the Cathedral archives) in 1451, and those in Sevilla in 1545.

b. Apostolic or Consanguinity Petitions

From very early times, the Catholic Canon Law has imposed certain limitations on the marriage of related individuals. Around these restrictions grew up a complex series of transactions whereby the bishop, or in some cases the Pope, could grant special dispensation allowing a marriage in spite of such restrictions (impedimentos). Those familiar with English history will remember such a dispenstion from the Pope, allowing King Henry VIII to be married to Catherine of Aragon, the widow of his brother, Arthur. Throughout most of Catholic church history, the most common impediment for the vast majority of the people was a prohibition against the marriage of persons who were related by blood to the fourth degree. To fully understand what this means, consider Figure 10-3, which shows how to determine the degree of relationship under the Canon Law. Under Canon Law, the degrees of relationship were counted back to the common ancestors so that first cousins would be related in the second degree, second cousins in the third degree, third cousins in the fourth degree. Any possible combination within these was also prohibited or at least required a special dispensation; for example, an uncle and niece or a second cousin with a daughter of his own second cousin, i.e., the great grandchild of a common ancestor with one of his grandchildren. This latter relationship would appear in the records as parentesco en tercer grado con cuarto grado de consanguinidad (relationship in 3rd degree with 4th degree of consanguinity). The process of requesting a dispensation, so that the marriage could take place when there was a degree of relationship, within the prohibited four degrees of relationship, involved a complex series of petitions and documents prepared by the eccesiastical notaries, processed by the diocese and submitted to the Pope or in later times the bishop for his personal dispensation.

Reproduced in Figure 10-4 are selected

pages from an interesting expediente matrimonial de consanguinidad that includes not only the standard petition, but an additional one requesting waiver of processing fees because of the poverty of the petitioners.

c. Secret Marriage Petition

Some people requested a special dispensation of the bishop so that the amonestaciones (banns) would not be read in the parish, or parishes, of the bride and groom in order to avoid public knowledge of the marriage, in cases where the bride might be exceptionally young, the groom was older, or one was marrying below his or her social status. The purpose of reading the amonestaciones in the parishes of the bride and groom for three consecutive holy days, as required by Canon Law, was to allow time for other members of the church who would know the circumstances of the bride and groom to raise any claims of impediments when these might exist.

4. Capellanías, beneficios, Causas Pías, etc.
(Charitable donations and trusts)

Throughout the centuries, devout Catholics have left extensive money and property to the Church upon their death. Much of the wealth of the Catholic Church, in Spain and throughout the Americas, was the result of this process. These donations or gifts to the church took a variety of forms, but generally involved the establishment of a trust over the property donated with the church as the trustee, and with the income or interest from the property in trust being applied to a specifically named purpose. The nature of the use of the income generally gave rise to the term applied to that specific trust, for example a Capellanía (chaplaincy) was generally used to support a clergyman or layman who took care of or worked in a small santuario (sanctuary) or private oratorio (prayer chapel). In some cases, the chapel itself was built as

part of the original donación (donation). If the Capellanía was only to be held by a clergyman, then it was known as a capellanía colativa; if it could be held by a layman (these generally were for charitable or other pious purposes) it was know as a capellanía laica.

The beneficio was a position or post which was endowed with the income from a trust, thereby guaranteeing the person who held the position the fixed income from that trust. Many ecclesiastical posts, including those of obispo (bishop), arcediano (archdeacon), sacristan (sexton), and others had these beneficios attached to the office so that each person who assumed that office was guaranteed a fixed amount of income. Some beneficios known as beneficios curatos were attached to the priest of a particular parish and any individual named as priest of that parish automatically recovered that income. Another type of trust was the fundación de misas (trust for masses), whereby the income was to be applied to the giving of a certain number of masses for a deceased donor, for his relatives, for the poor of the world, etc. Many times the fundación de misas specified a particular offical who was to perform the mass, or allowed the bishop or another ecclesiastic to determine who was to receive the assigment and income. In some cases, the income from the trust created in a donación was specifically reserved for causas pias (charitable works) such as the support of a particular order, or charity, or for the work or the endowment of a certain school. These were usually controlled and managed by a bishop or a particular priest. Similiarly, some fundaciones were known as patrimonios whereby a person supported the education of a future priest through the years of study in the seminary, assisting more individuals to become part of the church hierachy.

The act of creating the trust by means of a donación was called a fundación. The records frequently speak of a colación (colocation) which

relates to the placing of an individual in the position to receive the income from the fundación. Many times there were pleitos (suits) brought before the Canon Law Courts between contenders for the position endowed by a particular fundación. Individuals were not the only ones who received the income from the fundaciones. The espolios (the income left over at the death of a beneficiado, who had received the benefit of the income from the fundación), as well as the income from the beneficios vacantes (those which had not yet been occupied following the death of the beneficiado), was a source of contention among many institutions.

As the years passed, many of these fundaciones became of substantial value and of great importance to the individuals who held them, as it allowed them complete freedom from work or at most the requirement to care for a particular chapel or offer a certain number of masses each day. Those who were thus benefited were allowed to do research, charitable works, writing, teaching, and other activities of great benefit to the public.

There is to be found in any diocesan archives, and in many parish archives, extensive documentation dealing with the fundaciones. Besides the creation of the trust, the colacion of individuals in it, and suits between contenders for the position as recipient of the income, there will be a variety of documents relating to permutas (changes) in the fundaciones: increases in the size of the trust; combinations or mergers with other trusts; judicial orders changing the trust; reduction in the amount of work performed for the trust because of devaluation in currency or the trust corpus; and extinction of the trust. These are only a few of the more common examples.

Unless the persons involved (either as Capellán or as fundador [creator] of the trust), are direct line ancestors, or are closely related, these records are

generally of limited value to the family history researcher. They generally should only be searched when one's family was very important in the area and had sufficient wealth to create such fundaciones, or where other records indicate that a family member was the recipient of the income from such a fundación.

Generally fundación records will appear in a variety of sections in the diocesan archives, and also may appear in the parish archives. To work with these, the researcher will need to consult a catalog, or with the diocesan archivist, to ascertain what records deal with the various chaplaincies, trusts, and benefices, that have been created on behalf of a specific parish, or a particular ecclesiastical position. In some diocesan archives, sections may exist where registers of donations or histories of the various beneficios or capellanías have been kept as a means of controlling these, and they may even be indexed.

5. Judicial Materials

There exists within the Catholic church a complete court system with an extensive legal code, known as the Canon Law. All of the documents discussed thus far in both the diocese and the parish, and all of the administrative processes which they reflect, are carefully outlined in the Canon Law code. This code has created an extensive judicial system, of which the primary court of original jurisdiction is the diocese. All judicial power officially resides in the obispo (bishop); however, under Canon Law he is allowed to, and almost always does, delegate that power to a chief judge, known as the oficial or provisor, and in some cases, several associates or assistants. In addition, the bishop appoints notarios (notaries), without whose signatures the record of the trial is considered invalid.

In modern times, and in non-Catholic countries such as the United States, the jurisdiction of Canon

Law Courts is limited primarily to cases involving clerics or other ecclesiastical persons (e.g. priests, nuns, monks, bishops), or trials for violation of moral laws, which will result in excommunication or a withdrawal of the right to participate in the Catholic Church. However, in Spain recently, and even to a greater extent in the centuries before 1800, the Canon Law courts enjoyed extensive, and at times exclusive, jurisdiction over actions involving marriage, adoption, church property, or church entities, even when the latter were of a social or at least a non-ecclesiastical function, such as the cofradias. The ecclesiastical courts also have at times had criminal jurisdiction, especially in cases involving clerics.

The variety of judicial materials to be found in each diocesan archives is as extensive as that to be found in any civil court of original jurisdiction. For example, the diocesan archives at Sevilla divides the pleitos (suits) and/or procesos (proceedings) into ten categories. Each archives, however, divides its own records into categories depending on the extensiveness of judicial activity, as well as the type of documents that were being created. Many archives maintain registers of all of the actions that have been brought before the courts, in the form of a list indicating the parties to the action, the date the action was brought before the court, and in some cases, the outcome of the action. When such lists exist, they can serve as an excellent tool for rapidly reviewing whether or not a particular ancestor or ancestral family was involved in litigation before the diocesan court. The following fourteen categories summarize the basic types of material that may be found within the judicial documents of a diocesan archives. The researcher should, however, remember that most archives will not be divided into such distinct categories, and it will be necessary to consult a catalog, if available, or with the diocesan archivist, to locate a particular case or type of case.

a. Civiles (Civil)

This first broad category generally involves one party bringing a pleito (suit) against another party in the diocesan court. Generally the case, as in any civil suit, involves the claiming of injury, or the seeking of some kind of an injunction to stop a person from acting in a way that would injure the other party. Because of the variety of circumstances that can motivate such action, nothing further in the way of specifics can be given here. The researcher, as he reads a pleito (suit), will have to work carefully with the dictionary in determining what is happening, and may also find it necessary to consult with the archivist to understand the Canon Law requirements or procedure involved in a particular action.

b. Fabrica (Church Building Funds)

The extensive landholdings of the church frequently led to suits before the diocesan courts. Such things as failure of a parish priest or other ecclesiastical official to pay for work done, or the failure of a person to perform work contracted for with a religous entity, might cause litigation. Because the suit involved persons or property belonging to the church, jurisdiction resided in the diocesan court.

c. Fincas de Capellanes
(Property of Chaplains)

The extensive landholdings of the Capellanias frequently brought about court actions involving these lands, as well as the right to serve as capellanes. If the researcher knows that one of his ancestors, or the sibling of one of his ancestors, was

the recipient of a capellania or the fundador of one, he should very carefully check to see if these were involved in any suits.

d. Nulidades de Profesiones Religiosas
(Cancellation of Religious Vows)

Under Canon Law, the cancellation of religious vows took a special act of the court. One had to prove that, for some reason, the religious vows which had been taken should be nullified. In times of government action against the various religious orders and monestaries, such as occurred in Spain and her colonies in the 1770's and again in the 1820's, one finds great numbers of persons who were forced to drop their religious vows. Once again, if the researcher has a direct line ancestor, or sibling of one, whom he believes may at one time have taken religious vows, these records ought to be searched.

e. Colecturías (Collections)

The collections of debts is an important part of any lower court of original jurisdiction, and many cases brought before the diocesan courts were for failure to pay debts. One of the more interesting cases for the genealogist is where the heirs or executors of a person's estate failed to pay for the masses as required, and the local parish, or other religious entity who performed the masses, was forced to bring the heirs and/or executors into court to collect the money owed.

f. Cofradías y Hermandades
(Fraternal Orders and Brotherhoods)

Any legal actions involving the cofradías or hermandades were brought to the diocesan court. Such cases might involve

disputes between a member and the cofradía itself, between two cofradías, between the cofradía and persons whom it had failed to pay, or between rival groups attempting to control the cofradía.

g. Beneficios (Benfices)

As in the case of Fincas de capellanes, there was a vast amount of litigation involving the beneficios. When the current holder of the beneficio died, there might have been several claimants for the position of beneficiado, especially when the income from the beneficio was extremely large. Such cases can be of particular value to the genealogist when several years have passed, even a century or more, since the beneficio was first created, because as part of the litigation the contenders for the position of beneficiado might have to prove through a pedigree chart, their relation to the fundador of the beneficio. As in many other cases already discussed, where the researcher knows or suspects that his ancestors may have been involved in a beneficio, either as fundador or beneficiado, he should carefully search these records to see if there may have been litigation involving the beneficio.

h. Anotaciones de Fe de Bautismo y Casamientos (Proofs of Baptism and Marriage)

During the many wars and natural disasters that have plagued Hispanic countries, the parish records have in many cases been destroyed, and it has been necessary to go before the diocesan court to have an annotation made proving that a person was in fact baptized and/or married in the church, and therefore a Catholic in good

standing. Generally, those doing this would be persons needing to prove their membership status in the Catholic Church. Therefore, when working with a family that has held a relatively high social or financial position, and the parish records have apparently been destroyed during earlier years, the researcher should search for such annotations proving baptism and marriage.

i. Testamentos (Wills)

Since nearly every person gave something to the church in his will, and in many cases such grants were very large, there were frequently contests brought against such wills. Will contests could always be and often were brought in the diocesan court, especially where the church may have been a recipient under the will.

j. Asuntos Decimales (Tithing Matters)

The diezmo (tithing) was the collection of the tax made on the fruits of the earth that was assigned for the maintenance of the clergy. These collections frequently brought claims and counter claims as to the correctness and justice of the amount collected. In some dioceses, such actions may also be classified under sections for fabrica or civiles, already discussed. This is another means whereby one's ancestors could have been brought into the diocesan court, without having a direct connection with the Church.

k. Asuntos Criminales (Criminal Matters)

As mentioned above, these actions generally involve crimes committed by clerics who, under the Canon Law, were tried in ecclesiastical courts, and not in the civil courts. The format of such a trial is

basically that of any civil law criminal trial.

l. Casos de Excommunicación
(Excommunication Cases)

The penalty of excommunication was levied for serious breach of the moral or church law, or in some cases, for direct defiance of the bishop or Pope. Cases involving those who failed to respond to doctrinal admonitions and suggestions of the bishop may also be found in this category. These are not extensive in the diocesan courts because such cases, especially where they involve heresy or apostasy, were handled by the Inquisition.

m. Divorcios (Divorces)

Although divorce as it is known in the United States is not formally authorized under Canon Law, it is, nevertheless, possible to obtain legal separation or nullification of the marriage. This power lies only with the bishop, except in some special cases when it is restricted to the Pope. In dioceses in the last century, as the jurisdiction of the Canon Law court has been significantly reduced, the vast number of cases have involved marriage, legal separation, and annulment.

6. Records Dealing With Specific Parishes and Individual Ordinances

This last category includes a wide variety of materials, each having the common denominator of involving the local parish and the individuals residing in that parish. They can be of particular value to the researcher where he finds that the records of the parish from which his ancestors came have been destroyed. In such cases, it may be possible to

reconstruct at least the history of the parish, and perhaps even that of his own ancestral family.

The most interesting records for a family or local historian are the visitas pastorales (pastoral or bishops visits). Under Canon Law, the bishop is required to visit the parishes of his diocese on a regular basis. For the parishes in outlying districts, that may have been only every five or six years, but generally the bishop or his representative visited most parishes at least once every year or two. When they made such a visit it was recorded in the parish books, which were also inspected at that visit, as discussed in Chapter Nine. The bishop, or his delegate, usually took with him a secretary who recorded the visit to each parish, and also frequently recorded statistics relating to the parish, or particularly significant events that had happened in the parish, either during or just prior to the visit of the bishop. A series of several visitas pastorales can then offer a view of the growth and development of the parish, and form a brief history of that parish. A reading of a complete log of a particular bishop's circuit through his parishes can provide an interesting survey of the diocese at that particular time. In many dioceses, they have even been transcribed and published because of their historical value.

Generally, in conjunction with the visita pastoral, the bishop also performs the ordinance of confirmation. As discussed in Chapter Nine, in most dioceses confirmations were recorded in the local parish records, generally in the baptismal book. The bishop, or his delegate, made a copy of the confirmation record, and this was filed either in a separate book or section for confirmations, or with the visitas pastorales itself. Obviously, where parish records have been destroyed, this may be the only record of many of the persons living in that parish.

It is also not uncommon to find parish registers

from parishes that have been closed down, or that, for one reason or another, have sent their parish records to the diocese. As mentioned elsewhere, in some dioceses, such as those in Spain for Santander, Malaga, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Astorga, nearly all of the parish records over a hundred years old have been brought into the diocesan archives. In addition to the small number of parish registers that have been gathered into the diocesan archives, in Spain beginning in 1918 all parish priests were required to send duplicate copies of all ordinance entries for baptisms, marriages, and deaths to the diocesan archives. Also, in some dioceses all marriages had to be approved by the bishop or his representative, and therefore, in these dioceses some records may exist for all the marriages performed, as discussed above under expedientes matrimoniales.

In many dioceses, records such as the dispensas matrimoniales, or the portions of records dealing with local Church building records and administration, may be arranged under the names of the various parishes. In addition, some of the beneficios and capellanías were limited to the current parish priest, or to a particular chapel within the parish, and these may be arranged under the name of the various parishes. The creation of new parishes, the rearrangement of parish boundaries, or any dispute between parishes concerning boundaries would involve the bishop, either informally or through judicial action. Such records may also be indexed or arranged under the name of the respective parishes. In some dioceses one may even find histories that have been compiled by the diocesan archivists about particular parishes, especially those within or near the principal city of the diocese. All of these can provide interesting material for a history of the parish and its residents.

In addition to all of the above, many dioceses have modern sections, generally beginning sometime in the middle years of the nineteenth century, that deal with cemeteries. Prior to the nineteenth century, all

burials took place within the church or the church yard. Only beginning in the early years of the nineteenth century, and in some parishes not until the last years of the nineteenth century, were separate cemeteries created. Permission from the bishop was necessary to bury a person in a cemetery other than the one of the place where the death occurred, or to exhume the remains and transfer them to another cemetery. In addition, certain persons were not permitted to be buried in a Catholic cemetery without special approval and dispensation from the bishop. These included persons who died a violent death, or who were not Catholic, or who were under some restriction, either of an official nature from the eccesiastical court or due to the types of activities in which they had been involved during their life, such as theater people. When the researcher knows that his ancestor died away from his hometown, and his remains were transferred to the town for burial, or where he knows his ancestors, due to occupation or some other stigma (such as being a non-Catholic), might have found it necessary to get permission for burial in the Catholic cemetery, he should search these records in the diocese in which his ancestor was believed to have been buried.

7. Notarial Records

As discussed in Chapter 12, the bishop of the diocese appointed notarios eclesiasticos (ecclesiastical notaries), who drafted all of the various documentation for the administrative and judicial activities of the diocese. Without the signature of one of these notaries, the document had no value. Not infrequently, in addition to these activities as notaries for the vicario general, or for the diocesan court, these notaries also performed the same functions as the escribanos publicos (public notaries). They drafted a wide variety of documents, not infrequently involving the church in some manner, especially testaments where the church was a recipient of a donacion. Such documents were kept in separate

protocolos (notary books) similiar to those kept by the escribanos publicos. These may be found in many diocesan archives. The documents drafted by an ecclesiastical notary have the same basic format as those drafted by a notario publico, as discussed in Chapter Twelve, with the exception of the cross-keys at the top of each page rather than the small cross.

CATHEDRAL ARCHIVES

Each diocese has a cathedral that is the principal church, and serves as the seat of the bishop. From very early days, the building of the cathedral and its administration was usually directed by the Cabildo de la Catedral (Cathedral Chapter). While presided over by the bishop under his authority, and frequently appointed by him, the Cabildo could and frequently did act as a completely independent unit. It could oppose any activities considered to be encroachments upon the rights granted to the cabildo and to the cathedral. Generally, officials of the cabildo were appointed for life. These various officials were often endowed with certain beneficios or capellanias, and served a variety of functions in administering the cathedral itself, and also the extensive properties held by the cathedral.

The content of the cathedral archives can generally be divided into two categories, those relating to the construction and administration of the cathedral itself, and those relating to the administration of the Cabildo and the extensive properties it held. In the first category, one finds extensive papyrus and parchment documents, and early handwritten and printed books, all of which deal with the cathedral, its construction, remodeling, and decoration. One also finds extensive documentation relating to the contracting and supervision of that construction. All of these have minimal value for the family historian unless his ancestors were involved in the construction. However, they will have great value for the architectual or art historian who is attempting

to learn about the history of the cathedral building and the many art works it contains. Also included in this section would be a large number of Papal bulls, royal privileges, and other such documents granting special statuses to the cathedral.

Of interest for the family historian, among the materials relating to the cathedral itself, are the account books that deal with diezmos (tithes), juros (special annuities, or special rights to property granted to the cathedral), viviendas (church properties), contracts, and other property matters. In some cases, special privileges or taxes were granted to the cathedral. One of the most interesting of these special taxes was a tax on all marriages performed in the diocese of Barcelona, Spain. The list of those who have paid this small tax forms a list of all of the marriages performed in the diocese of Barcelona from 1451 to the nineteenth century.

Since it is also a church in which ordinances are performed, the cathedral maintains sacramental records identical to the parish records for all the parishes that make up the diocese. Of course, these records are of great importance for those who are tracing noble or royal families, since in many cases, even though the person may have been born or resided outside of the city, the baptism, and especially the marriage, may have been performed in the cathedral. It should also be noted that large city parishes, separate from the cathedral, did not originate until a rather late date, and therefore, the sacramental books at the cathedral may, for the early centuries, be the record of all ordinances performed within the city. As with all other ecclesiastical entities, the cathedral itself has certain cofradías. Records of these cofradías, as previously described, can be found among cathedral records.

If maintained separately from the diocesan archives, the documentation of the Cabildo follows the

basic pattern of the documentation for the diocese. There are extensive administrative records relating to the Cabildo and its various members. There will be minutes of meetings held, copies of orders given, and information about specific privileges granted to the chapter as a whole, or to the various offices that made it up. There will also be a large section in any cathedral for donacions and fundaciones given by the faithful to the cathedral, or to the cabildo, for a variety of purposes. These might include the endowment of a particular officer who is a member of the cathedral, the provision for the delivering of masses on a regular basis at a specific altar in the cathedral, or the renovation and maintenance of a particular chapel. All of these records, not only administrative but also judicial involving claims and counter claims arising from and around the donacion or fundacion, may be found among the cathedral records.

Cathedral archives usually have extensive notarial record collections. The cathedral was a frequent recipient of donations. Because it was a public place where many people, who would never enter the Diocesan headquarters, would visit to worship, the cathedral notaries were frequently called upon to function as would escribanos públicos. Cathedral archives, therefore, should contain extensive notarial collections. If one has been unable to locate, in the archives of the notarios públicos, the testament of an ancestor whom he knows died testate, he ought to search the cathedral archives to see if a will was drafted before one of the escribanos ecclesiásticos. This may even be the case where the ancestor was from a small town outside the city where the cathedral was found.

CONCEPTO	FOLIO	FECHA	SIG.
Finados	212-285	1760-1811	4568
Finados	1-134	1806-1875	4570
Finados	3-201	1852-1933	5943
Confirmados	87-91	1709-1747	3789
Confirmados	120-125	1764-1775	4568
Padrón de almas	1-12	1938-1944	5945
Fábrica	1-181	1699-1781	5408
Fábrica	1-234	1782-1924	4572
Inventario	1-12	1816	5409
Inventarios de las Parroquias de Cabanzón y Casamaría	1-20	1927	5944
Aniversarios	1-47	1805-1868	4571
Obra Pía de D. Agustín Sánchez de la Concha para decir misas con sermón	1-26	1925-1944	5946

CABAÑES — Parroquia: *San Juan Baustista*

Bautizados	1-10	1673-1708	6526
Bautizados	1-102	1752-1856	6527
Casados	126-128	1674-1703	6526
Casados	1-29	1752-1856	6528
Finados	136-140	1672-1706	6526
Finados	1-52	1752-1856	6529
Apeos de bienes	1-6	1738	6531
Inventario	141	1781	6526
Ermita Ntra. Sra. de Lera	1-55	1694-1810	6530

CABARCENO — Parroquia: *San Vicente*

Bautizados	1-133v.	1707-1771	7106
Bautizados	1-212	1771-1851	5494
Bautizados	1-100	1852-1884	5495

CONCEPTO	FOLIO	FECHA	SIG.
Finados	1-100	1852-1898	5496
Confirmados	213-221	1797-1852	5494
Fábrica	1-102	1852-1916	5497
Inventario de bienes, alhajas y Archivo	1-10	s. XX	5498

CABEZON DE LIEBANA — Parroquia: *San Emeterio y San Celedonio*

Bautizados (formado jurídicamente en 1818-1820 para suplir la pérdida de los libros sacramentales anteriores a 1810)	1-61	anterior a 1810	2031
Bautizados	1-111	1810-1856	2032
Casados	1-29	1811-1843	2033
Casados	1-16	1852-1895	2034
Finados	1-65	1810-1856	2035
Finados	1-93	1852-1924	2036
Confirmados	1-6	1815-1855	2037
Confirmados	1-21	1855-1948	2038
Fábrica	1-53	1810-1852	2039
Fábrica	1-62	1852-1919	2040
Tazmías	1-57	1812-1839	2041

CABEZON DE LA SAL — Parroquia: *San Martín*

Bautizados	1-206	1652-1691	2863
Bautizados	1-200	1718-1757	2864
Bautizados	1-69	1729-1739	2865
Bautizados	1-69	1753-1759	2865
Bautizados	1-239	1759-1789	2866
Bautizados	1-198	1789-1814	2867
Bautizados	1-193	1814-1827	2868
Bautizados	1-199	1827-1840	2869
Bautizados	1-88	1852-1857	2870

Figure 10-2a

SELLO 4º AÑO 1861 40 MRS

Declaracion del Pretend.te } En la Villa de Dayml. á veinte y nueve de Mayo año del Sello: Comparecio ante mi el ynfrascripto Teniente de S.ta M.a, por ausencia del Parroco Manuel Ramon de los Angeles Gomez Cambronero, de estado soltero, Parrog.no del S.r S.n Pedro de esta Villa, hijo de Juan José y de Getrudis Gonzalez Molino, quien previo juram.to en devida forma dijo: Que tiene tratado Matrimonio con D.a Maria del Pilar Dolores Fermina Nicasia Serafina Letar, tambien soltera mi feligresa, hija leg.ma de D.n Fran.co Martin Letar, y de D.a Maria Manuela Gomez; Que lo quiere efectuar ——— de su libro y espontanea voluntad: Que no es pariente en gra ——— do alguno de su pretendida, ni tiene ympedimento alguno para casarse, que ha permanecido fuera de esta Villa en el servicio de las Armas por espacio de seis años, y presenta la certificacion del S.r Cura Parroco Castrense D.n Fabian de Yarte del Regim.to de Farnesio 4.º de Cavalleria fha doce de Diciembre de mil ochocientos cuarenta y ocho por la que aparece haver permanecido el declarante en el estado de Moro soltº en el tpo q.e sirvio las Armas, y certificado por el S.r Comand.te Jefe del detall D. Juan Sta Rubio, y el visto bueno del S.r Teniente Coronel del mismo Cuerpo el S.r Ayllon, la que devolvi á dho interesado. Que es cuanto puede decir en virtud del juram.to prestado, y lo firma en dha Villa fha ut supra =

Fran.co Rodrig.z de Guzman — Angel Gomez

Consentim.to Materno de la Pretendiente } En dicha Villa de Dayml. el dia mes y año: Comparecio ante el Señor D.n Fran.co Rodrig.z de Guzman, Cura Teniente de la Parroquial mayor de S.ra S.ta Maria de la Misma, por ausencia del Parroco y de mi el ynfrascripto Notario D.a Maria Manuela Gomez, de estado Viuda de D.n Fran.co Martin Letar, y dijo: Que prestava su consentim.to para que su hija D.a Maria del Pilar, Dolores Fermina Nicasia Serafina Letar, soltera, contrayga Matrimonio con Manuel Ramon de los Angeles Gomez Cambronero, soltero, hijo de Juan José y de Getrudis Gonzalez Molino, este Parrog.no de lo S.r S.n Pedro, y aquella mi feligresa, y por no saver firmar la interesada lo hace su m.ro de que doy fee =

Fran.co Rodrig.z de Guzman

Ante mi. Ramon Martin Romo

Declaracn. dela Contrayente } En la espresada Villa, referido dia mes y año, comparecio ante mi el ynfrascripto Teniente de Cura de Sra. Sta. Maria, por ausencia del Parroco dela misma Da. Maria del Pilar Dolores Fermina Nicasia Serafina Letar, de estado soltera, mi feligresa, hija legma. de Dn. Franco. Martin Letar, y de Da. Maria Manuela Gomez, y previo juramto. que hizo por Dios, y una señal de Cruz dijo: Que tiene tratado Matrimonio con Manuel Ramon delos Angeles Gomez Cambronero, de estado soltero, Parrogno. del Sr. Sn. Pedro, de esta Villa, hijo legmo. de Juan José y de Getrudis Gonzalez Molino, que lo quiere efectuar de su libre y espontanea voluntad: Que no es parienta de su Novio en grado alguno. Ni tiene impedimto. para casarse, esplicados que le fueron por mi los impedimentos, y que no ha echo ausencia alguna de esta Villa, desde que vino dela Villa y corte de Madrid en su infancia; Que es cuanto puede decir en virtud del juramto. prestado en cuya declaracion se ratifica, no firma por no saver. Y para qe. conste estampo la presente declaracion en Daymiel fha. ut supra=

Franco. Rodriguez
de Guzman

Decreto } Amonestense estos interesados, y no haviendo impedimento casense. Daymiel treinta y uno de Mayo de mil ochocientos cinquenta y uno.

Franco. Rodrigz.
de Guzman

Figure 10-c

Certificación. Como Cura Teniente dela Parroq.l de Sr. S. Pedro de esta Villa de Daimiel, certifico = Que á virtud de oficio del Sr. Cura Parroco de Sra. Sta. María dela misma, he amonestado en la de mi cargo en tres dias festibos en el ofertorio dela Misa mayor y á efecto de contraher matrimonio á Manuel Ramon delos Angeles Gomez Cambronero mi feligres, hijo de Juan José, y de Gertrudis Gonzalez Molino, y á Da. María del Pilar, Dolores, Nicasia, Serafina Martin Le—tar, de esa Parroquia, hija de D. Francisco, y de Da. María Manuela Gomez; y pasadas mas de veinte y cuatro horas dela ultima monicion, no ha resultado impedimento alguno, ni ha llegado á mi noticia, lo haya por parte del novio, mi feligres. Y en su virtud firmo la presente en Daimiel á veinte de Junio de mil ochocientos cincuenta y uno

Fernando Garcia
Dotor

TABLA DE PARENTESCO CON ANTEPASADO COMUN
HASTA CUATRO GRADOS

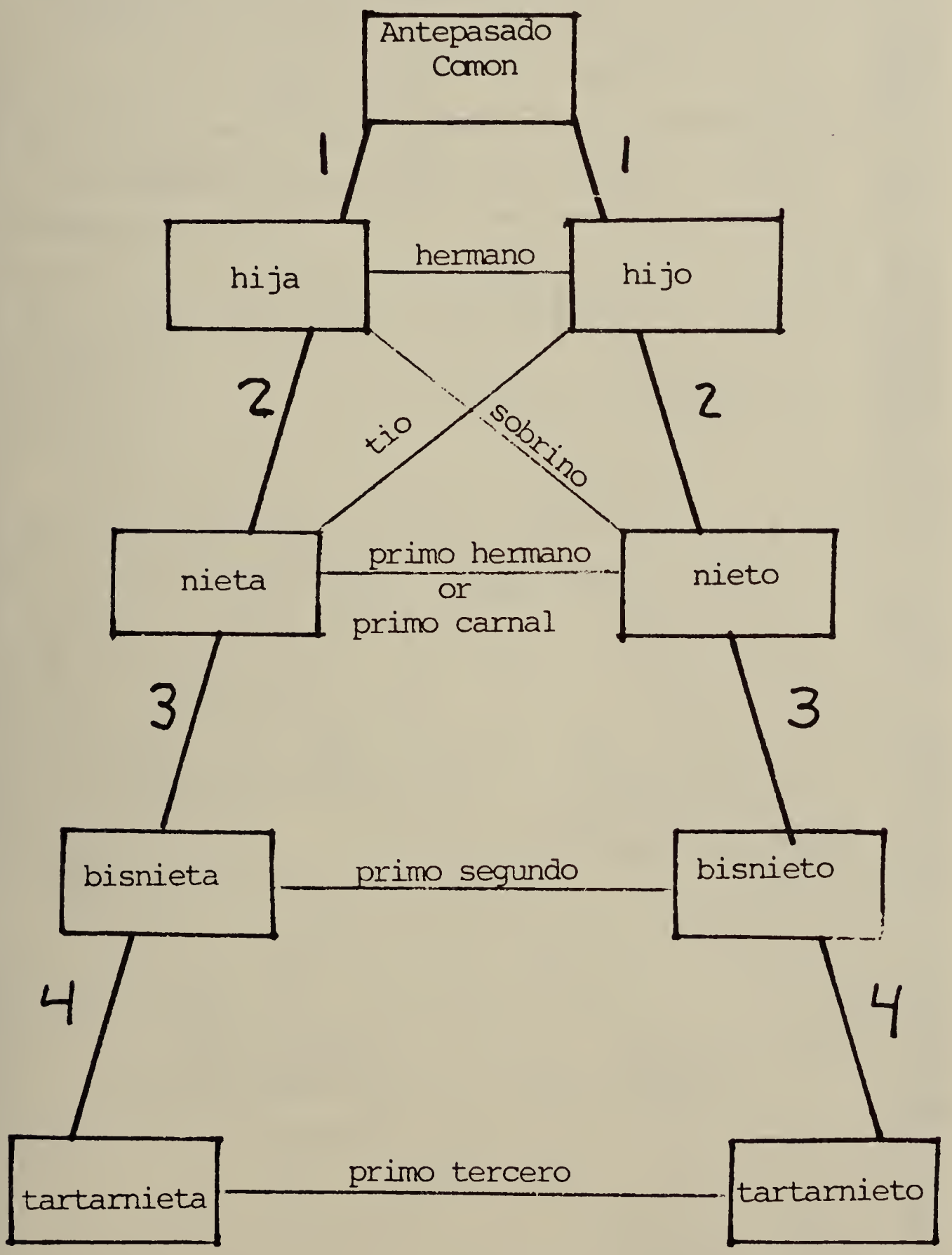


Figure 10-4a

J. M. y J. Año de 1844

Montellano L 120 3/ nº 217.

TRIBUNAL DEL PROVISORATO DE SEVILLA Y SU ARZOBISPADO.

Diego Agustín de Alonso Gonzalez y Dolores Escobar

Parientes en tercero grado de consanguinidad ó afinidad

JUEZ.

El Sr. Provisor y Vicario General

OFICIO SEGUNDO.

PARTES.

~~PROCURADORES.~~

Gonzalez

SELLO 4º 40 Ms. — ISABEL 2ª P. L. G. D. DIOS Y LA CONST. REYNA DE LAS ESPAÑAS · 1840 · — AÑO DE 1840.

Sr. Provisor

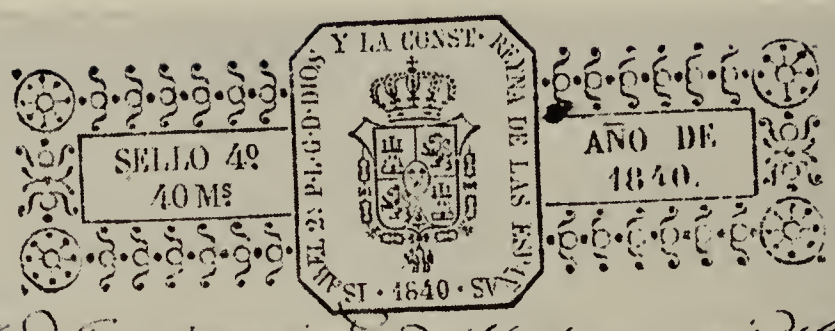
Sev.a 29. de Abril de 1840.

Dase comision al Cura de la Villa de Montellano p.a q.e siendo con la presente requerido p.r ante Notario q.e de fe, proceda á recibir sus declaraciones juradas á los testigos q.e se le presenten por parte de los suplicantes, examinandolos sin razon de justificar si son pobres.

Alonso Gonzalez y Dolores Escobar Vecinos de la Villa de Montellano, parientes en tercer grado de consanguinidad, ante V.S. con el respeto debido esponen q.e teniendo contraido esponsales de futuro matrimonio y deseando realizarlo á verdadero y legitimo, tratan de ocurrir á L.S.d y á la Silla Apostolica p.r la dispensa de su parentesco con la causa de copula publica, q.e han cometido vencidos de la humana fragilidad; y como p.a ello necesitan se les forme atestado: con este objeto = Suplican á V.S. se sirva mandar librar su comision al Cura de dha. Villa p.a justificar q.e son pobres q.e solo se mantienen de su industria y trabajo personal, sin poseer bienes de ninguna clase, y verificado asi con la certificacion ó informe del mismo Cura; se les despache el oportuno atestado en la forma ordinaria. Asi lo esperan de la notoria justificacion de V.S. cuya vida gue. Dios muchos años. Sev.a Ab.l 29 de 1840. =

P.r encargo de los esponentes
Clemente Mata

Figure 10-4c


SELLO 4º
40 Mrs
AÑO DE
1840.
Y LA CONST. REINA DE LAS ESPAÑAS
MDCCCXL

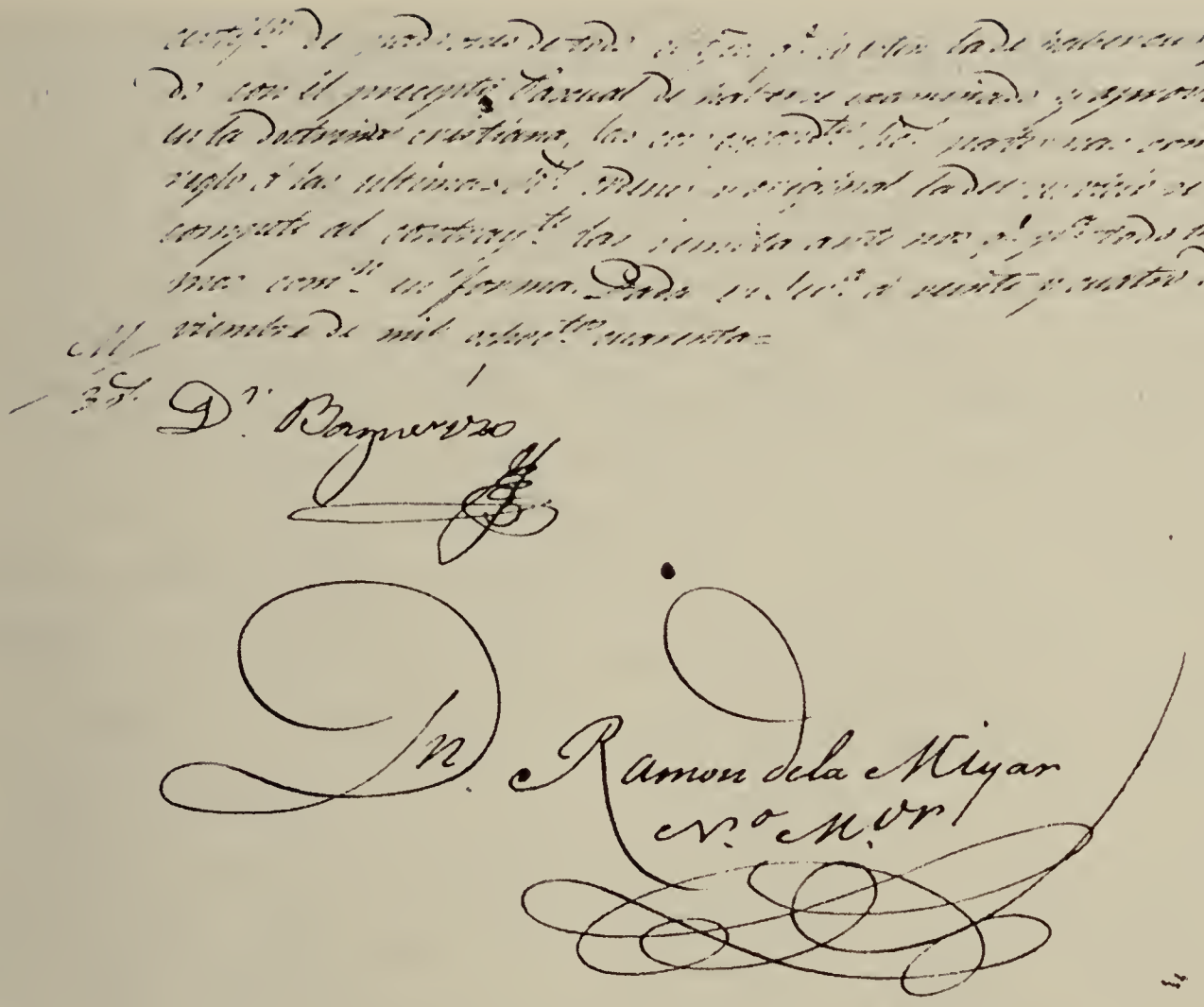
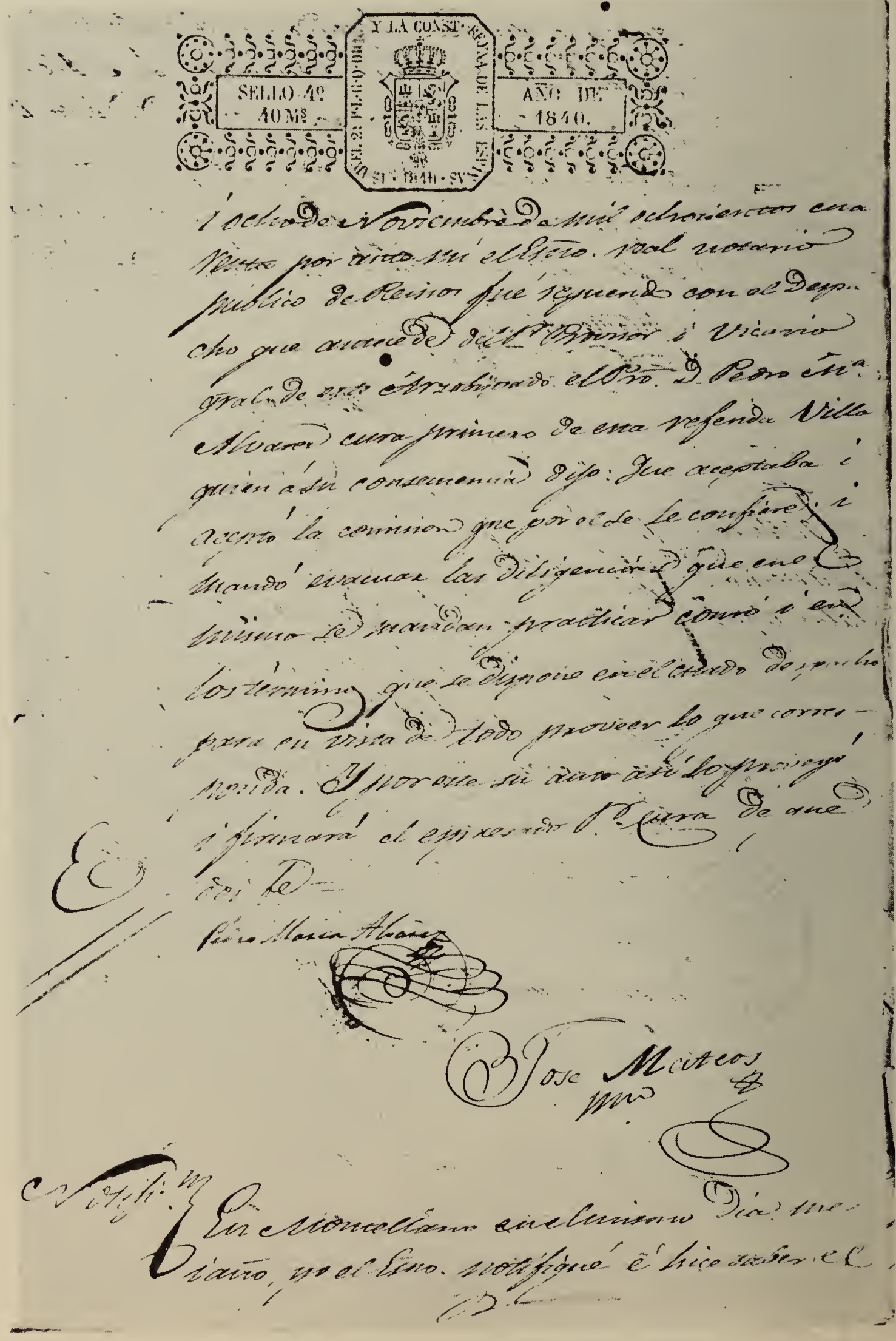


Figure 10-4e



SELLO 4º 40 Ms. — Y LA CONST. REYNA DE LAS ESPAÑAS — AÑO DE 1840.

i ocho de Noviembre de mil ochocientos cua-
renta por ante mi el Esno. real notario
publico de Reinos fue requerido con el despa-
cho que antecede del Sr. Provisor i Vicario
gral. de este Arzobispado el Pro. D. Pedro Ma.
Alvarez cura primero de esta referida Villa
quien a su consecuencia dijo: Que aceptaba i
aceptó la comision que por el se le confiere; i
mandó evacuar las diligencias que en el
mismo se mandan practicar como i en
los terminos que se dispone en el citado despacho
para en vista de todo proveer lo que corres-
ponda. Y por este su auto así lo proveyó
i firmará el espresado Sr. Cura de que
doi fe.

Pedro Maria Alvarez

Jose Mateos
Mro.

Notifi.m En Montellano en el mismo dia me-
diaño, yo el Esno. notifiqué é hice saber el

auto que antecede leyendoselo literalm.te i
dandole la oportuna minuta á Alon.
Gonzalez i á M.a Dolores Escobar de este ve
cindario en sus personas manifestaron que
dar enterados, no firmaron por no saber
á su ruego lo hace un testigo doi fe.

Antonio Nuñez

Mateos

Testigo
Francisco de
Salas Varg.z

En la Villa de Montellano en el espresa
do dia veinte i ocho de Nov.re de mil
ochocientos cuarenta i ante el referido S.r
Cura primero D. Pedro Maria Alvarez
fue presentado por testigo por parte de
los contrayentes Francisco de Salas Var
guez de este vecind.o de quien su mad.e
presencia de ser el Ess.no recibio jura
mento que hizo por Dios i una Cruz
segun dro. ofreciendo decir verdad; i
siendo preguntado por las que compre
hende el despacho antecedente contes
á cada una del modo siguiente —

1.a A la primera dijo: Que conoce á Alon

Figure 10-4g

SELLO 4º
40 Mrs
AÑO DE
1840.

Gonzalez i Maria Dolores Escobar por
quien es presentado i por lo mismo sabe
le consta que ambos son naturales i ve
cinos de esta Villa, i parientes en tercer
grado de consanguinidad, porque el dho
su Gonzalez es hijo legitimo de otro de
igual nombre que ya es defunto i de Ana
Perez: esta lo es de Alonso Perez i de
Gertrudis Garcia, i esta de Antonio Gar
cia que es el tronco de que proceden dichos
parentesco. Y la contrayente Mª de la
Dolores Escobar, es hija legitima de Juan
Escobar i de Mª Garcia: esta de Miguel
Garcia, i este de Antonio Garcia el ya
referido tronco de que procede el parentes
co; i dichos contrayentes son los mis
mos contenidos en la Bula que han
ganado i presentado para contraer el
matrimonio que tienen solicitado ——

2ª A la segunda dijo: que tambien sabe
i le consta que el trato i comunicacion

que tiene con los contrayentes, que el Alonso Gonzalez, vencido de una lujuria violentada, conoció carnalmte. á la espresada Ma. de los Dolores Escobar, no habiendolo hecho con ánimo de pecar para que movido por este medio el Santo Padre i la Silla Apostólica le concediesen la misericordia i gracia que pretende: de modo que si no se verifica el matrimonio entre ellos, indudablemte. quedaria disfamada i sin casarse la indicada contrayente, originando le graves escándalos.

3a. A la tercera dijo: Que por igual razon sabe i le consta que los espresados contrayentes son solteros i hábiles para el matrimonio que quieran formalizar; pues no tienen hecho voto de castidad ni de entrar en religion: ni tienen algun otro impedimto. que les obste ademas del que pretendan se les dispense. No han hecho ausencia notable de este pueblo, ni tampoco gozan fuero Militar castrense, ni la contrayte. ha sido robada ni violentada para consentir en este matrimonio; i si quieren casarse con el Alonso Gonzalez de su

Figure 10-4i

SELLO 4º 40 Ms. — Y LA CONST. REYNA DE LAS ESPAÑAS — AÑO DE 1840.

libre i espontanea voluntad. Y que cuanto
de la manifestado es la verdad en cargo de
su juramento, que es de edad de setenta
i ocho años, no firma por no saber, lo
hace dho. Sr. Cura de que doi fe =

M

Alvarez

Jose Mateos
Srio

Otro
Francisco de
Málaga
Salas

Seguidamente i ante el referido Sr.
Cura fue presentado por testigo por la
misma parte Francisco Málaga Salas
vecino de esta Villa, de quien su mrd
por presencia de mi el Esno. recibió jura-
mento que hizo por Dios i una Cruz seg
dro. ofreciendo decir verdad; i siendo pre-
guntado por los particulares espresados
en el despacho antecedente, contestó a ca-
uno del modo siguiente.

1ª = A la primera dijo: que conoce de trato
comunicacion a los contrayentes Alo
Gonzalez i Mª de los Dolores Escobar

CHAPTER 11

CIVIL REGISTERS

The concept of civil registration became a force in European and world record-keeping following the French Revolution. During the first half of the nineteenth century, movements for civil registration arose in Spain and other Hispanic countries, but such legislation was effectively blocked by the conservative elements of society, which were dominated by the Catholic Church. These elements feared that civil registration would result in a further secularization of society and a reduction of the control that the church had over the people. The earliest national civil registration law in a Hispanic country was adopted in Mexico in 1859. The last Hispanic country to adopt a civil registration law was Ecuador in 1901.

Prior to 1869, the only areas in Spain where the movement for civil registration had any success were in those municipalities where the liberals were able to gain control and pass local measures setting up municipal civil registration. With the revolution of 1869 and the removal of Isabel II, the liberals, who gained control, passed a law ordering civil registration of all births, marriages, and deaths throughout Spain. The local courts, Juzgados de Primera Instancia (Courts of Original Jurisdiction), or the specially created Oficinas del Registro Civil (Offices of the Civil Register), were given the job of

maintaining the civil register. It became obligatory, under threat of heavy fines, for all births, marriages, and deaths to be registered within a short period after the event, for example, within eight days in Spain.

The civil registers may be found in local juzgados (courts), oficinas municipales (city offices), or oficinas del Registro Civil (offices of the Civil Register) in each district or municipality in Hispanic Countries. The large cities have several such civil register districts. As an example, in Madrid there are ten juzgados located in various parts of the city. In provincial capitals such as Granada and La Coruna, there are two districts in each city. In rural areas not every small town has a civil register. Instead, districts are drawn, and several small towns will belong to the same district, usually located in the major town in the area, and carrying its name. A similar pattern is evident in all Hispanic countries.

In some of the major cities of Spain, the civil registers are being centralized. For example, in Barcelona, Valencia, Zaragoza, and Granada, the various districts of each city have been brought together in a single civil register archives, although in all cases the books are still maintained according to the individual districts. Several Latin American countries maintain separate national repositories for copies of all civil register entries. The chart in Figure 11-1 shows the location of Civil Registers in each Hispanic country, the year such registers commence, and comments on any substantial differences in format from the Spanish Civil Registers discussed in the following paragraphs.

In a larger civil register, it will frequently be difficult to gain permission to use the registers personally. As is common in Hispanic countries, knowing someone in town or having a very positive reference from someone who knows the local officials can be a real advantage. The author has personally

worked in many civil registers in Spain, from those as large as that of Granada to those as small as that of Muros in La Coruna. He has also been denied direct access to large archives in Barcelona, Valencia, and Madrid, as well as one small one. This inaccessability of civil records was usually justified on the ground that the oldest civil registers are only slightly over one hundred years old, and therefore relate to people who are living, or to their parents.

Since it may be difficult to gain access to a civil register, it is wise to make a written request for information, which request will nearly always be honored. If a personal visit is made, proceed with caution when making a request for access to such records. Generally, in a very large civil register, one should ask to speak directly with the Secretario del Registro Civil (Secretary of the Civil Register), and explain the nature and purpose of the work and the limited amount of research you wish to do. In the smaller civil registers, it would be best to first suggest to the employee who dispatches the records that you want to do research on a particular family line, and that you had thought it would be best to speak with the secretario or juez (secretary or judge). Either of them can give you authorization to work with the registers, and once he has done so, the other employees will generally be quite helpful. Beginning to do research with only the permission of the employee who dispatches the records can result in the kind of situation one researcher encountered in a small civil register. He worked for an entire day without difficulty, and returned the next day to find out that he had been prohibited from using the records by the secretario, whose pride had been offended because the researcher had not sought his permission first.

Large numbers of civil registers have been destroyed by war and other disasters,many throughout Spain and Latin America. In many cases where this has happened, a process has been outlined for the

reconstruction of civil registers. Any person desiring to have a record of his birth, or of his parents' births, can have a new record made upon presentation of authentic documentation which proves the facts which are being reinscribed (for example, a baptismal certificate, certification from a foreign register, a cemetery book, a census record, or a copy of the record to be reinscribed written prior to the destruction of the civil register). If no such documentation exists, the testimony of two witnesses to the veracity of what is being reinscribed is sufficient. Although they may be of recent date, the genealogist should not ignore such reconstituted records.

In one case where a researcher sought out her ancestors, she found that the civil register had been destroyed, but a great-aunt had come in just prior to her death in 1940, and re-inscribed her own birthdate as well as those of her parents and one grandfather, born in the year 1820. Of course, all records have not been reconstituted. Only those people who have needed some type of legal evidence for a particular purpose, such as filing retirement papers, contesting a will, or claiming a piece of property, have gone to the trouble of reinscribing.

THE RECORDS

The books of the civil register are organized into three separate sections: births, marriages, and deaths. Generally, there is one volume or more for each year, although in some cases, during the early years where district populations were very small, a volume may cover more than a year. Generally, each volume and/or each year will be indexed. During most of the twentieth century, those indexes have been arranged by surname; however, on occasion some of the indexes from before will appear by the older indexing system, common in parish records, of listing the individuals according to their given names. As discussed in Chapter Nine on parish registers, in a

surname index, if a person's name is Maria Concepcion Duran Guerrero, she and all of her sisters and brothers will be found index under the D for Duran. In a given-name index, Maria Duran will appear in the M's as would her sister Manuela; however, a brother Antonio would appear in the A's, a sister Josefa in the J's, etc.

In working in the civil register books, it is necessary to search each yearly index for the members of the family. Although the task is much easier if the index is a surname index, one can generally search all of the births in a medium-size civil register in a single day, due to the quality and regularity of the indexes.

In the civil register, the format of the entries and the information they contain is very similar to that found in the parish registers. There is, however, a much greater uniformity between civil register books than between parish books, due to the fact that the material which the civil register contains is dictated by national law, and the national governments have usually provided printed civil register books. The information given in a civil register entry also tends to be much more complete than early parish entries, and even superior to parish entries of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

In writing for copies from the civil registers, be sure to request literal transcriptions of the registers, because in most cases, if such a literal transcription is not requested, the civil register will send a certification in extract, such as that in Figure 11-2. To understand why a literal copy is so important, compare the information given in Figure 11-2 with the material which was abstracted from the same civil register entry several years later, as shown in Figure 11-3.

The following paragraphs discuss the content of

the three types of entries as found in Spain. The content of other civil registers can be compared with that of the entries by using the Chart in Figure 11-1.

BIRTHS

In Spain, each civil birth entry contains the following information: the given names and surnames of the newborn; the hour, day, month, and year of birth; the town (distinguishable from the municipality or judicial district of the birth); and the street address of the house, or the hospital, in which the birth took place. Extensive information is also given about the parents, including their places of birth, marital status, age, domicile, professions, and in some cases, dates of birth. Also recorded in each entry are the given names and surnames, birthplaces, and marital status of the maternal and paternal grandparents, and in some cases, their professions and/or if they have died. The entry usually ends with names of the witnesses who were present for the act of recording the birth, and the signatures of all those present when the entry was recorded. However, these are not necessarily witnesses of the birth itself.

In addition to all of the above information, each entry begins with a section indicating the person who appeared before the secretary and/or judge of the district to record the birth. The record will give the given names and surnames, place of birth, profession, domicile, and relationship to the baby, if any, of that person. In most cases, the person doing the reporting is the father, and as a result the information about the father will appear in the first section, and in the place where the father's name would normally appear, it will merely state that the father is the <u>informante</u> (that is, the person who gives the information). Until one becomes accustomed to this format, which is similar for births, marriages, and deaths, it can be somewhat confusing.

As indicated, due to the limited access to civil registers, no original handwritten copy of the birth record is reprinted here. Figure 11-4, a literal certification of the type that should be requested when writing to a civil register, is translated below. Note the extensive detail of the entry. Remember that the first section of the entry is a description of the person who appears before the judge and secretary to report the birth. In this entry, as was frequently the case, that person is the father of the child.

Literal Certification of Inscription of Birth
Civil Register of Montellano
Province of Sevilla

In the town of Montellano at the eighth hour of the night of the first day of August of one thousand eight hundred eighty and eight, before Don Rafael Ruiz Ruiz, Municipal Judge and Don Francisco Bengoechea Tapia, Secretary, appeared Bartolome Moreno Moreno, native of this town, district of the same [name], province of Sevilla, of thirty and two years of age, married, farm worker, citizen of this town, [living on the] street Utrera, is present for the purpose of inscribing in the Civil Register a little girl; and as father of the same [little girl] he declared: that said female child was born in the house of the informant [the father] the thirty first day of the previous month, at the third hour of the break of dawn. That she is the legitimate daughter of the informant and of his wife Dolores Escobar Romero, native of this town, of twenty-two years of age, married, dedicated to the occupations of her sex, and living with her husband. That she [the newborn] is the granddaughter through paternal lineage of Manuel Moreno Garcia, native of this town, greater in age, widower, and of Juliana

> Moreno Rodriguez, natural of this town, now deceased, and through maternal lineage of Jose Escobar Garcia, natural of this town, now deceased, and of Concepcion Romero Colago, native of this town, now deceased. And that the above named female child has been given the name of CONCEPCION. The following presented as witnesses of the above: Don Juan Garcia Cruz, native of this town, adult, married, employed, resident in this town, and Don Jose Romero, native of this town, adult, bachelor, employed and resident of this town. This act was read in its entirety and the persons who should sign were invited to read for themselves if thus they believed it good. It [the document] was stamped with the Seal of the Municipal Judge, and the Judge and the present witnesses they signed and for the informant who does not know how [to write], Don Jose de la Rocha of this [the] locality, signs it and of all this Secretary certifies. --Rafael Ruiz. --Jose Romero. --J. Garcia. --Jose de la Rocha. --F. Bengoechea.

The civil registers used a marginal note system similar to that of the parish records. Notes as to both marriage and death appear in the margin of the birth record, giving the name of the civil register, and the volume and page numbers of the record of the later event. Unfortunately, if the individual was married or died outside of Spain, or, in the earlier years, outside of the civil register of birth, such information may not be contained in the margin.

Certain transactions involving changing the legal status of the individual were not legally valid until they had been entered into the margin of the birth record. The legitimacion de hijos naturales (legitimization of illegitimate children) is accomplished by noting in the margin of the birth

certificate the date and place of marriage of the parents, and frequently, with that notation, the name of the father and of the paternal grandparents. Similar to this, but not requiring the marriage of the parents, is the recognition by the father of the illegitimate child. Such recognition involved a court order, and the details of that order must be recorded in the margin of the birth certificate before the child can be considered legally recognized by its father. Also, before a legal change in name or surname can be made, there must be a court order to that effect, and it must be recorded in the margin of the birth certificate.

MARRIAGES

The Spanish marriage entry contains the given names and surnames of the bride and groom, with an indication of their marital status, domicile, nationality, age, and place of birth. In some cases, the date of birth is also given. The given names and surnames of the parents of both bride and groom, and the naturaleza (birthplace) of those parents, will be given. The entire act will be dated and signed by witnesses named in the entry.

Figure 11-5 is a literal certification of marriage, which is translated below. It is the type that should be requested and received when writing to a civil register for documentation. This particular marriage record was prepared in 1908, at a time when the relationship between church and state was relatively close. As a result, the state recognized the canonical marriage, and that marriage was registered by copying the church marriage record. Spanish Civil Register entries from other periods, when church and state were not so close, will more closely parallel the format of the birth certificate above.

Literal Certification of Inscription of Matrimony

Civil Register of Montellano
Province of Sevilla

In the town of Montellano on the third of November of one thousand nine hundred eight, Mr. Don Jose Maria Romero Sanchez, Municipal Judge, and Don Jose Romero y Romero, Secretary, proceed to inscribe the canonical matrimony to which the [parish] entry refers, which copied literally is as follows: In Montellano on the first of November of one thousand nine hundred eight, finding myself the undersigned Don Jose Maria Romero Sanchez, Municipal Judge of this town, in the parish church of the same [town] to which I had gone by order to assist in the celebration of the canonical ceremony between Don Juan Romero Arenillas and Dona Concepcion Moreno Escobar and in virtue of the previous information which is received from the same [source] in proper form, I declare: That in my presence the priest Don Manuel Pavon Pacheco, curator of the church of Sr. San Jose of this town has proceded to unite in canonical matrimony the previously referred to DON JUAN ROMERO ARENILLAS, of age twenty-three years, bachelor, native of this town, resident of the same, residing in this town, at Puerto Street, legitimate son of Cristobal Romero Blanco, native of this town, resident of the same, and of Dona Dolores Arenillas Garcia, natural of this town, and resident of the same, and Dona CONCEPCION MORENO ESCOBAR, of age twenty years, native of this town, resident of the same, residing in this town, on Puerto street, legitimate daughter of Bartolome Moreno Moreno, native of this town, now deceased and of Dolores Escobar Romero, native of this town, also deceased; having also attended said act the families of the contracting [couple] and the

> witnesses Don Jose Diaz Jimenez and Don Rafael Alvarez Gallardo, adults and residents of this town. And in order that it be binding I draw up the present act of inscription of the said marriage pursuant to Article 77 of the Civil Code, which [the witnesses] co-signed with me after reviewing its contents, for themselves and for the contracting [couple] who do not know how [to sign], of which I certify. --Jose Diaz. --Rafael Alvarez. --Jose Maria Romero. The transcribed act is filed in the corresponding Section of Marriage of this Civil Register, under the number fifty and seven, to which I certify. --Jose Ma. Romero. --Jose Romero.

In some civil registers there will also appear supporting documents giving parental approval of the marriage, indicating there were no impediments and/or providing copies of baptismal certficates. The following tanslation of Figure 11-6 from the civil records of Mitalaguia, Mexico, shows one approach to such documents.

> In the town of Mitalaguia on the eighteenth day of April of the year one thousand eight hundred and four, before me, Juan de la Cruz Peres, Municipal Judge of this area and in charge of the Civil Register, came C. Celedonio Reyes and Mrs. Maria Ventura Estrada, the first being twenty years of age, single, day laborer and a native and resident of this town and the second thirteen years of age, single and native and resident of the same town both contracting parties stated a desire to unite in civil matrimony, for which today they presented themselves. The mothers of both petitioners were present, being that they were orphaned as to their fathers, [and] stated their approval for said marriage.

> This statement was made before the witnesses, C.C. Miahan Cruz and Jose Suarez Tomas Rea and Antonia Neria, adults, residents of this same town, who under the appropriate oath stated to know the petitioners and to know of no reason to impede them from contracting the marriage that they request.
> With which I end this act, that [is] signed [by] the witnesses who know how as well as by the petitioner, not doing so the bride for not knowing [how to write] but read to her.
> Juan de la Cruz Perez.

DEATHS

The death certificate (certificado de defuncion) contains the given name, both surnames, marital status, nationality, profession, and place of birth of the deceased. In addition, it frequently contains the date of birth. The names and surnames of the parents of the deceased are also given, and in some cases the cause of death, and the cemetery in which the deceased was buried. If the deceased was married it will give the name of the spouse, indicating whether the spouse is dead or alive, and the names of the children of the deceased, if any. The certificate in Figure 11-5, while not a literal copy of those above, is a detailed extract of a death record. It is of the type and age that might well be found in an initial home source search as discussed in Chapter Two.

> Book 152, folio 144, number 309
> Certification in extract of the record of death
> Don Pedro Aragoneses Alonso, Municipal Judge of the district of Hospicio of Madrid, province of Madrid, and in charge of the civil records.
> I certify: that according to the record of the act indicated in the margin and

corresponding to Section III of this civil record, Mr. Joaquin Soriano Rodrigues, born in Madrid; of forty and three years [of age]; and son of Juan and of Mercedes; of married status with Dona Matilde Marcos Torres; leaving four children, under [legal] age, named Manuel, Matilde, Miguel, and Juan. Died in Madrid the twenty-third day of April one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six. Madrid 18 of August 1950.

LIBRO DE FAMILIA (FAMILY BOOK)

In many Hispanic countries, the libro de familia system is administered by the civil register. Each family, beginning at the time the parents are married, is issued a libro de familia. In this book are listed the names of the parents with the date and place of their births and marriage. At the birth of each child, a parent, usually the father, takes the libro de familia to the civil register, where the information from the birth entry in the civil register is copied onto the appropriate page for each child, and is signed and sealed, making it an officially recognized document. Unfortunately, no record or copy of these books is kept in the civil register. Since such libros de familia are many years newer than the civil register system itself, they are most likely to be found among the family effects of those who have only left a Spanish-speaking country within the last generation.

Figure 11-1

CIVIL REGISTERS OF LATIN AMERICA

Country	Starting Year	Comments
Argentina	1881	Copies in provincial archives.
Bolivia	1940	The laws required those before 1940 to register and marriages between 1898 and 1940 were registered by notaries.
Chile	1885	Copies in Santiago.
Colombia	1865	Many registers contain entries back to 1800, National Index 1865 to 1888.
Costa Rica	1888	All registers located in San Jose.
Cuba	1885	
Republica Dominicana	1828	
Ecuador	1900	Copies located in Quito.
El Salvador	1879	Records for San Salvador indexed.
Guatemala	1877	Many microfilmed by Genealogical Society; copies of many in Guatemala City.
Honduras	1881	
Mexico	1857	Many are microfilmed by Genealogical Society; copies in state archives.
Nicaragua	1879	Considerably less information given than in a Spanish entry.
Panama	1914	National law has required those born before 1914 to register so that in many cases there are entries for events running back well into the nineteenth century.
Paraguay	1880	
Peru	1886	Note that the law has changed several times since 1886 and the current law dates from 1936. The extent of compliance, as well as the requirements of the law, have, a particular times from 1886 to 1936, varied.
Puerto Rico	1885	Copies of many registers have been centralized in National Archives and an index exists which has been microfilmed by the Genealogical Society.
Uruguay	1879	
Venezuela	1873	

MINISTERIO DE JUSTICIA
Registros Civiles

Serie AJ № 628126

(3)

CERTIFICACION EN EXTRACTO DE INSCRIPCION DE NACIMIENTO (1)

Sección 1.ª
Tomo 7
Pág. 143

Registro civil de Arriate
Provincia de Malaga
D.ª María Concepción Duran Guerrero
hij.ª de Sebastian (Nombre y dos apellidos del nacido) y de Sebastiana
nació en esta Villa de Arriate (Nombre)
el día dos de Mayo
de mil ochocientos setenta y ocho. (En letra)

(Para notas y otras indicaciones)

(Sello del Juzgado)

CERTIFICA: *Según consta de la página registral reseñada al margen, el Encargado*
D. Rafael Jimenez Maron
Arriate a 14 de Mayo de 1964

(Firma del Secretario) (Firma del Encargado)

Importe de la certificación:

Ley de timbre (art. 71) (en póliza) ...	2,00	ptas.
Tasas (Decretos de 18-6-59, art. 4 y artículo 37, tarifa 1.ª)	27,00	»
Busca (art. 40, tarifa 1.ª) (2)	.....	»
Urgencia (art. 41, tarifa 1.ª) (3)	.....	»
Impreso (4)	5,00	»
TOTAL	.....	

(1) Esta certificación en extracto sólo da fe del hecho del nacimiento, de su fecha y lugar y del sexo del inscrito (Reglamento del Registro Civil de 14 de noviembre de 1958, art. 29).
(2) CINCO PESETAS por cada período de busca de tres años, quedando exento el primer período de tres años.
(3) CINCO PESETAS cuando se despache dentro de las veinticuatro horas.
(4) Modelo oficial, de acuerdo con la Orden de 24 de diciembre de 1958.

Ediciones, S. A.—Madrid

Figure 11-3

☐ P ☒ RC FECHA DE LA BUSCA 30 Mar PERSONA QUE BUSCA GRR

PARROQUIA ——— OBISPADO ——— PUEBLO Arriarte. PROVINCIA Malaga

Fecha de Bautismo	Fecha de nacimiento	Hora (AM) Libro Folio Cert.
	2 May 1878	2 de la tarde 143 / 7

Primer Apellido y Segundo Apellido	Parentesco	¿Partida de defunción?

Nombre de pila	M F	Leg. ileg.	Comentarios sobre el matrimonio de los padres
Ma Concepción			

Padre Sebn Durán Tenorio	Natural de / Vecino de Arriarte.	
Madre Sebastiana Guerrero Marín	Natural de / Vecina de Arriarte.	
Abuelo paterno Marcos Durán Morales	Natural de / Vecino de Arriarte.	¿difunto? no
Abuela paterna Maria Tenorio Shez	Natural de / Vecina de Arriarte	¿difunta? no
Abuelo materno Antonio Guerrero Dominguez	Natural de / Vecino de "	¿difunto? no
Abuela materna Juana Marin Gonzalez.	Natural de / Vecina de "	¿difunta? no.

MINISTERIO DE JUSTICIA
Registros Civiles

CERTIFICACION LITERAL DE INSCRIPCION DE NACIMIENTO - - - (1)

Sección PRIMERA
Tomo 21 - - -
Pág. - - - -
Folio (2) 72 - -

REGISTRO CIVIL DE MONTELLANO - - - - - - - - - - -
Provincia de Sevilla - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

El asiento al margen reseñado literalmente dice así: En la villa de Montellano a las ocho de la noche del día primero de Agosto de mil ochocientos ochenta y ocho, ante Don -- Rafael Ruiz Ruiz, Juez Municipal y Don Francisco Bengoechea Tapia, Secretario, compareció Bartolomé Moreno Moreno, natural de esta villa, termino municipal de iden, provincia de Sevilla, de treinta y dos años de edad, casado, del campo, domiciliado en esta villa, calle Utrera, presentado con el objeto de que se inscriba en el Registro Civil una niña; y al efecto como padre de la misma, declaró: Que dicha niña nació en la casa del declarante el día treinta y uno - del anterior, a las tres de la madrugada. Que es hija legítima del declarante y de su mujer Dolores Escobar Romero, natural de esta villa, de veintidos -- años de edad, casada, dedicada alas ocupaciones propias de su sexo, y domiciliada con su marido. Que es nieta por linea paterna de Manuel Moreno Garcia, natural de esta villa, mayor de edad, viudo, y de Juliana Moreno Rodríguez, natural de esta villa, ya -- difunta, y por la linea materna de José Escobar Garcia, natural de esta villa, ya difunto, y de Concepción Romero Colago, natural de esta villa, ya difunta. Y que a la expresada niña se la habia puesto el nombre de CONCEFCION. Todo lo cual presenciaron como testigos Don Juan Garcia Crúz, natural de esta villa, - mayor de edad, casado, empleado, domiciliado en esta villa, y Don Jośe Romero Romero, natural de esta villa, mayor de edad, soltero, empleado y domiciliado en esta villa. ~~Leida integramente este acta, e invitadas las personas que deben suscribirla a que la leyeran porsímismas si así lo creian conveniente,~~ se estampó en ella el Sellor del Juzgado Municipal y la firmaron el Sr. Juez y los testigos presencia les y por el declarante que no sabe, lo hace Don - José de la Rocha, de esta vecindad, y de todo ello como Secretario certifico.- Rafael Ruiz.- José Romero.- J. Garcia.- José de la Rocha.- F. Bengoechea.-

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Figure 11-5

CERTIFICACION LITERAL DE INSCRIPCION DE MATRIMONIO - - - (1)

Sección SEGUNDA
Tomo 14 - - -
Pág. - - - - -
Folio (2)184 - -

REGISTRO CIVIL DE MONTELLANO - - - - - - - - - - -
Provincia de Sevilla - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

El asiento al margen reseñado literalmente dice así: En la villa de - Montellano a tres de Noviembre de mil novecientos ocho, el Sr. Don José Maria Romero Sánchez, Juez - Municipal y Do José Romero y Romero, Secretario, - procede a inscribir el matrimónio canónico a que se refiere el acta que copiada literalmente es como -- sigue: En Montellano a primero de Noviembre de mil novecientos ocho, hallandome yo el infrascrito Don José Maria Romero Sánchez, Juez Municipal de esta villa, en la Iglesia Parroquial de la misma, a donde me trasladé para asistir a la celebración del matrimónio canónico convenido entre Don Juan Romero - Arenillas y Doña Concepción Moreno Escobar y en virtud del aviso previo que de los mismos se recibe en debida forma, Declaro: Que a mi presencia ha procedido el previstero Don Manuel Pavón Pacheco, cura - ecónomo de la Iglesia del Sr. San José de esta villa a unir en matrimónio canónico a los referidos Don - JUAN ROMERO ARENILLAS, de edad de veintitres años, - soltero, natural de esta villa, vecino de la misma, domiciliado en esta villa, calle Puerto, hijo legítimo de Cristobal Romero Blanco, natural de esta -- villa, vecino de la misma, y de Doña Dolores Arenillas Garcia, natural de esta villa, y vecina de la misma, y a Doña CONCEPCION MORENO ESCOBAR, de edad de veinte años, natural de esta villa, vecina de la misma, - domiciliada en esta villa, en calle Puerto, hija legítima de Bartolomé Moreno Moreno, natural de esta - villa, ya difunto y de Dolores Escobar Romero, natural de esta villa, también difunta, habiendo asistido además a dicho acto los familiares de los contrayentes y los testigos Don José Díaz Jiménez y Don Rafael Alvarez Gallardo, mayores de edad y vecinos de - esta villa. Y para que conste, levanto la presente acta de inscripción del referido matrimónio a los - efectos del artículo 77 del Código Civil, la cual - firmarón con migo depués de enterados de su contenido, los testigos presenciales por sí y por los contrayentes que no saben, de que certifico.- José Díaz.- Rafael Alvarez.- José Maria Romero.- El acta transcrita queda archivada en la Sección correspondiente de Matrinónios de este Registro Civil, con el número cincuenta y siete, de que certifico.- José Ma Romero.- José Romero.- rubricados.- - - - - - - - - -

REGISTRO CIVIL - MONTELLANO (Sevilla)

Figure 11-6

Presentacion de matrimonio

En el pueblo de Mitalaguia a los diez y ocho dias del mes de Abril de mil ochocientos ochenta y cuatro ante mi Juan de la Cruz Peres, Presidente Municipal de este lugar y encargado del Registro Civil se presentaron el C. Cardenio Reyes y la Sra. Ventura Estrada, siendo el primero de veinte años de edad, soltero, jornalero, y original y vecino de este municipio y la segunda de trece años de edad soltera y original y vecina de este mismo pueblo, ambos como se les manifestaron deseando unirse en matrimonio civil para lo cual hoy se presentan. Estando presentes las madres de los presentados por ser huerfanos de padres manifestaron su consentimiento para tal enlace.

Esta manifestacion fue hecha ante los testigos, CC. Abrahan Cruz y Jose Suarez, Tomás Rea y Antonio Nieto mayores de edad y vecinos de este mismo pueblo, quienes bajo la correspondiente protesta manifestaron conocer á los pretendientes y saber que no tienen ningun impedimento para contraer el matrimonio que solicitan.

Con lo que concluyo esta acta que firmaron los testigos que supieron así como el presentado no haciendolo la novia por no saber, leida que fué.

Juan de la Cruz Peres

Figure 11-7

C

309

Nº 354538 C

CERTIFICACION EN EXTRACTO DE ACTA DE DEFUNCION

Libro 152
Folio 144
Núm. 309
Procedencia del documento en su caso:

Espacio para notas marginales.

(Continúese al dorso)

Don PEDRO ARAGONESES ALONSO (Nombre y apellidos)

Juez Municipal de DISTRITO DEL HOSPICIO DE MADRID

provincia de ....., y Encargado de su Registro civil,

CERTIFICO: Que según consta del acta reseñada al margen y correspondiente a la Sección III de este Registro civil,

D. Joaquín Soriano Rodríguez

nacido en Madrid

de cuarenta y tres años

(Edad o fecha de nacimiento)

e hijo de Juan y de Mercedes, de estado casado con Doña Matilde Marcos Torres, dejando cuatro hijos menores de edad llamados Manuel, Matilde, Miguel y Juan

FALLECIO

en Madrid

el día veintiseis (En letra) de abril (En letra)

de mil novecientos veintiseis (En letra)

Madrid, a 18 de Agosto de 1933

Firma del Encargado del Registro, Firma del Secretario,

Sello de la Oficina.

Derechos	2,40	ptas.
Busca (Art. 3.°, Arancel 28-V-922)		
Suplidos		
TOTAL		ptas.

MODELO OFICIAL aprobado por Orden de 24 de enero de 1944, para la expedicion de las certificaciones de todos los Registros civiles. No tendrán eficacia legal las que desde 15 de abril de 1944 lo sean en otros impresos u otro papel.

PRECIO DE ESTE IMPRESO: 2,00 PESETAS

CHAPTER 12

NOTARIAL RECORDS

To look in a notarial register is like observing from a high hill all the panorama of Spanish life and to depart with its people, famous and humble, who, confiding in professional secrecy, laid before us their weaknesses and also at the same time their beautiful virtues. --Gonzalez de Anezua

Hispanic parish records are so exceptional, and the government records so complete, that many family historians tend to overlook another even richer source, notarial records. Unlike most other record sources which are limited in scope, notary records cover the full breadth and depth of life. A mere summary of the kinds of documents that appear in the archives of a notary indicates this: wills, adoptions, emancipations, sales of rural and urban land, construction of buildings, proof of purity of blood, nobility records, transfers of titles, doweries, rescue of captives, sale of slaves, marriage contracts, sale of cloth, sale of horses, printing of books, commissioning of famous works of art, apprenticeship papers, proofs of origin for emigrants, and contracts with teachers. Significant family history is to be found in the records of the notary "because it would be difficult to find any human act in private or public

life in which the pen of the notary did not intervene to give faith and testimony [to that act]" (Miguel Munoz de San Pedro. Reflejos de siete siglos de vida estremeña en cien documentos notariales, Caceres, 1962 p. 485.) Unfortunately, many people did not make use of the notary to provide legal validation of transactions, but for those whose ancestors had sufficient social or financial status to use notarial services, these records will provide the greatest amount of human interest and daily life information about their ancestors.

The history of the notaries in Spain extends backward into the Roman origins of Spanish civilization. By Visi-gothic times the writers and validators of legal documents were already known as comes notarium, lector scriba or notarius. By the time of the publication of such fundamental documents in the Spanish legal system as the Fuero Real and the Siete Partidas, the role of the notaries, or escribanos publicos as they were by that time known, was clearly formulated. Partida III, titulo XIX, ley IX of the Siete Partidas reads in part: "Los Escribanos Públicas de las Ciudades et de las Villas deben haber un libro por registro en que escriben las notas de todas las cartas . . . et despues desto deben facer las Cartas guardano la Forma de Cada una de Ellas (The public notaries of the cities must keep a register book in which they take notes about all documents . . . and after this they must make the documents, keeping a copy of each of them).

By the end of the Middle Ages, four separate classes of notaries had developed:

1. Escribanos reales (Royal Notaries). These notaries served the crown and various governmental councils. Their function was very specialized, and limited to preparation and formalization of the documents which proceeded from the King and his councils and advisors.

2. Escribanos públicos o de número (Public Notaries). These served the same function as the Notarios Publicos in modern Spain; that is, they wrote up and formalized the documentation for private legal transactions, and in so doing created permanent register books, protocolos. This class was the forerunner of the modern notary.

3. Escribanos de provincia o del criminal (Provincial or Criminal Notaries). Serving as appendages to the various courts, this group performed a wide variety of administrative and judicial functions in both criminal and civil matters. Their cooperation and assistance were essential in the presenting of any matter before any of the various levels of courts in Spain throughout the Middle Ages, and even into the nineteenth century.

4. Escribanos eclesiásticos y apostólicos (Ecclesiastical and Apostolic Notaries). While these notaries were limited in their activities to canonical affairs, the wide breadth of involvement of the Catholic Church in every level of Spanish life gave these notaries a varied and diversified practice. They worked as part of the organization of a diocese, or of a large cathedral chapter, providing all of the varied documentation that was necessary for diocesan activity. This included not only directives from the bishop, but the wide variety of cases that were brought before the Canon Law Courts, as well as special dispensations that were requested by various parishioners within the diocese. Since the church was frequently the donee for large estates in money and property, these notaries also frequently drafted testaments and other legal documents and contracts.

Ecclesiastical notarial practice encompassed all of the types of documents of the other three, with the only restriction being that they involved the church in some aspect, so that the church had an interest in

drawing up and formalizing the document. Those documents can be distinguished from the documents drawn up by the Escribanos de numero primarily by the seal at the head of the page, which in the case of the ecclesiastical notary was a pair of keys with a motto in Latin, and with public notaries was in the form of a small cross (see Figure 12-5). In addition, these ecclesiastical documents were generally written in a more formal and elegant style of writing.

SPANISH NOTARIAL LAWS

As with many other areas of Spanish life, the Catholic Monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabel, as well as their successors, attempted to impose some type of order on the notarial system. All notaries had to receive royal appointment, and before that appointment was granted, an examination had to be taken before the Cámara del Consejo de Castilla (Exchequer of the Council of Castille). Escribanos reales (Royal Notaries) were required to have sixteen years of apprenticeship service, generally part of which was with the corregidores (the local judicial representatives of the King). After the year 1609, a requirement of two years of experience in drafting notarial documents was imposed upon the Escribanos de Número (Public Notaries) before being allowed to take the examination.

In spite of such restrictions, there remained a certain amount of disorder within the notarial system. Prior to 1609, the protocolos (bound register volumes) were considered to be the property of the escribano, and he could will them to anyone, generally to his oldest son. Therefore, they were frequently not available to a new notary who succeeded the escribano, in the event that the heir was unable to pass the examination or meet all of the other qualifications. Frequent attempts were made by the kings of Spain to enforce the preservation of the protocolos (register books). Fortunately, in many areas such activities were

successful, and by the time of Charles III in 1788, when a system of inspectors of protocolos under the direction of the corregidores (local representatives of the Crown) was established, the practice of maintaining some type of notarial archives had become nearly universal.

One other major problem in the notarial system in those early years was the practice of appointing more notaries than the demand for their services required. Therefore, very few notaries could actually live from the income they received for their services as a notary, with the result that the local notaries frequently served as secretaries for other entities in their locality. Thus, in the documents preserved in their protocolos, as well as in other local archives, they may appear as escribanos del ayuntamiento (city council), de rentas (collectors), del juzgado (of the local court), de audiencia eclesiastica (of the ecclesiastical court), de la audiencia escolar (of the scholastic courts), etc. Fortunately, these various positions were clearly distinguished, and the documentation preserved usually indicates the function that the individual notary was serving when he drafted the document.

The variety, and therefore confusion, described above continued to heighten at the end of the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth century. For example, during the revolutionary period from 1812 to 1833, notarios constitucionales (constitutional notaries), notarios de las tierras (land notaries), and others began to appear. Finally after nearly thirty years of development, the Ley de Notaria (Notarial System Law) was passed in 1862, imposing restrictions and new order on the private portion of the notarial system. That law clearly separates the function of the escribanos reales and escribanos de provincia o del crimen, who function as judicial secretaries, from that of the escribanos de número, who function in the private sector outside of the judicial court system.

The name of notario was given to this last category, and a system was set up whereby they became public fiduciaries and professionals in the legal system on a par with abogados (attorneys), who, unlike their American counterparts, do not draft legal documents, but serve primarily in giving legal advice and performing litigation work before the courts.

The function of document drafting, also performed by American attorneys, is assumed by the notario, as well as the function of recording and making available for public record such documents.

A national notarial system was established, limiting the number of notaries that could exist in the country, and establishing a testing system of oposiciones (oppositions), whereby a test was given and the individuals who received the highest scores were awarded the available notarial positions. With this law, notaries ceased to be subject to sale or inheritance, and instead became a very select and highly qualified professional group. Under a further law in 1869, notarial colleges, (and within these provinces and districts), were established to clearly delineate the geographical areas of service of the various notaries. For over 100 years, this system has proved to be not only effective, but responsive in meeting the changing demands of the Spanish people. During this time the notary has become a respected professional, much like the doctor or attorney, and is no longer viewed as a mere political appointee, which was generally the case prior to the Notarial Law of 1862.

Because of the requirement of the Notarial Law that the Notaría (notarial office) maintain on permanent file the records of notaries who worked in that office, nearly every notarial office has a complete collection of records for geographical dating from 1862 forward. Unfortunately, records prior to that time did not receive direct attention until into

twentieth century, when, in 1931, a law was passed in Spain creating Archivos Historicos de Protocolos (Provincial Historical Archives). Under this law, all records over 25 years old were to be sent to the district notarial office and preserved in an archives there, under the supervision of a notary who was to be appointed notarial archivist. After 100 years, the protocolos were to be sent to the Provincial Historical Archives. This law has generally been observed in one form or another throughout Spain, and has halted many practices that formerly proved disastrous for the protocolos. In the past, as a new notary took office, he merely filed the older notarial records in an attic or basement, where rats, insects, or excessive humidity literally ate them. An archivist in the Archivo Historico Provincial of Caceres, Spain related that, when he went to one place to collect a set of protocolos for placement in the archives, he found them stored in a barn, where a goat was actually eating the pages.

NOTARIES IN LATIN AMERICA

The Notarial System was implanted by Spain in the Colonies. After independence, most Latin American countries followed the Spanish and French example and set up notarial laws like those outlined above for Spain. The notarial practice of Latin America continues to this day to closely parallel the Spanish. Those interested in the details of the notarial history of a particular country should check at a local university law library, which frequently would have books on notaries in individual Latin American countries.

LOCATING THE RECORDS OF A SPECIFIC NOTARY

Because of the fact that the conservation laws of the early years of the twentieth century have not been uniformly followed, the most difficult problem confronting the researcher using notarial records can be locating them. Such records can be found in our

different types of archives. Although the archives of Spain are used as examples in the following discussion, protocolos may be found in similar types of archives throughout Latin America, and a search for specific notarial records like that described below will be necessary in any Hispanic county.

1. Provincial Historical Archives. The records found in these archives are those in which the Spanish one-hundred-year rule has been faithfully observed, and the district notary has submitted all protocolos in his control to the provincial archives at the time they became one-hundred years old. In some provinces, such as that of Caceres or Barcelona, where the local provincial archivists have been energetic, nearly all such records will be limited to those found in the provincial archives. In others, for example that of Valencia, the primary notarial collections will be from the area surrounding the capital city. In others, practically no effort has been made to gather notarial records into a provincial historical archives. In some cases, other large historical archives may contain sections of notarial records which one would expect to find in the provincial historical or notarial archives. A good example of this is the collection of protocolos from parts of the province of Barcelona, which are found in the Archivo de la Corona de Aragon and not in the Archivo Notarial Historico del Colegio Notarial de Barcelona.

2. District Historical Archives or the District Notarial Office. Records may frequently be at the district level, where they have been submitted to the district notarial office in accordance with the twenty-five year rule. In cases where the records are found at this level, the districts notarial archivist has generally not sent these records into the provincial archives, because such an archives has not been set up, or because an adequate archives has been provided for the records at the district level. Frequently, local pride and/or the interest of a local

historian has prompted the creation of such archives, or discouraged the practice of submitting the records to the provincial historical archives.

3. Local Archives or Notarial Offices. The same motivation which resulted in the creation of district archives has also caused the creation of local notarial archives. In addition to those factors, mere failure to follow the outlined procedure, or general inertia, sometimes resulted in the retention of the records in their original locality. Especially at this level, the preservation of such records varies dramatically: from the ordered or well-protected preservation of such records in a proper library setting, to a random or careless storing of the records in any available space, either in the notarial office or in nearby government or private facilities (most frequently in the local city hall). When the records are poorly kept, access is most difficult, since even the most callous of individuals will show a slight embarrassment at having the records stored in a less than adequate place.

Notaries of large cities have often grouped together to create historical archives for the protocolos. If one is looking for a notarial record from a particular city, it may be necessary to consult that archives, not the provincial historical archives.

4. Private, ecclesiastical, or government archives. Notarial records, especially those from before 1609, can be found in any of these categories of archives, because such records were the private property of the escribano who drafted up the records, and not the property of the notaría itself. These other archives may also contain collections of wills, contracts, or other documents normally found in the notarial archives, because Escribanos de provincia or Escribanos eclesiasticos performed the functions of an Escribano publico in addition to their official functions.

This wide variety of locations where notarial records can be found presents a challenge to the researcher desiring to locate information about his family in the protocolos. Whether in Spain or Latin America, the researcher will usually be attempting to locate records from a particular locality, or in some cases, for example where a death record has already indicated the specific notary, he may even be looking for a specific notary. In either case, one should check first with the regional, provincial or district archives, to ascertain what records may be available. This can be done either by letter or in person.

Provincial Historical Archives have now been created in forty-one of the fifty provinces of Spain. Of the nine which have no provincial archives (Barcelona, Baleares, La Coruna, Granada, Guipuzcoa, Madrid, Navarra, Sevilla and Valencia), four have regional archives with notarial collections (Baleares, La Coruna, Granada and Valencia), two have Archivos Historicos de Protocolos, (Guipuzcoa and Madrid), and extensive collections of local notarial records are found in the Archivo de la Corona de Aragon, in Barcelona. The volume of records collected varies dramatically from archives to archives, with only 37 meters of shelf space occupied by notarial records in Castellon, and over 4706 meters in Madrid. In some provinces, such as Huelva, no notarial records have been gathered into the provincial archives, but in others, such as Caceres, nearly all such records have been collected. The Censo-Guia de Archivos Espanoles, published by the Education Ministy in 1966, provides extensive listings of such archives.

In Mexico, Argentina, and Venezuela, the preservation and availability of notarial records follows patterns like those in Spain, with records originating in the middle of the nineteenth century or before located in provincial or state governmental archives. In other countries such as Bolivia, Chile,

Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Uruguay, all, or the vast majority of, such older records have been gathered into national archives. In nearly all countries, newer protocolos are retained by the notarial offices. In countries such as Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, and Peru, all, or portions of, the older protocolos have been indexed. For greater details on a country-by-country basis, the Latin American researcher should consult the Series H Major Genealogical Resource Papers published by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

In those areas of Spain or Latin America where notarial records have not been collected into formal archives, or where the established archives do not have records for a particular locality or notary, a letter to the notario of the nearest town with a notaria, as well as to the provincial historical archives, will help the researcher locate the particular notary which generally served the people of that town. The local notary may be aware of records that he himself has, or that may be in some other archives, governmental or private, which relates to the locality, or to a particular notary who served in that locality. Since many smaller localities did not have a notarial office, the researcher should identifiy the larger towns which may have had notaries. For Spain, this can be accomplished by consulting the list of notarias in Chapter Eighteen. For other countries, a good atlas can help identify the principal town near the locality from which an ancestor came.

In some cases, where two major towns were at an equal distance, people may have gone to either or both towns for legal transactions, in which case it would be necessary to check the notarial records in each of them. Of course, if the researcher is in the country itself, this information can be obtained by going to the local notary. Be sure to remember, however, that these individuals are busy professionals, just as

lawyers would be in this country, and it may be necessary to make an appointment to visit with them. Generally, if one approaches the notary showing respect, but with confidence that he will be allowed to consult records over one hundred years old, he will find the notary to be very receptive and helpful. Unfortunately, the notaries are generally not interested in, nor trained for, searching the records. If a researcher is unable to personally consult the records, and they have not been microfilmed and made available in the United States, the services of an experienced historian, genealogist, or record searcher will have to be obtained.

Spanish notarial legislation states that a notary must provide the means whereby a legitimate historical investigator can make use of those protocolos over one hundred years old. Those that are less than one hundred years old require special permission and the possible payment of a fee, or may even require requesting a form from the Registro de Ultimas Voluntades in Madrid prior to being able to consult the record. If such documents under 100 years old are desired, it is frequently advisable to have the notary read the document or indicate the facts of genealogical interest. These regulations concerning documents less than 100 years old are provided as a means of protecting the privacy of individuals whose names may appear in such documents. Even where the provincial historical archives do have records from a particular locality or notary, it is wise to check either in person or by letter with the local notary, since he may be aware of records that he himself has, or are in some other archives which relates to the locality, or he may know about a particular notary who served in that locality.

ARRANGEMENT AND INDEXING OF PROTOCOLOS

Protocolos are always arranged under the name of the notary who produced them. Frequently, until the

late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the documents for a specific year were merely bound or tied together in legajos (files or bundles of paper). There was a movement in Spain to have all of the protocolos bound, following the Notarial Law of 1869, which ordered the creation of district notarial archives. In many cases, at this point the older legajos were organized and commercially bound, so that today protocolos are generally found in bound volumes containing all of the documents drafted by a single notario (notary) during a specific year, or series of years. In a notarial office where the notary had extensive work, there may be separate volumes for certain classes of documents, such as testaments or contracts.

Since all notarial documents are arranged under the name of the notary, it can be of great assistance to know the names of the notaries serving a particular locality during a specific time period. There are two ways that these names can be learned. One is to make note of any mention of the town notaries which might appear in the parish or other records. Most frequently, these will appear where the family of the notary is involved in the parish ordinance work, where the notary himself serves as a godfather or witness, or where the notary who writes the will of the deceased is named in the death certificate of that person. In the latter case, the date when the will was written may also be given (see Chapter Nine). When this occurs, it is imperative that the researcher write down any information about the notary, especially his name.

All of the major historical archives will have a list of the notaries whose records appear in their collections. In many archives, although not all, these lists will be arranged in two separate sections. The first will be an alphabetical listing of the notaries by surname, containing all of the notaries whose protocolos appear in the archives, with an indication as to the years such protocolos cover, and also frequently the name of the locality in which the

notario or escribano served (see Figure 12-1).

The second type of index or listing will be a geographical listing of all of the towns from which protocolos have been assembled in a particular archives. Under the name of each town will appear the name of the notary or notaries from that town whose records appear in the archives, generally with an indication as to the years their particular protocolos cover (see Figure 12-2).

A third type of indexing or listing of protocolos is an inventory, usually found at the beginning or end of each volume or year within a volume, listing all of the notarial records by types of records. In some cases, these lists have been compiled into separate volumes arranged under the name of each specific notary. Such a list is shown in Figure 12-3. On rare occasions, there may be a fourth type of index, which is an alphabetical list of the persons and/or subject matter dealt with in each of the documents in the protocolos. Figure 12-4 is a page from an index of testaments found in the protocolos in the Archivo de Protocolos in Madrid.

The above indexes and inventories may be found in printed catalogs, as in Figure 12-1 and 12-2, in card catalogs or drawers in the archives itself, or in handwritten inventories or lists also found in the archives itself. In order to select the particular notary for the time period and the town in which his ancestor lived, the researcher will need to consult whatever listing exists of specific notaries. A system of reference numbers will exist for each archives with a number identifying each specific bundle or bound volume, which may cover one of the several years of documents produced by a particular notary. The researcher can copy from the appropriate catalog card, inventory, or published page the reference number to request the specific volume or volumes he wishes to consult.

As a further aid, each volume of legal documents frequently contained, either at the beginning or the end, an inventory of all the specific documents contained in that particular volume. Such inventories, as appear in Figure 12-3, will indicate the nature of the document (testament, contract, etc.), the name of the parties involved, and in some cases, the date of the document. As mentioned above, this written inventory of documents was, in some cases, prepared at the end of the year and a copy submitted to the Colegio Notarial (Notarial College). When actually consulting a particular volume of protocolos, the researcher can rapidly review the principal parties to all of the documents it contains by merely reading the inventory page. In those volumes into which more than one year of records are bound, it is likely that a separate inventory will appear for each year in the volume. These may be found at the beginning or the end of the volume, or at the beginning or end of each individual year.

NOTARIAL DOCUMENTS--GENERAL FORMAT

Legal transactions recorded in protocolos are of many different types, as indicated in the introduction to this chapter. In spite of this fact, a system of standard forms and usages was developed, since one of the purposes of the notarial system was to assure that the legal transactions recorded would be legally recognized and binding. First, all documents drafted from 1637 on had to be drafted on specially stamped paper, the cost of which varied depending on the type of document to be drafted. Only paper stamped with the particular year of issue could be used. Only in times of isolation from Madrid, i.e., during war or internal revolution, will paper from a preceding year be used. This, in and of itself, is indicative of an interesting but difficult period in the history of a locality.

A basic format for writing notarial documents

developed as illustrated in Figure 12-5. At the very top, and generally in the center, appears the day and month in which the document was drafted (the year could be obtained from the seal). Note also the small cross that appears at the top of the document, indicating it is a public notary and not an ecclesiastical notary, as discussed earlier. Unlike most dates, that in Figure 12-5 did not give the specific date, but merely states "during the reign of his Majesty Don Carlos IV." The number appearing in the upper right hand corner of the page is the page number of the bound volume; this was added at the time all of the loose documents for the year were bound together. In the left hand margin appears a brief description of the document; for example, the one in Figure 12-5 reads, "Testamento que otorga Don Jeronimo Sanchez Saso presbitero de esta villa" (Testament executed by Don Jeronimo Sanchez Saso, priest of this town). In cases where the document is a contract or other transaction between two parties, the names of both parties will generally appear in this summary of the contents of the document.

Following the summary, the body of the document begins. Like the top of the page, the body of the document also follows certain formats established for that particular class of document. Familiarity with some of the more significant types of documents and their basic formats can be gained by reading the examples provided below. Once he becomes familiar with these basic documents, the researcher can rapidly analyze the information contained in one to evaluate if it should be read carefully and in its entirety. The basic body of the will in Figure 12-5, which was several pages long, has been omitted.

As with the beginning portion, the final page had a set format. In the last paragraph the escribano personally recognized and gave validity to the document, and signed it before certain witnesses whom he named. The document then was signed by the party or parties involved, after whose signatures appear the

words paso ante mi, or ante mi ("given before me" or "before me"), followed by the signature of the notary and his ruberic (the peculiar flourish identifying an individual's signature).

At the end of the document, there very frequently appears a comment such as the one in Figure 12-5: derechos doce reales (fees: twelve reales [money units]), indicating the amount paid to have the legal document drafted. In addition, if any copies are made of the document, a notation should appear on the original document at the bottom or in the margin, indicating the date the copy was made and the amount paid for it, with the signature of the notary and again his ruberic. Because of the uniformity in the beginning and ending of documents, a researcher can quickly survey a large number of documents in looking for those that relate to his particular family. This is fortunate, since practically no general indexes exist as to the names of the parties involved, and for many volumes even the yearly inventories do not appear.

NOTARIAL DOCUMENTS--SPECIFIC TYPES

The remainder of this chapter is devoted to a series of examples of the principal types of notarial records. Although the variety of transactions for which a notary was needed is as infinite as the variety of human activity, there are, nevertheless, certain types of transactions which account for a large percentage of the documents to be found in a protocolo. The sample documents are offered for the researcher to read and review, in order to familiarize himself with the documents he will most frequently encounter.

A. Testamentos (Wills)

In many notarías (notarial offices), wills accounted for a significant portion of the work done by notaries. In some notarial offices where a large amount of work was done in a single year, these

testaments were bound in a separate volume, approximately equal in size to a second volume, containing all the other types of documents drawn up that year.

As evidenced in Figure 12-6, the introductory and closing formats of a will follow that of all notarial documents. The body of the will also follows a general pattern. It begins with "In Dei Nomine, Amen" which is Latin for "In the name of God, Amen", or the Spanish equivalent, "En el nombre de Dios, Amen". The initial paragraph then states the name of the testator (the individual writing the will and testament), with an indication as to his or her place of residence, and occasionally, especially for women, the name of his or her spouse and/or parents and their residence. Frequently, the individual makes a statement as to his health, usually that he is sick or in some other way fearing death, but that he is of sound mind. The will then contains a long sentence in which the testator indicates his belief in Catholicism and its basic tenets, and in which he wills his soul to God. There will then be a series of orders that the testator wants carried out following his death. There will be an order as to where he wants to be buried, generally in the parish church. He frequently indicates any cofradías or other social organizations of which he was a member. He gives orders as to the types of masses he wants celebrated in the Catholic church. These instructions as to specific masses may cover from several paragraphs to several pages. All of these portions should be read carefully when the will is that of a direct line ancestor, since many times the name of a departed relative, such as a child, parent, sibling, or an in-law, may be mentioned among the masses given for those who are already deceased.

Following the instructions as to masses, the will then begins to grant specific requests to family members and friends. Such specific bequests of property can provide extensive information about the

testator's family, especially when there was a large amount of property to be given, and it is given not only to his children and spouse, but also to cousins, nephews, nieces, etc. After the specific bequests, the albaceas or testamentarios (executors) are named. At least one of these will generally be the testator's spouse, son, son-in-law, and/or brother. The power to act as executor is generally given to all, and to each of them individually (a todos juntos y a cada uno de por si). The testator then names his legitimate, sole, and universal heirs (mis legítimos únicos y universales herederos), who will generally be his living descendants. These descendants will be named, and indication made as to who were the parents of each person, especially where the testator was married more then once, or where one of his children has died, leaving one or more descendants.

The concluding clause is usually a statement that no other testament or testaments or codicils written by the testator prior to that time shall have any effect. The attestation clause of the notary then follows in which the names of the witnesses are set forth, as discussed above for all notarial documents.

Because wills always involve at least two generations of a family, and frequently several, they are extremely important genealogical sources. In the detailed descriptions of property given, which may frequently include everything from pots and pans and the bed in which the person is dying, to major pieces of real estate, wills also provide the human interest that the family historian seeks. The researcher should especially recognize the value of, and search for, wills of unmarried elderly siblings, aunts, or uncles of the direct-line ancestors, as these often provide extensive detail about family members and relationship, both by blood and by marriage, covering several generations.

The following transcription and translation of

Figure 12-6 are of the will of Agustin Santos de Anaya, which appeared transcribed in the parish registers of the parish of Huichiapan, Hidalgo, Mexico, for the year 1796. (Genealogical Society Film Number 635435). (Note that the seventh bequest has been omitted due to it's extensive length covering five pages in the original.)

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

TESTAMENTO DE AGUSTIN SANTOS DE ANAYA

En el nombre de Dios Todo Poderoso y de la Vien // aventurada siempre Virgen Maria ha cuyo honor vieron // como yo Dn Agustin Santos de Anaya, Hijo Vastardo, // de Dn Manuel de Anaya Navarrete y de Josefa // de Trejo, Difuntos que Santa Gloria hayan, natura // les y vecinos que fueron como yo de este pueblo. Es // tando ya en havansada edad y con siguiente con // el hacha que de algunas devilidades quebran toda // salud sibien en pie, y en todo mi entero juicio, acu //erdo complida memoria y entendimiento natural // por cuyo beneficio doy y retribuyo a la Divina Ma // gesta las mas humildades gracias, creyendo como // creo en el Altisimo imcomprensible Misterio de // la Beatisima trinidad Dios Padre, Dios Hijo y Dios // Espiritu Santo, tres personas realmente distintas // y entre si postivamente unidas con una sola Di //vina Esencia; y en todos los demas misterios // Arcanos, Articulos, Dogmas, Sacramentos, que // tiene, cree y confiesa, predica y ensena Nuestra Santa Madre Yglecia Catolica Apostolica // Romana, Vajo cuya fe y creencia he vivido // protesto vivir y quiero morir como Catolico // fiel christiano qe soy, de que me precio eligi // endo como elijo por mis Especiales Patronos y // abogados a la Soverano Emperatris de cielos y tierra Maria Santisima, Nuestra Madre y Senora Concevida sin la mas leve man // cha de la Culpa Original y como predilecta // ab eterno, por el absoluto universal criador // para Madre Dignissima de su unijenito Hijo // Senor Nuestro y Nuestro Redentor, a su // Castisimo Esposo el Patriarca Senor San // Jose, al Angel de mi custodio, al Santo de // mi nombre, y de mas de mi Devocion y Cor // te Celestial, para que intersedan por mi ante// el,

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

THE WILL OF AGUSTINE SANTOS ANAYA

In the name of the Almighty God and of the Most Blessed Always Virgin Mary to whose honor and glory let it be manifest to all those that the present [document] see that I Don Augustin Santos de Anaya, bastard son of Don Manuel de Anaya Navarete and of Joseta De Trejo, deceased who have gone to the holy glory, natives and citizens which they were, as I, of this town; now in advanced age and therefore with the heavy burden that certain weaknesses break my full health, although still not bed ridden and, in my full judgment with complete memory and natural understanding, for which benefit I give and return to the divine majesty most humble thanks believing as I believe in the highest incomprehensible mystery of the blessed Trinity, God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, three persons really distinct and among themselves positively united as one single divine essence; and in all of the other mysteries, secrets, articles, dogmas, and sacraments, that our Holy Mother Roman Apostalic Catholic Church has, believes, confesses, preaches and teaches under whose faith and belief I have lived, I profess to live, and I wish to die as the faithful Catholic christian that I am, of which I boast. Choosing as I can choose for my special patrons and advocates the sovereign empress of heaven and earth the Most Holy Mary Our Mother and Lady conceived without the slighest stain of original sin as the chosen one from eternity by the Absolute Universal Creator to be the most worthy mother of his Only Begotten Son Our Lord, Our Redeemer, and her most chaste husband the Lord Patriarch, Saint Joseph, and my guardian angel, the saint of my name, and the others of my devotion and heavenly court, in order that they might intercede for me before the demands of divine justice to the end that they might forgive my sins and put my soul in the path of salvation with whose strong hope and fearing death, which is natural to all living creatures and whose hour is uncertain; in order that it does not overcome me without the opportunity in this life to discharge my

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

Acatamiento de la Divina Justicia a fin // de que perdone mis pecados, y ponga mi Alma // en Carrera de Salvacion con cuya firme // esperanza y temiendome de la Muerte Na // tural a toda viviente creatura, y su ora in // cierta, para que no me asalte sin la Dispo // cision de vida al Descargo de mi Consiensia // he deliverado arreglar por medio de testame // nto en la forma y manera siguiente = Prime // ra mente encomiendo mi alma a Dios // Nuestro Senor Jesuchristo, que la crio y redi // mio, con el infinito precio de su LaCratisima // Sangre, pacion, y muerte; y el cuerpo a la tierra // deque fue formado, el que queiro sea Amorta // yado con el Aito de Nuestro serafico Padre // San Franco y sepultado en esta Parroquial // parte y lugar que paresca de mis Alvaceas a // cuya disposicion lo dejo, con lo demas tocante a mi // funeral, entierro y Misas = Mando a las Mandas // famos reconsendables, y Piadosas de este Arzobis // pado, a ocho reales a cada una; y doble a les sn // tos Lugares de Jerusalen para ayuda a mante // ner los piadozos Religiosos que a tanto costa los // custodian entre Infieles con lo que las desisto // a todas del derech que podian repetir contrad hos // Bienes = Declaro haver sido casado y velado segun Orden de Nuestra Santa Madre Yglesia // en primeras nunpcias con Da Maria Micaela // Esquivel y Durante Nuestro Matrimonio hu // vimos y procreamos por nuestros Hijos Legi // timos a Don Vicente y Don Jose Andres San // tos que aunque fueron casados murieron // sin dejar succesion; y Da Maria Franco de Anaya muger que es de Dn Antonio Villagran // y al tiempo que contraimos dho matrimonio ella // no introdujo a el Bienes algunos, por que hera // una Pobre, e yo lleve un Altajo de mulas de diez // y ocho Aparejados y guatro de silla que valian // novecientos, y cincuenta pesos y una casa pro // pia que esta a la salida de la Calle Real // que va para Mexico, que es la que dia dho // Dn Vicente y en el dia Posee su viuda Dona // Josefa Garcia de Avila aqui en la deje pr // cantidad de novecientos pesos en parte de // pago de sus gananciales al tiempo, que hize // la particion declaro para que conste = Y tem de Cla // ro haver pasado a

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conscience I have decided to place my affairs in order through this testament in the following form and manner: First, I give my soul to God, Our Lord Jesus Christ, who created it and redeemed it with the infinite price of his most sealing blood, passion, and death; and my body [I give] to the earth from which it was formed, which I want to be buried with the habit of our seraphic father San Francisco and to be buried in this parish [church] [in the] place and section that appears [proer] to my executors, in whose disposition I leave it along with the other incidents relative to my funeral, burial and masses. To the well-known and charitable legacies of this arch bishopric Eight Reales to each one, and double that amount to the holy places of Jerusalem to help maintain those pious religious [persons] who at such cost maintain them among the infidels, with which I waive from all rights under the law that could be retained against said assets I declare that I have been married and wed according to the order of the holy mother church for the first time with Dona Maria Micaela Esquivel and during our marriage we had and begat as our legimate sons Don Vicente and Don Jose Andres Santos, who, even though they were married, died without leaving issue; and Dona Maria Francisca de Anaya wife that she is of Don Antonio Villa grande; and at the time that we entered into said marriage she brought nothing to the assets of the marriage because she was poor and I brought a string of eighteen saddle mules and four [riding] mules which were worth 950 pesos and my own house which is near the departure point of the Royal Highway that goes toward Mexico. That is what I gave to said Don Vicente and at this time his widow Dona Josepha Garcia de Auila possesses it, with whom I leave it. To whom I gave the amount of 900 pesos in partial payment of her community property rights at the time that I made a division with her resulting from the death of my son which I so declare that it may so stand. Item: I declare to have entered into a second marriage, being currently married to Dona Maria Xiron who also brought nothing to the marriage; and I had everything that I had brought to

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segundas nunpcias // siendo actualmente casado con Da Maria Xi // ron la que tambien nada introdujo al Matri // monio, e yo tenia todo lo que introduje al ante // rior, y los qu Durante el se buscaron, que // por Muerte de dha mi espoza fueron parti // bles con my Yerno Dn Antonio Villagran y constante este ultimo Matrimonio hemos ha // vido y procreado por Nuestros Hijos legitimos // a Manuela Trinidad que va tres anos y a Vicente Santos Xiron, que va a dos anos // y ademas se halla dicha mi Muger en cinta y el Postum que diere a luz declaro tanvien // por mi Hijo, o hija = Declaro que hantes de casarme con mi actual esposa le ofreci dotar // la en quinientos pesos; de cuya cantidad que cavia en la decima parte de mis Bienes, le // Otorge con efecto Carta de Dote consigrandole // los trecientos de ellos, sobre la casa que es de // mi actual avitacion, y el resto, sobre todos los de // mas Bienes; lo que Declaro para que conste = Assi Mismo Delcaro que por Muerte de dha mi // primer mujer se procedio en fin del ano de // noventa y tres ultimo de inventario extraju // dicial de los Bienes, con que me allava, y a la division, y partision de ellos, entre mi // y el expresado mi llerno Dn Antonio Villa // gran, a Nombre de su Mujer, y mi Hija u // nica heredera de la parte Materna de aquel Matrimonio, haviendose en cargado por parte de toda esa operacion al Perito Contador Ma // rcelo Magor, en quien confie, yo igual menfie en el supuesto de su mejor practica inteligen // cia, opericia, cuyo inventario y aprecios, con la particion, se aprovo despues por el justicia de este Partido Dn Felipe de Soria Bustamo // nte, como consta de un tanto, que para en mi poder fuera de original Archivado: y // por esa particion, me cupieron seis mil setecientos viente, y quatro pesos y tres granos, y a dicho mi Yerno cinco mil setecientos, setenta y un pesos // quatro tomines, y tres granos, lo que declaro //

OMITTED PORTION

declaro para que assi conste se execute y Conste = De

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the previous [marriage] and those which were accumulated during that [first marriage] that by the death of my said wife were divisible with my son-in-law Don Antionio Villagran . Through this last marriage we have had and begat as our legitimate children Manuel Trinidad who is nearly three years old and Vicente Santos Xiron who is nearly two years old; and also my wife is now found to be pregnant and the posthumous [child] that she will give birth to I declare also to be my son or daughter.

5. I declare that before marrying my present wife I offered to give her a dowry of 500 pesos which amount represented the tenth part of my assets. I so endowed her by a letter of dowry dedicating to her 300 pesos of the value of my actual residence and the remainder from all my other assets. I so declare that it might so stand.

6. Furthermore, I declare that by the death of my aforementioned first wife, there was prepared, at the end of the year ninety-three most recently passed, an extra-judicial inventory of the assets with which I found myself [possessed]; and [there was a] division and partition of those among myself and my already mentioned son-in-law, Don Antionio Villagran, taking in the name of his wife and my daughter the only heir of the maternal portion of that marriage; having engaged for all of this procedure the experienced accountant Marcello Magor and in whose pre-supposed best practice, intelligence, and handling, I entrusted myself, whose inventory and appraisal with the partition was approved afterwards by the justice of this division, Don Felipe de Soria Bustamonte as set forth in a copy which was placed in the archives while the original remained in my power; and by this division there comes to me 6,724 pesos and 3 grams and to my aforementioned son-in-law 5,771 pesos, four lominess and 3 grams. and I so declare

OMITTED PORTION

8. I declare my goods, the house in which I live, and

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// claro por mis Bienes la casa de mi Morada // y su corto Ajuar, el Rancho de Santa Barb // ara con sus tieras, Casta, Ganados y efectos, que en el se hayaren y un Atajo de Mulas corto // en el dia porque de el saque dies // mulas de primera con que al precio de su avaluo, complete a mi Yerno su legitima y a // relacionada: lo declaro para que conste = y Declaro que al tiempo que pase a dichas se llqundas nupcias tenia de Capital lo mismo qe // me devio resultar de dicha particion lo que Declaro para que sirva de norma para que a punto fixo se pueda venir en conosimiento // de las utilidades o perdidas del tiempo del segu // ndo Matrimonio y se deduzgan los Gananciales // de mi esposa = Quiero y de consiguiente mis Alvaceas, que de mis Bienes se tome // la cantidad de trecientos pesos, que queden cituados impuestos y Cargados perpetuame // nte sobre todo lo Raiz de mi dicho Rancho de Santa Barbara con obligacion de reditos ator // gandose sobre ello el corespondiente reconsimi // ento; por mis Hijos sus herederos y sucesores, // para que con los quince pesos que produscan se // me digan en cada un ano y para siempre otras tantas Misas resadas, por mi Alma y las de mi intencion en la Yglesia Parroquial // de este Pueblo a cuyos curas institut yo por pa // trones de esta obra pia para que digan y cu // iden de que se digan las Misas a la Limosna // de un peso, por cada una la que exijan de // mis sucesores en la pocecion del Yndicado Rancho y lo mismo los titulos que se devan formar y parar en su Archivo Edllciastico, a expensas de mis Bienes, que assi es mi Voluntad = // y atento aque los nominados, Dona Manuela // Trinidad y Dn Vicente Santos Xiron se hallan // en edad tan tierna y la misma su sedera con // el Posthumo, que me diante la voluntad de Dios, esta proximo a salir a luz, y que por // eso hacen dignos de toda lastima y compacion, // para quando hayan crecido, les pueda, // alcanzar algun genero de subsitencia, desde // luego envio de las promicciones del Derecho // Mejoro a los tres Hermanos precentes y futuro // y aquales quier otros, que tenga del actual // Matrimonio en el intermedio tiempo de mi // Muerte sean a ese tiempo uno o muchos, en // el

its limited household effects, the Rancho de Santa Barbara with its lands, breeding cattle and effects that are found therein and one string of mules short at this time because from it I removed ten of the best with which by the payment of its value I completed [payment] to my son-in-law as above stated and I so declare that it may be so.

9. I declare that, at the time I entered into the above-mentioned second marriage, I had as capital the same which came to me as a result of the above mentioned partition which I declare that it may serve as the base, that from that fixed point it is possible to calculate the gains or losses during the time of my second marriage and thereby determine the community property rights of my spouse.

10. I wish and therefore [direct] my executors to take from my assets the amount of 300 pesos that they be established as a debt in perpetuity against the total value of my aforementioned Rancho de Santa Barbara with the obligation [to pay] interest, having prepared the corresponding mortgage, for my sons, their heirs and successors, in order that with the 15 pesos that are earned they may arrange to have said for me each year and always a certain number of prayer masses for my soul and on my behalf in the parish church of this town, whose priests I establish as the patrons of this charitable work that they say and take care that the masses are said. I give the benefit of one peso for each one that they are to exact from my successors who are in possession of the above indicated rancho and the same are to be set forth in documents which are to remain in the ecclesiastical archives at the expense of my assets and this is my will.

11. And recognizing that the above named Dona Manuela Trinidad and Don Vicente Santos Xiron are of such tender age and that will be the case with my posthumous [child] who through the will of God is about to be born; and for this fact they are worthy of great care and compassion in order that when they have grown they may achieve some type of means of earning a living. Naturally in view of the requirements of the law, I

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remaniente del quinto en el todo del // tercio de mis Bienes acciones y Derechos, Cu // ya mejora les consigna, y hayan de haver // precisa e inaterablemente, en el repetidos ran // cho de Santa Barbara su casa tierras, Po // treros y demas adyacentes, que ahssi es mi // testamento, sus Mandas, Y Legados, ynstituyo // y nombre por mi Alvacea, fide comisario y // tenedor de Bienes al expresada Dona // Maria Xiron mi Espoza, a la que doi el mas // especial y eficaz poder que sea nesesario pa // ra que despues de mi fallecimeinto entre en // todos mis Biches se apodere de ellos los invell harie estrajudiciamente, venda y remate // los precios en Almoneda u fuera de ella, // despues del termino legal, por que todo el que necesite ese mismo le prorogo y alango en // devida forma que assi es mi voluntad = // Bienes, deudas, derechos y acciones o futuras // succesiones, que Directa o transversalmente me // toquen, y pertenescan, instituyo, elijo y nom // bro por mis unicos y unibersales herederos // ha los nominados Da Maria Franca Santos // de Anaya y esquibel, Da Manuela Trinidad // y Dn Vicente Santos Xiron mis Hijos de Primero // y segundo matrimonio, y el Posthumo // que se espera de este mismo, para que hechas // los deduciones referidas, los hayan gocen y // hereden por iguales partes con la vendicion // de Dios, y la mia que hasi es mi voluntad = // Y usando de la patria potesta, que en mi re// side, nombro por tutora, y curadora adbona // de mis dos referidos hijos menores, y el posthumo si se lograre, ala nominada dona Mari // a Xiron, mi Esposa; y mediante a la confi // anza, que tengo de sus honrados y christia // nos, procedimentos, y de que tanto por esto co // mo por el amor de Madre, Cumplira, qual // no otro con semejante cargo, la relevo de todo // genero de fianzas, y ruego, y suplico a los Seno // res Jueces, y justicias y escribanos de su Mages // tad, la hayan y tengan por tal y se Diciernan // el cargo, que haci es mi voluntad = Y por el // precente revoco anulo, doy por rrotos, nu // los y de ningun valor, ni efecto, otros quales // quiera testamentos, codicilos, poderes para // testar,

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make an additional bequest to the three siblings present and future and any others that I might have from my current marriage in the time before my death, that may at that time may be one or more, of the residue of my house and of all of one third of my goods, actions, and rights which additional I give unto them and it is to be determined exactly and correctly in the above mentioned Rancho de Santa Barbara its house, lands, herds, and other appertenants; and this is my will.

12. And to execute and pay this my testament its bequests and legacies, I create and name as my executor, trustee, and holder of my assets the above mentioned Dona Maria Xiron, my wife, to whom I give the most specific and effective power that would be necessary in order that after my death among my assets she is to take control of those and inventory them and sell and obtain payment in public auction or outside of it after the legal time limit; therefore, all that [power] which she needs which is needed for the same I extend to her in proper form, and this is my will.

13. And as to the residue that would remain of all my writs, debts, rights and actions or future inheritances which directly or indirectly concern or pertain to me I establish, elect, and name for my only and universal heirs the already named Dona Maria Franciscos Santos de Anaya Escabille, Dona Maria de Trinidad and Don Vicente Santos Xiron my children of my first and second marriage, and the posthumous child that is expected of this same [marriage], in order that having completed the deductions above referred to they may have, enjoy and inherit in equal parts, with the blessings of God and myself, and this is my will.

14. And using the parental power that in me resides, I name as tutor and guardian <u>Ad Bonam</u> [of the estate] of my above referred to two minor sons and the posthumous [child] if he is born, be already named Dona Marie Xeron my wife and through the confidence that I have of her honorable and christian actions and by this reason, as well as by the love of a mother, she will complete that which no other with similar direction [would do].

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Memorias, y otras ultimas Disposisi // ones que hantes de esta hayan hecho y // otorgado por escrito o Palabra o en otra // forma, para que no valgan, ni hagan fe, // juridica ni extra Judicialmente, salvo el pre // cente, que quiero se guarde compla y exe // cute, por mi ultima, postrimera y delive // rada voluntad, o en aquella via y forma, // que mejor en Derecho haya Lugar: Que es // fecho en el pueblo de Huichipam a vien // te y ocho de abril de mil setecientos noven //ta y seis a yo el esno, doy fe conosco a el // otorgante, de que esta en pie pues vino a // mi casa, y a lo que parece con alguna Salud, // y en todo su Juicio, acuerdo, cumplida me / / moria, y entendimiento natural: y de que // hasi lo otorgo, y no firmo por decir, ho save // escrevir a su ruego lo hizo uno de los testigos // que fueron Dn Julian De Chaves Macatela, // Dn Pablo Rojo, y Dn Mariano Aguirre, pre // centes rogados y vecinos de este Pueblo, doy fe // Arruego, y por testigo: Julian de Chaves Ma // cotela Antemi Luis Garcia de Andrade.

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I relieve of all nature of bonds and request and ask the judges and justices and notaries of his majesty that they hold and have her for such and give unto her that charge; that this is my will [I declare].
15. And by this present [document] I revoke, annul, and give for broken and nullified and of no value or effect any other wills, codicils, powers to make a will, memorials or other final dispositions that I may have before set forth in written form or in other form, in order that they have no value [and] are not given faith judicially nor extra judicially; except the present, which I wish to be followed and fulfilled and executed as my last and final and deliberate will, and in this way in [the] form of the best way which the law would give allow. That it is dated in the town of Huichiapan on the 28th of April, 1796 before me the notary and I give faith that I know the testator, that he is not bedridden and that he came to my house although it would appear with some help, and in his sound mind and judgment, full memory, and natural understanding; and in this way he has set it forth and does not sign for he says that he does not know how [to write] and at his request one of the witnesses signed it. [The witnesses] were Don Julian de Chavez, Macatela, Don Pablo Rojo, and Don Mariano Aguirre present, sworn in, and residents of this town. I give faith, swear and witness [signed] Julian de Chavez Macatela, before me Luis Garcia De Andrade.

B. Capitulaciones Matrimoniales (Marriage Contracts or Prenuptial Agreements) and Inventarios de Dotes (Dowry Inventories)

As a result of inheritance rights retained by married women under Spanish law, marriage contracts or dowry inventories were common in some areas, even among relatively poor people, and generally in families with good social position having enough property to be concerned about its disposition through marriage. These contracts were signed by the bride and groom and their parents, generally prior to the marriage or soon thereafter; although in some cases only years later when a death in the family was imminent, did each side indicate the specific property given to each spouse by their respective families as they began the marriage. The disposition of the property held by the bride qnd groom in the event of the death of either or both of them, before and after the birth of children, is also frequently spelled out.

There are two forms these documents can take. One is a bilateral contract between the bride and groom, the former frequently represented by one of her parents or an older brother. The document indicates the disposition of any property she brings into the marriage, in the event she should die childless before her husband, or in the event that following her death their children should die before having children of their own. Similar provisions are also included as far as the inheritance rights to the property of the husband. This type of contract is the form most commonly used in Cataluña. In other parts of Spain, the more common type of marriage contract is a two-way contract between the respective families. These contracts will generally be entitled inventario de dote, rather than capitulación matrimonial. There will frequently be two documents, one signed by the parent or brother of the bride, and the other signed by the father of the groom or the groom himself. The following transcription and translation of Figure 12-7 are of the

Inventario de Dote between Alonso Gonzalez Diaz Trejo and Juana Gonzalez, which appears on page 1 of the Protocolo of the notary Juan Sanchez for the year 1748. The source for this document is the Archivo Histórico Provincial de Caceres, Legajo 1633, ano 1748, folio 1.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

INVENTARIO Y CARTA DE DOTE DE LOS BIENES
Y ALAXAS QUE LLEVO // AL MATRIMONIO ALONSO
GONZALEZ // DIAZ TREXO QUANDO CONTRAXO
// CON JUANA GONZALEZ

En el lugar de Logrosan Juris // di zion de la Ziudad de Truxllo en // seis dias del mes de Henero ano // de mil/setezos quarentta y ocho // antemi el esno ppco y testigos in // fraescriptos parezio Martin Gonzales Diaz Trexo vezo de esta // dho lugar y dixo qu pr quantto tiene trattado de casar y velar // segun orden del Santto Concilio de Trentto a Alonso Gonzalez su // hixo lexmo y de Maria Zarza Suprimera muger con Juana Gonza // lez Rezio hixa lexma de Alonso Sanchez Ximenez, y de Ana Mrn Natu // rales de lugar de Zoritta, y porque para Ayuda a sus // ttenttar las Cargas Matrimoniales tiene que dara dho su hijo // Ziertos bienes asi pr la lexma Materna como por la lexma patterna // y por ser justo y arreglado a dro los quier imbenttariarpor la buena quentta y rrazon con los de mas seis hixos, los // quales tasados y Valoreados por dos personas puestas en // conformidad de Ambas parttes son del thenor // sigte // Primte lleva el subso dho yladha suesposa recibe // en su nombre un jergon Viejo tasado en ____ 012 ____ Rls // un colchon viejo con su enchimto tasado // ____ 030 ____// Dos Almoadas con su enclimto tasadas. _____ 008 // Una Colgadura de cama que se compne de tres para nienttos, ielo de cama, y antte Corredor en ____ 040 ____ // Un pie de cama llano de mediado tasado en ____ 04 ____ // Una Colcha nueva de nudos tasado en ___ 88 ____// Un Azadon bueno en ___ 007 ____ // Una fanega de trigo sembrado enciqta digo ____ 40 ____ // en quarentta rrs ____ // Un lechon Veranizgo queleda su tio Juan Cano // tasado en Viente y cinco rrls ____ 025 ____ // Media fanega de trigo que leda su Abuelo // Bartme Sanchez Calzada enrrecoxiendo ___ 008 ___ // Un calaozo queleda Sutio Andres perez tasado en ocho rrls ____ 008 // Pormanera que riman y montan los bienes aprezia // dos eneste ymbenttario Segun de suspartidad ___ 092 ___ Consta seiszientos zincuenta y nueve rrs V.-// y

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INVENTORY AND WRIT OF DOWRY OF THE ASSETS AND VALUABLES THAT ALONZO GONZALES DIAZ TREJO BROUGHT TO THE MARRIAGE WHEN HE ENTERED INTO IT WITH JUANA GONZALES

In the place Logrosan jurisdiction of the city of Trujillo on the sixth day of the month of January, year 1748 before me the public notary, and the witnesses set forth below, appeared Martin Gonzales Diaz Trejo neighbor of this aforesaid place, and said that since he has arranged to marry and wed according to the order of the holy council of Trent his legitimate son Alonzo Gonzales, and of his first wife Maria Zarza with Juana Gonzales Rezio, legitimate daughter of Alonzo Sancez Jimenez and Ana Martin natives of the place of Zorita; and in order to help sustain the matrimonial obligations that he has to give to his said son certain assets that [the son has] through his legitimate maternal rights as well as his legitimate paternal rights; and in order to be just and conform to the law he wishes to inventory them for a good accounting and explanation for his six other children. Which [assets] appraised and valued by two persons chosen by agreement of both parties are of the following nature: First, the aforementioned [son] takes and the above mentioned his wife receives in his name an old mattress with its stuffing appaised at 30/two pillows with their stuffing appraised 8/ one bed drapery that is made up of canopy and front portion at 40/a foot of the bed [blanket] half stuffed appraised at 6/a black wool floor covering valued at 4/ one new knotted quilt at 88/ one good grub hoe at 7/ one measure [.6 bushels] of wheat for sowing at fifty I say 40/ at 40 reales/ one summer suckling pig that his uncle Juan Cano gives him/appraised at 25/ reales half measure of wheat that is given to him by his grandfather/Bartloleme Sancheos Calzada in harvesting 8/ one pruning hack that his uncle Andreas Perez gives him valued at eight reales 8. In this way all of the goods brought together and stacked up evaluated in this inventory according to the various entries total 659

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para laquenta y razon con los demas sus herms enlo // futuro son seiszientos y Veinteyocho rrs v en los mismos y // que dho Martin Gonzalez Diaz dio adho su hijo para // enquenta de ambas lexitimas y enellos el dho Alon // so Gonzalez se dio pr entegdo a su volund pr quanto los // bio y pasaron asupoder Realmo y Conefecto de el de dho // Martin Diaz su pe empresenza de mi el ssno y Testigs de // que yo el ssnno doy fe y porque algs no parezen de presenttes // Renunzio las leyes de la cosa non vista d dho y malo // engano y las demas que en esta razon hablan y se // obligo siendo necesario trerlos aquenta y parti // zion Conlos demas sus herms y asi lo otorgaron // ambos otorgantes eneste diho lugar de logrosan // siendo presentes por testigos Athanasio Shez // Andres Sanchez y Domingo Chamorro Vez.s ___ // de est dho lugar ylos otorgantes a quines yo el // escrivano doy fe Conozco lo firmo un testigo (y el que supo pr el queno) // entre Rengs = el que supo pr el quino=Vale=

Alonso Gonzalez Diaz

Ante mi Juan Sanchez Calzada

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

reales velones. And for the account and explanation with his remaining siblings in the future there are 628 reales velones in the same and said Martin Gonzales Diaz gave [these] to his son. That the account of both might be legitimate in these goods the said Alonzo Gonzales agreed of his own will that he had seen them and that they passed to his possession fully and with legal effect to him from said Martin Diaz his father in the presence of myself the notary and the witnesses of which I the notary give faith; and because some [persons] do not appear to be present he renounced the [rights] of the things not seen by law and also [based on] fraud and all other things which along this line are said; and he obligated himself,[it] being necessary to have hese things set forth in an accounting, that there cuould be a division with his other siblings and in this way both parties arrived at an agreement in this said place of Logrosan being present as witnesses Atanazio Sanchez, Andres Sanchez, and Domingo Chamoro, neighbors of this place, and the parties of whom I the notary give faith that I know. Signed by one witness (and by him who knew how for he who did not which is valid). Alonzo Gonzales Diaz. Before me Juan Sanchez Calzada.

C. Compra-ventas (Purchases and Sales)

Sales and purchase contracts make up a large portion of most protocolos. In the opening paragraph the parties to the transaction are set forth and the legal language to transfer property is stated, followed by a description in detail of the property which is being sold. In those cases where real estate is involved, there will be a careful delineation of the boundaries of the property, usually specifying the owners of adjacent property. There will also be a description as to the consideration paid for the property, and frequently, as a part of the description of the property itself, an indication of how the current owner received such property. The latter can be of particular interest to the genealogist, since many pieces of property are inherited. In such cases, the sales contract may indicate the person who willed the property to the seller and give the relationship of that person to him. The genealogist can also use these sales contracts to identify particular pieces of property owned by the direct-line ancestor, and from the description given locate and photograph the property, thereby making the family history more interesting.

The following transcription and translation are of Figure 12-8, a typical sale document found in the Archivo Histórico Provincial de Caceres, Sección Protocolos, Legajo 2121, Año 1695, Folio 52. Note that an entire page, setting forth additional legal language to complete the transfer properly, has been omitted from the original.

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

N 15 DE M[ARZ]O V[EN]TA PARA
JUAN HERRERO MATHEOS

Sepan quantos esta publica scripra de Venta Rl y lo demas en ella conttdo, vieren como yo Juo Curiel // Yerno de Franco Gomez Calle Llana Vo que soy de esta Via de Gargta la olla otorgo y conozco Pr el thenor de la presste // que vendo y doy en venta Rl por juro de heredad dede haora de todo ttpo y siempre Jamas a Juo herrero // Mateos mozo mi cunado vez desta via que esta prete y azeptante pa que sea pa el y pa sus hers y subzesores // y para qaquel o aquellos que de lo dello sobiere dehaver titulo doi causas Ron lixitima en qual // quier manera y ttpo conbiene a saver una herd de olivar parras erezos higueras y Cavezada de mata // que yo po y tengo por mia. propia en el thermo y jurn de esta via Al paso q tiende de las longueras q linda // con el comprador y here dades de Juo Diaz Xptobol Juo Mn de los Nogales y Franco Curiel mi hermano // vezos desta via = y se abierte que por dho herd tiene camino. El dho Franco Curiel mihermo pa el servio de un// castanar q tiene a la linde, La qual dho heredad levendo con todas sus entradas y salidas usos// y costumbres Ders y servidumbres quantas tiene pueden y la deven pertenezer en qual quier mana y // timpo. Asi de hecho como de dero y por horra y libre de todo zenso tributo obligason empeno ypoteca // ni otra cargani susezon Alguna q sobreella ni parte della perna Alguna tenga y por prezio y quantia de onze mil ma en que fuimos conzertados y conbenidos y por ella me a dado y pagado de que me doy pr bien Contento y Satifecho a mi voluntad y le otorgo carta de pago y finigdo la mas cumplida //

OMITTED SECTION

Para curia exon y cumplimto doy todo mi poder cumplido a las Justicias y Jueces de su Magd competentes y lo rue contra mi como sentta, Pasada en austto de cosale y soy // por mi pedida consentida y no apelada sobre que renun o todas y quales quier q // fueros Pregmaticos y

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

SALE ON THE 5th OF MARCH TO JUAN HERREO MATHEOS

Let all persons know by this public writing of sale of real [property] and all the rest that is contained in it and let them see how I, Juan Curiel, son-in-law of Francisco Gomez Callellana, neighbor that I am of this town of Gargantla olla and I recognize that by the nature of the present [document] that I sell in a real sale by oath of inheritance, from now and for all time and for ever and ever, to Juan Herreo Matheos, the younger, my brother-in-law, neighbor of this town, who is present and accepts; that it might be for him and for his heirs and successors, for him or them who would through him claim to have title, legal and legitimate, in any manner of time; that it might be so [I sell] the following: A piece of real property containing an olive grove, grapevines, cherries, figs, and shrub hedge that I have and hold as my own in the district and jurisdiction of this town on the path that borders the long strips of land that are bounded by the properties of Juan Diaz Christoval, Juan Martin de Los Nogales and Francisco Curiel, my brother, residents of this village and; it is acknowledged that through said property the above mentioned Francisco Curiel, my brother, has a path so that he may service a grove of chestnut trees that he has adjacent thereto. The above mentioned property carries with it all of its ingresses and egresses, uses and customary rights, and servitudes which it has, and can and must pertain to it, in any way at any time. Therefore, in fact, as well as in law, by the hour, and free of all annuity, tax, obligation, pledge, mortgage, or other charge, or succession [by inheritance] that is upon it or any part of it, or appurtenants that it has; and for the price and amount of 11,000 <u>maravillas</u> on which we agreed and covenanted, and which he has paid and given to me, of which I give witness that I am well satisfied and content according to my desires and I grant a complete and full receipt

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

Deros q sean en mi favor con la gente en forma en cuio // testimonio lo otorgo ante mi el presente esno publicos testigos en la villa // de Gargta la olla en quinze dias de mes de Marco de mil seis y noventa y // cinco anos siendo testigos Franco Pena Castano Franco Curiel y Policar // po Diaz vezos desta villa. Yo el Essno Doy fe y conozco el otorgante dijo no saver firmar por el ia su Ruego lo firmo un testigo.
To. Franco pena de Castano
Ante mi Pedro Ramos Guerta

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

OMITTED SECTION

for the execution and fulfillment of which I give all my fullest power to the competent and just justices and judges of his majesty; and that it be found against me as a sentence past and completed; and I am by my own request sentenced and without appeal; over which I renounce all and any legal or pragmatic rights that there might be in my favor with the sentence in proper form. Which testimony he granted before me, the present notary public and witnesses in the town of Garganta La Olla on the 15th day of the month of March of 1695; being witnesses Francisco Pena Castano, Francisco Curiel and Policarpo Diaz neighbors of this village. I the notary give faith and I know the grantor. He said that he does not know how to write [his name] and at his request a witness signs. The witness Francisco Pena de Castano, before me Pedro Ramos Guerta.

D. Poderes (Powers)

Powers of attorney (permission granted by one individual to another to perform a legal transaction) are frequently encountered in notarial records. While a wide variety of circumstances bring about these powers, it is generally the case that the individual who grants the power is about to leave or has left town for an extended absence, or for some other reason is unable or unwilling to act for himself. People granted powers, either of a broad general nature, such as a soldier who gives his mother authority to act in any matter for him while he is gone, or a specific grant to accomplish a single act, such as the power given by a woman to her brother-in-law in Figure 12-9, to serve in her place as executor of her husband's estate. In some cases, the power is granted because of an inability on the part of the individual granting the power. Such is the case in the second transcription, where the individual is granting the power to make a testament for him, because he feels he is no longer able to perform that act. In all cases, the documents will clearly identify the individual granting the power, as well as the individual to whom the power is granted. It will generally state the reason why the power was being granted, and will then define the limits of that power. The three transcriptionss below only begin to indicate the interesting variety of situations one can encounter in notarial documents granting powers of attorney.

The following transcription and translation is of the poder granted by Maria Gonzalez Cacho to Juan Antonio Villegas which appears on page 115 of the protocolo of the notary Juan Perez de la Sierra for the year 1833. The source for this document is the Archivo Historico Provincial de Santander, Legajo 3121, Folio 115.

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

PODER - POLANCO

En la villa de Torrelavega a diez y sies de Dize // de mil ocho cientos treinta y tres, ante me el Esno y // tests presente Da Mara Gonz Cacho viuda de Dn Man // Fernz de Vilegas y vecina del lugar de Polanco de este jurisdn // a quien doy fe conzco. Dixo que dicho su marido // fallecio en la Ciudad de Sevilla Dn Man Fernz Villegas // a resultas de la epidemia ultima llamada colera: y si // endo necesaria alli persona legitimada qe representa // a la aponente interesada en los vienes fincados no so // lo pr sus gananciales sino como Madre-tutor y cu // radora de sus dos hijos Anto y Juan Fernz Villegas y Cacho // otorga que da todo su poder cumplido especial gral // el que de dro se requiere a fabor de Ju Antonio de // Villegas vecino de Viveda jurcn de esa parte y natural del lugar de Polanco su hermo // politico para que liguide todas las cuentas que dho // difunto dejo pendientes en aquella ciudad y Reino // de Sevilla y Andalucia. perciba y cobre quanto // resulta a fabor de la testimentaria del difunto sea // en dinero o efectos, formando la oportuna descripcion // o ynvento de lo que pertenesca al do prevado finado con // tasacion de lo qe consista en efectos, a cuio fin nom // bre si fuese neces o. Peritos, tasadores y para con // seguir dhos objetos dara recibos cartas de pago // funguitos Lastos y los demas resguardos que // sean conduzentes; y asi mismo pondra y se // guira demandas de todas clases yame // todas autoridades civiles y icleasisticas o Milita // res; y en todas y todas instancias hara y // pediran quantas diligencias podria hacer y pe // dir la otorgante que da aqui pr espresa la clau // sula gral de pleitos inclusa la de poder ape // lar, y seguir las apelaciones donde y segun // corresponda separarse de ellas. Pues para todo // y lo que sea anesto immte y dependte aun que aqui // no bayan especifcados todos los casos cosas y // pormenores le da ese poder sin limitacion // dho Dn Anto de Villegas con libre Franco // y general administracion facultad de en juiciar y substituir en quanto // a pleitos y relebacion a todos

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

POWER [OF ATTORNEY] - POLANCO

In the town of Torre la Vega on the 16th of December of 1833, before me the notary and witnesses presented herself Dona Maria Gonzales Cacho widow of Don Manuel Fernandez de Vegas and resident of the place of Polanco in this jurisdiction, of whom I give faith that I know. She said that her above mentioned husband, Don Manuel Fernandez Vegas died in the city of Seville as a result of the most recent epidemic called cholera: And it being necessary [to have] there a person authorized to represent the applicant [who has] an interest in the real estate assets not only through her community property rights but as mother, guardian and protector of her two sons Antonio and Juan Fernandez Vegas Cacho. [She hereby] declares that [she] gives her full power, special and general, that the law requires in favor of Juan Antionio de Vegas, her brother-in-law, resident of Viveda [of] the jurisdiction of this area and native of the place Polanco, in order that he may liquidate accounts that said deceased left pending in that city and kingdom of Seville and Andulacia; that he might identify and collect whatever is found in favor of the executor of the deceased whether it be in money or goods; formulating a timely description or inventory of that which belonged to the said deceased with an appraisal of that portion which consisted of tangible goods. To which end I [the applicant] name, if it is necessary, appraisors; and in order to obtain said objects, he will give agent's receipts guarantee repayment and such other security as is necessary; and in the same manner he will place and direct demands of all classes to all civil, ecclesiastical, or military authorities; and in all instances he will prepare and ask for such proceedings as the maker [of this power] would be able to do and ask for, who clearly sets forth here the express general clause [of power for filing] lawsuits including that the power to appeal, and follow the appelate processes to that point where it appears it will be appropriate to remove themselves from said

SPAN. TRANS.

enforma apr. // bando como aprueban lo que hesta aqui haya // obrado en dhos asuntos: con obligacion sub // mision poderio de dho nats y renumeracion de lo // que se requiera. Asi lo otorga siendo // testigos Dn Anto Gutz Vo del lugar de Mogro //Dn Cayetano de la Torre y Jose Gonz vezo de // Polanco di esta jurisdn y lo firma // Maria Cacho y rodil Ante mi Juan Peres // de la Sierra. Dho dia puse copia con sell leg do //

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

processes. For all of the above and [for] that which is related, imminent or dependent, [thereto] even though all such specific cases, things, and particulars are not specifically set forth here. That power, without limitation, is given to Don Antonio de Vegas with complete freedom and general power of administration to initiate and settle, relative to lawsuits, and to release [as] to all [matters] approving as well as being approved that which to this time has been done in said affairs; and full binding under the power of such nature and renumeration as is required. In this form it is set forth, being the witnesses Don Antonio Guiterrez, resident in the place of Mogro, Don Cayteano de la Torre, and Jose Gonzales residents in Polanco in this jurisdiction, and it was signed [by] Maria Cacho y Rodi/ before me Juan Perez de la Sierra said day. I made a copy and sealed it.

The following transcription appears as document No. 29 in Reflejos de siete siglos de vida extremeña en cien documentos notariales by Miguel Munoz de San Pedro (Madrid, 1965). [Hereinafter Reflejos by Munoz de San Pedro.]

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

PODER PARA TESTAR
DADO POR ALONSO SOLANO

En el veinte y un dia del mes de Noviembre, ano de mil e quinientos un anos, Alonso Solano, estando enfermo del cuerpo y sano de la voluntad, temiendo la muerte, la qual no podemos escusar, e al presente con mucha necesidad de su enfermedad, no pudo testar, ni fazer testamento, dio poder a su hermano, Fernando Solano, e a Garcia de Torres, su primo, a los quales e a cado uno dellos, in solidun, e para que ellos hagan y ordenen su testamento, enterramiento e para todo lo que fuera necesario, a los sobredichos les do todo lo que fuere necesario, a los sobredichos les do todo poder complido bastante, ansi como yo lo he y tengo, para que entren y tomen y vendan y rematen en publica almoneda por justicia o sin ella, o como ellos quisieren o por bien tovieren, para cum. plimiento de mi anima y descargo de mi conciencia; y renuncio todos los poderes e testamentos o codicilo o cartas que yo aya hecho, que no valan ni sean de nin. gun valor, salvo este, con lo que los sobre dichos Fernando Solano e Garcia de Torres fizieren, que esto vala. Testigos, que estavan a todo lo sobre dicho, Vasco Solano e Christoval Pizarro e Miguel Fernandez e Francisco de Aguilar. E yo, Alonso Gonzalez, en el dicho lugar el Herguijela Notario, juntamente con los dichos testigos me falle a todo lo sobre dicho, e porque es verdad e no venga en duda, di esta fee escrita de mi mano e firmada de mi nombre, la qual dare tornandome esta carta, signado e firmado. Alonso Gonzalez.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

POWER TO MAKE A WILL GIVEN BY ALANZO SOLANO

On the twenty-first day in the month of November, in the year fifteen hundred and one, Alonzo Solano being found ill of body but sound of will fearing death, which we cannot prevent and, at the present [being] with great difficulty resulting from his sickness, he cannot set forth his will or prepare a testament; He gave power to his brother Fernando Solano and to Garcia de Torres, his couisin, to both of them and to each of them in Solidum [together], and in order that they make and organize his will, funeral, and [to do] everything that may be necessary, to the above mentioned I [the principal] give full, complete, and sufficient power such as I have in possessed in order that they may enter and take and sell and distribute, auction by court order or without it, or as they would desire, or of necessity have to, for the fulfillment of my soul and the discharge of my conscience; and I renounce all powers and testaments and codicils and letters that I may have made that they are not valid [and] have not any value, except this [document] which with the above mentioned Fernando Solano and Garcia de Torrez has been made, and this is valid. Witnesses that were present for all of the above Vasco Solano and Christoval Pizurro and Miguel Fernandez and Francisco de Aguilar and I, Alonzo Gonzales, of the said place of Herguilejela Notary, together with the said witnesses I was found for all of the above and because it is true and there is no doubt I gave this written faith in my handwriting and signed in my name which I give turning over this letter sealed and signed Alonzo Gonzales.

E. Donaciones (Donations or Gifts)

When a person wanted to make a gift of some type of property, generally a donation to the Church or a gift possibly to a friend or relative, as in the examples below, a document was drafted making the donation legally binding, and thereby providing the recipient of the gift with proof of legal ownership. The variety of these documents are as extensive as the gifts which people could and did give. Generally, though, they will clearly identify the donor as well as the donee, and will have a description of the objects being given and usally an explanation as to the reason why the person is making the gift. In many cases, the donación created or added to a fundación (trust) or capellanía (chaplaincy). (See Chapter Ten for detailed discussions of these gifts to the church.) While the genealogical value may be relatively small in donation documents, the family history value is usually very, high because of the human interest which is reflected in such gifts.

The following transcription and translation of Figure 12-10 are of the donacion given by Benito Arias Montano to Pedro de Valencia and Juan Ramirez Ballestero. The source for this transcription is document No. 50 in Reflejos by Munoz de San Pedro.

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

DONACION OTORGADA POR BENITO ARIAS MONTANO A FAVOR DE PEDRO DE VALENCIA Y A JUAN RAMIREZ BALLESTERO.

Sepan quantos esta carta de donascion entre bivos vieren como yo, el doctor Benito Arias Montano, del abito de seno de Senor Santiago, residente en la ciudad de Sebilla, estante al presente en esta villa de Cafra, digo que por quanto yo tengo mucho amor y voluntad a el Licenciado Pedro de Valencia y a Juan Ramirez Ballerstero su cunado y primo, naturales desta villa de cafra: al dicho licenciado Pedro de Valencia, porque me a ayudado en mis estudios y en a conpusicion de mis libros y en otros cossas y siempre lo e thenido en lugar de hijo, y al dicho Juan Ramirez Ballesteros, por que lo e criadeo y thenido en i cassa dende nino, que me lo encargo su padre en su testamento, y por las dichas causas tengo obligacion a los susu dichos. Y ansi por lo susu dicho como por otras causas y justos rrespetos que a ello me mueven, por la presente: Otorgo y conosco que de mi propria libre y espontanea voluntad, sin premia ni fuerca ni otro indusimiento alguno, hago gracia e donascion perfeta y acavada, ynrrevocable, ente bivos, para sinpre jamas valedera, a los dichos Licenciado Pedro de Valencia y Juan Ramirez Ballesteros, para que le tengan ynpartible, de conformidad y hermandad perpetua, como yo entiendo que la abra entre los dos sienpre en virtud y Religion y estudios, de las pieces y cossas siguientes: de conformidad y hermandad perpetua, como yo entiendo que la abra entre los dos sienpre en virtud y Religion y estudios, de las pieces y cossas siguientes:

E ansimesmo hago esta dich donascion alos dichos el licenciado Pedro de Valencia y Juan Ramirez Ballesteros// de todas aquella cossas questan e se hallaren en mi estudio natural, que son tierra, pidrad, metales, minerales e medios mineles de diversas suertes; maderas de rresinas, licores y rayces, frutos, animales. guessos e partes de animales e de otras qualesquiera formas e suertes de naturaleza.

Y es mi voluntad que todas estas dhas cossas que

GIFT GRANTED BY BENITO ARIAS MONTANO, IN FAVOR OF PEDRO DE VALENCIA AND JUAN RAMIREZ BALLESTERO

Let all know who see this decree of a gift between living [persons] that I Doctor Benito Arias Montano - of the habit of Saint James, resident in the city of Seville, being present in Zafra, say that because of the great love and affection I have for the licentiate Pedro de Valencia and Juan Ramirez Ballestero his brother-in-law and cousin natives of this town of Zafra: To the said licentiate Pedro de Valencia, because he has helped me in my studies and in the preparation of books and other things I have always esteemed him in the place of a son, and to said Juan Ramirez Ballestero because I have raised him and had him in my home [since he was] a child as his father directed me [to do] in his will; and for the above said reasons I have an obligation toward the above-mentioned persons. And, therefore, for all the above as well as for other reasons and wise purposes that move me at this time: I establish and recognize of my own free and spontaneous will without payment nor force nor any other inducement, [that] I give free and in perfect and complete irrevocable gift (among the living) forever valid to said licentiate Pedro de Valencia and Juan Ramirez Ballestero that they may have it indivisible in harmony and perpetual brotherhood, as I understand it to exist between the two of them always in virtue and religion and in studies I give of the following pieces and things: and in the way set forth above I give to said licentiate Pedro de Valencia and Juan Ramirez Ballestero all of those things that are and are found in my natural study that are earth, rocks, metals, minerals, and the mixed materials of various kinds, woods, resins, complete animals and parts of animals and other things in any form or type of nature.

And it is my will that all these said things that I have so named natural and not artificial of which I make a gift to said Pedro de Valencia I shall hold and enjoy until the end of the days of my life

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

ansi nombro, naturales e no artificiales, de que hago donascion alos dichos, las qya e goze en fin de los dias de mi vida, porque reservo en mi el usufurto e aprove. chamiento dellas, por todos los dias de mi vida, atento a que los hoy acrescentando e mejorando, para mayor abundancia dellas e de su conocimeinto e majorando y entretanto que no tomaren o aprehendiesen la dicha posesion, me constituyo por su ynquilino e poseedor en su nonbre, con la carga del constituto, la qual dicha donascion les hago en la via e forma que mejor puedo e a lugar de derecho en su favor; enuncio cerca dello las leves e derecho a las donasciones concedidas e prometo e me obliga de no rrevocar ni contradezir esta dicha donascion en todo ni en parte, agora ni en tienpo alguno, ni por alguna manera por ninguna de las caussas e rrasones por donde las causas e rrasones por donde las semejantes escripturas pueden ser rrevocadas, ni por otras mayores, ni menores, ni semejantes a ellas, ni diziendo, ni alegando que los dichos Pedro de Valencia y Juan Ramirez, ni alguno dellos, me ayan sido yngratos, ni desconcidos, ni que ayan cometido delito contra my, ni por otra caussa ni rrazon alguna que de fecho e de derecho me conpeta para lo poder hazer; e para mas fuerca e firmeza, por ser como lo es, enagenacion perpetua, donde se permite juramento, ansi lo juro e prometo por Dios e por la Cruz, en forma de derecho, poniendo la mano en el pecho; e si lo contrario dixere, que no me valga en juicio ni fuera del e caiga en pena de perjuro y en las demas en que incurren los que se perjuran a sabiendas. Rrenuncio todas leyes, fueros e derechos y defenssa de que me pueda aprovechar, en especial la ley e derecho que d que general rrenunciacion de leyes fecha, non vala. En fee de lo qual torgue estaescriptura, ante el escrivano publico y testigos jusos scriptos, quesfecha e otorgada en la dicha villa de Cafra, a primero dia del mes de marco de myll y quinientos y noventa y siete anos, siendo testigos el Licenciado Francisco Machado, clerigo; Juan Ramirez el Viego y Juan Ramirez, su hijo,vecinos desta dicha villa. Y el dicho otorgants,que yo, el escrivano, doy fee que conozco, lo

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

because I reserve in myself the use and benefit of them for all the days of my life. I will be attentive to those that today are increasing and improving, in order that there may be a greater number of them and in terms of their being understood and improved and further [in order] that they will not take, or seize them from my said possession I name myself as their tenant and holder in their name as a trustee. Which said gift I give unto them in the way and the form that I best can and in the best legal positon in their favor and I renounce in these things the laws and rights [of] to the return of gifts. And I promise and obligate myself to not revoke nor contradict this said gift in all or in part, now, or at any time nor in any manner nor for any reason in which it is normal similar [that] documents can be revoked, not for major nor minor reasons, nor similar ones to them, not by stating nor alleging that said Pedro de Valencia and Juan Ramirez nor either of them have been ingrateful to me, nor [have] withdrawn from me, nor that they have committed any type of crime against me, nor for any other cause or reason whatsoever that I should create or that the law should give unto me to be able to do; and that it might be more forceful and firm to be as it is a perpetual abnegation [by me] where an oath is allowed I do swear and promise by God and by the cross in legal form putting my hand upon my breast, and if I should say the contrary that it should be of no value to me in court, nor outside; and that I might fall within the penalty of purjury and under the penalties that are incurred by those who knowingly perjure themselves.

I renounce all laws, claims, rights, and defences that might be available to me and in especial the law and right that is set forth of a general renounciations of laws that it would have no value. In faith of which I record this document before the public notary and the witnesses below inscribed; which is dated and granted in this village of Zafra on the First day of the month of March of one thousand five hundred ninety seven years, being witnesses of the licentiate Francisco Machado, the cleric Juan Ramirez, the elder,

SPAN. TRANS.

firmo de su numbre.--Arias Montano, tilmid=discipulo (en caracteres arabigos).--Ante mi, Joan de Paz, escrivano

ENG. TRANS.

and Juan Ramirez, his son residents of this town and said donor, of whom I the notary give faith that I know and I sign for him, Arias Montano his humble disciple [signed in Arabic characters] before me Juan de Paz, notary.

F. Contratos (Contracts)

These are generally contracts between two parties for the performance of some specific task. The variety of these contracts is as extensive as the variety of activities in which one human being contracts to perform a task for another. A contract usually gives the names of both parties, and carefully describes the work that is to be accomplished by one of those parties, and the consideration to be paid by the other party. Figure 12-10 is such a contract in which one man agrees to perform military service in lieu of another. In some cases, however, the contract may have been a unilateral promise by one party to perform a service for or pay someone elses debt to another, as is the case in the obligation transcribed below wherein a father guarantees that his son will serve as an apprentice to a local barber. These contracts, because of the variety of activities they reflect, are generally the most difficult to read and understand, particularly because many of the activities being performed are unfamiliar or unheard of in the twentieth century. Perhaps more than in any other of the notarial documents, the researcher will need to make use of a good Spanish-English and perhaps a detailed Spanish dictionary, to understand exactly what the nature of the contract was.

Immediately below are the transcription and translation of Figure 12-10, a document whose reference number is Archivo Historico Provincial de Santander Seccion Protocolos, Legajo 3121, Año 1835, Página 72. The second transcription and translation are of a document from the Archivo Histórico Provincial de Cáceres Sección Protocolos, transcribed as document #74 in Reflejos by Muñoz de San Pedro.

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

CONTRATO DE SUBSTITUCION - BARREDO

En la Villa de Torrelavega a diez y nueve de Marzo de//mil ochocientos treinta y cinco, antemi el Essno ytes//tigos presentes Dn Marcelilno y DnRamon de Fuente Villa//Vezo ynral respectibos del Lugar de Polanco de esta juridicn//Digeron Que el Dn Ramon esta conforme con licencia y sin//apremio del don Marcelino su Padre, en servir pr Dn Leon Cal//deron hijo de Dn Franco Voy nral de Barreda en el de las Ar//mas de la reina Na Sa Da Ysabel Segda a que ha sido llama//do con los demas comprendido en la Rl orden del caso, pr //todo el tiempo indefinido q previene dha orden pr el pre//mio y sueldo o salario des etecientos sesenta res von. al ano//pagando le de presente el importe del primer ano, bien//entendido que este salario del primer ano no tendra que.//debolverle aunque el espresado servicio real no dure//tanto tiempo pues pr el qe dure sea mas o menos quedara en//fabor de este substituzn y pr el demas tiempo q le dure//sera pagado mensual o pr tercios segun le convenga//a cuio pago segun venzan, asi como al delprimeto ano en//tero de presente a lvego de sea re ciuido dicho Ramon Seoblre//ga el Dn Franco Calderon qe tambien esta presente, asi co-//mo el Dn Marcelino y su hijo a queeste hara dicho servicio//sin faltar a el pr desercion hi protia causa n rueon//pena de debolver el importe de lo qe no hubiese servido//y de pagar los demas danos qelse siguiesen de los Calde-//rones. Y a todo se sugetan con sus personas y vie-//nes respetibamte prestes yfuturos, con poderio de Auste//yrenunciacion de Leyes q se requiere con la general qell lo prohibe. As lo otorgan y firman aquienes doy//fe conozco, siendo testigos Dn Jose Gonz.vezo de Dua//las de esta Jurisdin Dn Franco Carrera y Dn Ylario Po//sada Vezs de esta villa//Ramon de Fuentevilla//Franco Calderon//Marcelino de Fuentevilla//Ante mi Juan Perez de la Sierra.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

CONTRACT OF SUBSTITUTION - BARREDO

In the town of Torre la Vega on the 19th of March 1835, before me the notary and the present witnesses, Don Marcelino and Don Ramon de Fuentivilla, resident and native respectively of the place of Polanco in this jurisdiction, said that Don Ramon is in agreement of his free will and without pressure from Don Marcelino, his father, to serve for Don Leon Calderon son of Don Francisco, resident and native of Barreda, in the [service] of arms of the Queen Dona Isabel the second, to which he has been called with three others by royal order in this case for a full [but] undefined time as is set forth in said order, for the advance payement and salary or income of 760 reales velones per year, being paid at this present time the sum equal to the first year [it] being understood that this salary of the first year he will not have to return even though the above expressed royal service does not last for that length of time, whether it lasts for him more or less [time], he will give [his service] in favor of this substitution. For whatever other time [beyond one year] it shall last he shall be paid monthly or in thirds in accordance with how he would prefer to receive said price, and to set payment as it shall come due not only in the first year as at present, but later as it is to be received by said Ramon. Don Francisco Calderon is obligated, he also being present, as well as Don Marcelino and his son that this said [Ramon] shall give service without failure, not for desertion nor for other cause or reason under the penalty of having to return the payment for that which he has not served and to pay any other damages that should be cause to the Calderones. And to this everyone pledges their persons and their goods respectively, present and future with the power of one who is absent, and renunciation of laws that require that such a general [release] be prohibited. And they so record and sign of whom I give faith [that] I know, being witnesses Don Jose Gonzales neighbor of Dualas of this jurisdiction, Don Francisco Carrera and Don Hilario Posada neighbors of this village [signed] = Ramon De Fuente villa Francisco Calderon Marcelino de Fuente villa, before me Juan Perez de la Sierra.

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

OBLIGACION PARA SERVIR DE BARBERO

En la villa de Brozas, a treinta dias del mes de mayo de mil setecientos veinte y siete, ante mi, el escribano y testigos, parecio Benito Romo, vecino/ e esta villa, aquien doy fe conozco, y dijo: que oy, dia de la fecha, entra a servir al Senor Conde de Canilleros, Luis Romo, hijo del otorgante, en eloficio de barbero, y se obliga que el suso dicho servira bien y fielmente en ca a de dicho senor conde, y se da el otorgante por su fiador principal, haziendo c mo haze de causa ajena suya propia,y obligo sus bienes presentes y futuros al cumplimiento de esta obligacion, con renuncia de las leyes a su favor. En esta conformidad lo otorgo y firmo, siendo testigos Bartolome Fernandez y Macario Ruiz y Juan Santano, vecinos de esta villa.--Benito Romo. Ante i,Juan Bravo, escribano.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

CONTRACT TO SERVE AS A BARBER

In the village of Broza on the 30th day of the month of May of 1727 before me the notary and witnesses appeared Benito Romo neighbor of this village of whom I give faith that I know; and he said that today, on the date of this document, Louis Romo, son of the grantor [of this document] enters into the service of the Lord, Count of Camilleros in the profession of barber; and he [the father] is obligated that the above mentioned [son] will serve well and faithfully in the house of said Lord Count; and that the grantor gives himself as the principal guarantor, declaring as he would do on behalf of himself, and commits his present and future assets to the completion of this obligation, with renunciation of the laws that are in his favor. In full agreement, he so granted and declared, being witnesses Bartelome Fernandez and Marcario Ruiz and Juan Santano, residents of this town. [Signed] Benito Romo before me Juan Bravo Escabano

G. Expedientes de Pruebas de Nobleza (Certificate of Proof of Nobility)

Occasionally an hidalgo (see Chapter Sixteen), found it necessary to prove his nobility, for example to work for the Inquisition, enter a military order, or avoid payment of a tax. As part of the process of preparing such a proof, the notary would call into his office a series of witnesses who were sworn in and then gave testimony, answering questions asked by the notary himself or by the representative of the particular institution for which the person was proving his nobility. The notary sat in on these sessions, made copies of the documents, and filed them in his protocolos as a means of attesting to the truthfulness of the documents and maintaining a permanent record thereof. No transcription of this type of document is reproduced here, as transcriptions of similar documents are given in Chapter Sixteen.

H. Certificaciones (Certifications)

In many cases, a certificación was given when an individual needed to prove a particular service he had rendered or status he had achived. In other cases, a portion of a public document was copied. The notary certified that he knew that the particular individual had performed the service or achived the status which he claimed, or that he had, in fact, examined the document. With such a document, the individual could then travel outside of the area in which he was known, having legally recognizable proof as to his status or former service, or a document could be sent which was legally recognized.

The following transcription and translation are from a certificación appearing as document #71 in Reflejos by Muñoz de San Pedro.

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

CERTIFICACION DE HABER DESEMPENADO
CARGO DE ALCALDE POR EL ESTADO NOBLE

Yo, Francisco Alvarez Cienfuegos, escrivano del Rei Nuestro Senor, public de la governacion de la ciudad de Merida y perpetuo de el Aiuntamiento desta villa Valberde, certifico y doi fe como por el Libro de acuerdos que esta villa tiene, a fojas veinte y nuebe, a la buelta de dicho libro, consta y parece que en la eleccion de oficios de alcaldes ordinarios y de la Hermandad, que se h zo en los veinte y seis de maio de mil seiscientos y setenta y nuebe salio por alcalde ordinario de esta villa, por el estado de Hijosdalgo, don Aloso de Cardenas Portocarrero, cavallero de la Orden de Calatraba, quien sirvio la bara dicho ano, como mas largament consta y parece de dicho libro, que para en el archibo de esta Villa, a que me remito. Y para que conste donde conbena, doy el presente, de mandado a los senores don Alonso Castanon y el licenciado don Pedro Avalos, informantes del havito de Alcantara, para don Rodrigo Manuel de Cardenas Torres, que signo y firmo en la villa de Valverde, a veinte y dosdias del mesdejunio de mil setecientos y cinco anos. =En testimonio÷ deverdad=Francisco Alvarez Cienfuegos.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

CERTIFICATE OF HAVING SERVED IN THE POSITION OF MAYOR FOR [THOSE OF] NOBLE STATUS

I, Francisco Alvarez Cienfiegos, notary of the King our Lord [and notary] public of the government of the city of Merida, and permanently that of the town council of this town of Valverde certify and give faith that according to the book of minutes that this village has, on sheet 29 and the reverse of said book, there was set forth and it appears that in the election of the positions of village magistrates and of the confraternity that was held on 26th of May 1679 he who won as village local mayor of this town for [those of] status of Hidalgo was Don Alonso de Cardenas Portocarraro, knight in the order Callatrava who served the staff [i.e., position as symbolized by the staff of office] for said year, which is as long as it is set forth and appears in said book which is to found in the archive of this town to which I have referred, and that it might be known where it would be of concern I give the present by order to Don Alonso Castanon and to licentiate Don Pedro Avalos, investigators [of the military order] of Alcantra for Don Rodrigo Manuel de Cardenas Torres which I sign and seal in town of Valverde on the 22nd day of the month of June in the year 1705 in testimony of the truth - Francisco Alvarez Cienfiegos.

I. Inventarios de bienes de difuntos ode menores (Inventories of the estate of decedents or minor children) Partición de bienes (Division of Assets) and Curadurías (Guardianship)

The processes of accounting for and dividing up a decedent's estate, and handling the guardianship of a minor and his estate, both under the jurisdiction of the Probate Court in the American Legal System, were handled by notaries. The executors of a decedent's estate filed an inventory of the estate's assets with the notary, and the local tasador (appraisor) determined its value. A partición de bienes was prepared, dividing and distributing the person's assets among his heirs. This last process is especially significant if the person died intestate, as the partición de bienes may be the only document setting forth names of the heirs.

When a person was a minor (under age 25), or otherwise legally incapacitated, and he owned property, a curador (guardian) was appointed. In such cases, the notary notified the relatives of the minor that a curaduria was sought and they were given an opportunity to object. The notary, then, taking into account the objections, issued or did not issue the documents necessary for the curador to take power over the minor and his assets. Inventories and accountings appear often, even annually, from that time until the person's minority was ended. All of these documents were filed by the notary in his protocolos.

Both executors and guardians could sell assets of, and buy for, the estate, as well as exercise other contracting powers on behalf of the estates they represented. These documents also appear in protocolos.

The following transcription and translation are selections, reproduced in Figure 12-11, of a curaduría whose reference number is Archivo Histórico Provincial

de Cáceres, Sección Protocolos, legajo 1616, año 1739 folio 77.

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

En la via de Gargta la olla a y ochodias del mesde Deiz de mill se//te zientos y treinta y nueve as el Sr Franco Garcia de Pinto Alcalde.// hordinario de ella haviendo tenido notizia que pavlina, Sanchez mugr que fue de Juan Herrero Matheos vez desta va; es mu//erta y pasada de esta presente vida a la otra paso su ned en com//pania de el presste esno y de Pedro Mrn de la O suministro hordi,//nario a la casa de moradade dha difunta que esta en esta va, al ba//rrio de los molin eros linde con casas de Mathias Diaz y La//Biuda de Franco Mrn. Regidor y para hazer ymbentario de los//Bienes que dejo dha difunta pr aver quedado un hijo mnr de catorze anos y para que en todo. tiempo consteno y en tran//do en dha casa se allaron e ymbentariaron los bs siguientes//

Primeramte una zerda como de quatro as y tres zerditos pe//quenos como del mo ao = una tina, a de quinze as nu//eva=una tinaja como de quatr a [probas] endida=una tinaja//como de diez aos y enella como zinco as de vino=un tapador//grande=desazados=un sacho=una calagoza=un en//budo de ojadelata pequena=un arcadelazo como de tres fanegas y//con zerradura Rota=una madeja de estoa de tres qua//terones curada=una jarra grande=unarcape queno dela//zo viejo=un arcasito mediano con zerradura=una madeja de//lienzo como de media libra currada=un arcadelazo con zerra//dura yllave como de ocho faga=como una libra de estopa//curada en ovillos=como una libra de yla de curado en o//tiajita villos=como una quartilla de higos secos; una si ta//como de ay ma hendida=y en ella como dos zelemines [de]//Linazo=unas equreja mediana=como ma a de//como libra y ma de lino Rastrillado=como ma libra de Jusasos//de estopa=un gato de palo=un cruzifijo pequeno con su cas//una curonica=un relicario pequeno=una al madraqueta en//ferlizada pequena - sin Lana vieja==dosvancos de cima de pe//Lecho cotidiano=//Ana=una gerga de estopa usada= una savanade esto//panueva=un coberto blanco de mediado=un//cerrido de resuijos roto=un colador conpies=un co//lador viejo= un cazo amarillo como de on qllo usado//un arralladera=

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

In the town of Garganta La Olla on the eighteenth day of the month of December of the year one thousand seven hundred thirty nine Francisco Garcia de Pinto, local magistrate of the [town] having received notice that Pauline Sanchez, widow of Juan Herrero Matheos [and] neighbor of that town, is dead and has passed from this present life to the other, having gone through her time of necessity in the company of the present notary and of Pedro Martin de LaO her lay minister, at the residence of said deceased, which in this town in the section of the mills. It is bordered by the houses of Matias Diaz and [of] the widow of Francisco Martin Regidor; and in order to inventory the assets that said deceased left because she has left a minor child of less than fourteen years; and in order that it might be set forth for all time; and entering in said house there were found and inventoried the following goods:

First, a pig [weighing] about four arrobas [100 pounds] and three small pigs about one half arrobas [13 pounds]. One new large earthen jar about 15 arrobas [37-52 gallons]. A large cracked earthen jar about four arrobas. A large earthen ware jar about ten arrobas which contained about 5 arrobas of wine. One large cover. [Unknown word]. One weeder. One pruning hook. One small tin funnel. One rope basket about three measures [4.5 bushels capacity] and with a broken lock. A skein of tow [hemp or flax for making cloth] 3/4 cured. One large pitcher. One small old rope basket. One medium sized small box with lock. One skein of linen about one-half pound, cured. One rope box with cover and lock about 8 measures [12 bushels]. About one pound of prepared tow in balls. About one pound of prepared thread in balls. About one-fourth measure of dried figs; one broken small jar about one and a half arrobas a half old and in it two small measures of linseed. A medium sized axe. About a half arrobas of [word illigible]. About a pound and a half of combed flax. One half pound of remanants of tow. One clamp. One small crucifix [words unknown]. A

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

un caldiso mediano usado=una tina//jita como de dos as quebrado=una artesilla de mano viejo//y roto=unas varillas=un corcho pequeno roto=un medio zelemin=una olla vidriada como de maos =//de Loza fina y toscador R.= como seis fanegasde castanas verdes//como una qlla de azetunas=dos rastrillos= una mesilla re//donda=una farra pequena=una segureja=yno se alla//ron mas bes en dha casa aun qserrezibia juramto a las partes ynterresadas; todos//los quales dhos Bs, su md mandodepositary deposito en el dho JunHerre//ro Matheos el qual estando presste los paso asu parte y poderr Rlute y conefeto//y sedio pr entregado en ello y se constituyo pr depossitario de todos y se obligo//con su persona y bienes muebles y rrayzespresstes y futuros y de//sus Heros y subzesores a tenerlos diprento y manifiesto para entregar//los aquien en dro lo aya de aver cada que pr su Md Votro juez//conpetente le sean mando y para la exon y cuumplimto de todo lo//rreferido de a todo su poder cumplido a las justicias y juezes de su//magd conpetentes paraque a ella le conpelan y depremien pr todo Ri//gordedro y via ex cia renunzio las Leyes de su favor y La q del dro en//forma;en cuyo testimonio lo otorgo ante mi el preste esno p u co y testi// gos siendo lo Mathes Munoz. de Roque, Pedro Mrn de la O yFfer//nando Norberto Mrn Herreto vzos de esta va yo el esno doi fe//conozco al otorgante dixo no saber firmer pr el y a surruego lo//firmo un testigo=srmrd=Franco Garcia de Pin//to =Fernando Norberto Mrn Herrero//Antemi Simon Mrn Herrero//

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

small relicary. One small old pillow without stuffing. Two bed benches with pedestal. One day bed. One used mattress of tow. One new sheet of tow. One white, lightweight bedspread. One used yellow ladle, about one kilo. One roller. One used medium-sized broth pot. One broken clay pot [of] about arrobas. One broken old hand trough. One sieve frame. One broken, small cork box, one half measure. One glazed earthenware bowl one half arrobas year old of fine porcelain and rough earthenware. Approximately six measures of green chestnuts. About one kilo of olives. Two flax combs. One small round table. One small pitcher. One small hatchet. And there were found no other assets in said house even though an oath was received from all parties and interested persons and the said assets which her husband ordered placed with and were placed with said Juan Herrero Matheos who, being present, really and with full effect, he accepted the receipt of them and agreed to serve himself as the trustee of all of them, and guaranteed himself [i.e. Dondea] by his person and moveable goods and real property, and of [those] his heirs successors; to have them ready and available to turn over them to him who in law ought to have them at the time of his majority, or because a competent judge so orders, for the execution and fulfillment [of which] he extends his power in its fulness to the justices and judges of his majesty who are competent, in order that they might compel and oblige him and fine him for any violation under the law without exemption from the laws in his favor and that which by right exists; and which testimony he set forth before me the present public notary, witnesses being Matheo Munoz de Rogos, Pedro Martin de la O and Fernando Norberto Martin Herrero, neighbors of this town, I the notary give faith I know the grantor. He said he does not know how to sign for himself and upon his request a witness signed. Francisco Garcia de Pinto, Fernando Norberto Martin Herrero before me Simon Martin Herrero.

J. Other Documents

As was stated in the beginning of this chapter, it is impossible to even briefly review all of the many types of documents found in the protocolos of a notary. Only those most frequently found, or those of particular genealogical significance have been discussed. As the researcher works with notorial records, he will encounter other record types not mentioned here. As he does so, he should first check the Glossary in this book to see if the type of document he has found is defined there. If it is not found there, he should check a good unabridged Spanish language dictionary, such as that published by the Academia Real de la Lengua Española in Madrid, Spain, to define the type of document it is. This knowledge always makes it easier to transcribe, translate, and understand the document and determine its relevance to one's research.

JUDICIAL, GOVERNMENTAL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL NOTARIES

For most family history researchers, all of the information that they seek will be found in the protocolos of the notarios publicos or escribanos de numero, who had offices in the town or near the town in which their ancestors lived. However, as mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, these public notaries were not the only notaries functioning in Spain throughout its history. Records prepared by judicial and governmental notaries are to be found in the respective archives of the judicial or governmental units that they served. Representative of these are the notarial collections preserved in the Archivo del Reino de Galicia which is described in Chapter Eighteen. These records are almost entirely documents prepared for the presentation of a particular court case, or for the filing of a petition with an administrative body. Since they are not well indexed as to particular individuals involved in the cases, the researcher will most likely only find it parctical to consult these

documents when he is aware that a particular ancestor was involved with a suit in a specific court, or with a petition to a specific governmental council. Because they will be rarely used no further description will be given of these records. If it is necessary to consult them, the researcher should talk with the personnel of the particular archives where the records are kept. Those personnel will be familiar with the various kinds of information to be found in these records.

Apostolic or ecclesiastical notaries worked in the various dioceses and prepared documents for presentation at canon law courts. They also prepared the various petitions which were sent both to Rome and to the local bishop. In addition, they prepared contracts and testaments which involved the church and its property. Many of the latter types of documents, such as testaments and contracts, very closely parallel those prepared by public notaries. Most of these documents are kept in either diocesan or cathedral archives. A discussion of their content and use can be found in Chapter Ten.

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León.
1827-28-29; 1830-31-32.
2 vols.

GARCIA PARCERO, Antonio.
León.
1801; 1803-04; 1810-11; 1816; 1817; 1818-19-20.
6 vols.

GARCIA PARCERO, Francisco.
León.
1741-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51; 1752-53-54-55"; 1756; 1762-63-64; 1765-66; 1767-68-69"; 1770-71"; 1772-73"; 1774-75"; 1776-77"; 1778-79"; 1780-81; 1782; 1783-84-85.
14 vols.

GARCIA RAMIREZ, Juan.
Mansilla de las Mulas.
1614; 1615; 1616; 1617; 1618; 1619; 1620; 1621; 1624; 1625; 1627; 1628; 1630; 1633-34-35.
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1645-46; 1647-48; 1650; 1651; 1652; 1653; 1654; 1655; 1657; 1659; 1660; 1662; 1663; 1664; 1666; 1675-76-77-78; 1678.
17 vols.

GARCIA ZURITA, Pedro.
Gradefes.
1643-44.
1 vol.

GARGOLLO, Pedro.
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1741; 1743; 1746; 1748.
4 vols.

GETINO LERILLA, Vicente.
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1679; 1680; 1683"; 1684; 1686"; 1690; 1692"; 1693; 1694; 1695; 1696; 1698; 1699.
13 vols.

GINOVES, Martín Antonio.
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13 vols.

GOMEZ, Sebastián.
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1632; 1633; 1634; 1635; 1638; 1639; 1644; 1645; 1648; 1651; 1652"; 1653; 1654; 1664-65; 1668; 1674-75-76-77.
16 vols.

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Figure
12-1

AHP-Caceres
May 10, 1982

GARGANTALA OLLA

Lego.	Años	Numero.	Escribano.
73	~~1770-75~~	63-68	Arias Hurtado, Manuel
2922	1776	9	GARCIA, Mateo
795	1777-84	1-13	GARCIA, Mteo
796 ✓	1785-91	13-19	GARCIA, Mateo
797	1792-5	20-23	GARCIA, Mateo
772	1796-98	6-8	GARCIA, Antonio Andrès
773	1799-1801	9-11	GARCIA, Antonio Andrès
774	1802-1810	12-20	GARCIA, Antonio Andrès
775	1811-1819	21-29	GARCIA, Antonio Andrès
776 ✓	1820-31	30-41	" " "
(2922	1831	4	" " "
• 830 ✓*	1835-61	1-27	GARCIA, ~~LORENZO~~, Felipe
* falta los años 1849 y 56			GARCIA LORENZO, Felipe
831 ✓	1862-9	28-38	GARCIA LORENZO, Felipe
• 1219 ✓	1720-2	33	HERRERA, Martin
3474	1782	4	LOZANO de la LLAVE, Jerónimo
1413	1783-1792	—	LOZANO de la LLAVE, Jerónimo
1414	1793-99	16-22	" "
1410	1801-3	27-9	LOZANO DE LA LLAVE, Domingo (1801-15)
1411	1804-11	30-38	" " "
1412	1818-19	10-14	" " "
1610	1759-63	4-8	MARTIN HERRERO, Fernando Norberto (1739-92)
1611	1764-67	9, 1-3	" "

Legi	Años	Num.	Escribano
1612	1768-72	4-8	MARTIN HERRERO, Fernando Norberto
1613 ✓	1723-28	1-2	MARTIN HERRERO, Simon
1614 ✓	17~~22-66~~ 29-33	3-4	" " "
1615 ✓	1733-35	1-2	" " "
1616 ✓	1736-41	3-4	" " "
1617	17~~23-66~~ 42-48	5-6	" " "
1618 ✓	1749-51	7	" " "
1619	1752-57	1-2	" " "
1620	1758-59	3-4	" " "
1621	1760-66	1-5	" " "
(2120	1695-1697	1-3	RAMOS HUERTAS, Pedro (1695-1753)
2121	1699-1700	4-5	RAMOS HUERTAS, Pedro
2122	1701-3	6-8	" " "
2123	1704-1708	9-13	" " "
2124	1709-1712	14-17	" " "
2125 ✓	~~1695-1947~~ (1713-17:2)	18-22	" " "
2126	1718-20	23-25	" " "
2127 ✓	17~~32~~-34	26	(3) RAMOS MARTIN, Pedro (1695-1753)
2128 ✓	1735-37	27	RAMOS HUERTAS, Pedro
2129 ✓	1738-41	28	" " "
2130 ✓	1742-45	29	" " "
2131 ✓	1746-49 ~~1695-1769~~	30	" " "
2132	1750-52	31	" " "
2133	1753-7		" " "

Figure 12-2

Figure 12-3

tabla de los instrumentos que han pasado ante Simon Mrn Herrero año de 1743

Ventas

Para fran Hornero de Roque que otorgo Joseph Morales de Vn quarto a las Lorquinas fol — 0 1

Para Juº Mrn Herron que otorgo fran Perez de Gonzalez de Vn quarto a Sorriuela fol — 0 8

Para la Cofradia de Nra Sra de el Rosario que otorgo el Lizdo Gn Benito Mrn Mançano de Vn Castañar a la Cerecedilla fol — 1 7

Para Silvestre Hornero que otorgaron Joseph Moreno y su Mugr y fran Diaz de Vna Cassa al Rincon de las Espeñas fol — 1 9

Para fran Perez de Petre que otorgaron fran Peña Salindo y Consortes de Vna Suerte de huerto al pago de las Raz fol — 2 1

Para Raphaela Gomez que otorgaron fran Hernz Conde y Consortes de Vna Suerte de huerto al Pino fol — 2 3

Para Pedro Ramos huerta que otorgaron Saluador Gil Salindo y su Mugr de Vn quarto a la Matilla fol — 2 9

Para feliz Mrn de Gabriel que otorgo Andres Mrn de Vn Castañar a Mingo Matheos fol — 3 1

testamtos

De Ana Gimenez Mugr de Sevastian Mrn de Lao fol — 0 9

De Maria Sanchez Maestra Mugr de Juº Mrn Sanchez — 1 1

De Mrn Perez de Gomez fol — 2 5

De Ana Perez biuda de Mrn Gimenez de Thome fol — 2 7

De Cathalina Diaz Mugr de Thomas Diaz fol — 3 3

De Juº Tharrero de la Crucera fol — 3 5

De Pedro Muñoz de Buezo fol — 3 5

De Mrn Curiel de el Chorrillo fol — 3 7

Inuentarios de Dote

De los Bs que lleuo florentina Ramos con Agustin Gimenez fol — 0 3

De los Bienes que lleuo Ana Perez con Juº Diaz de Juliaro — 0 7

Apellidos	Nombre	Fecha	Protocolo	Folio
CRESPO BERNALDO DEL PALACIO	Pablo	11 Nov. 1807 T	23.609	101v
CRESPO RASCÓN	Francisco	24 Oct. 1843 T	25.008	243
CRESPO DE TEJADA	Diego	30 Oct. 1790 T	21.591	s/f
CRESPO DE TEJADA	Francisco	21 Nov. 1848 Tª	25.589	48
CRISTEAU	Andrés	28 Dic. 1800 T	22.433	277
(Oficial Infanteria Reales Guardias Walonas)				
CRISTO	Juan de	15 Abr. 1777 Pt	20.731	292
CROKER	José María	24 Ene. 1862 T	25.243	223
CROS CEPEDA Y Srª	Manuel de	11 Jun. 1771 T	20.730	217
CROU Y DE WITTE	María Amalia	4 Sep. 1851 T	25.777	366
CROZAT	Jesusa	2 Ene. 1844 M	25.213	1
–	–	4 Feb. 1847 Tª	25.476	76
CRUZ	Francisco de la	1 Dic. 1572 T	463	298
CRUZ	Inés de la	13 Ene. 1597 T	1.412	90
CRUZ	Isabel de la	16 Oct. 1606 T	1.433	999
CRUZ	Genaro de la	3 Jul. 1760 Inv.	17.880	s/f
–	–	18 Ago. 1760 Part.	17.880	s/f
CRUZ	José de la	16 Abr. 1609 Inv.	3.254	s/f
CRUZ	Manuela de la	28 Mar. 1783 T	20.736	73
CRUZ	Manuela	30 Abr. 1828 T	22.633	40
CRUZ	María de la	9 Sep. 1647 T	6.013	69
CRUZ	Ramón de la	30 Jul. 1762 Pt	16.877	329
CRUZ	Rosa María de la	8 May. 1756 T	18.228	460
CRUZ Y ARANA	Juan Manuel	18 Ago. 1849 T	25.730	435
CRUZ Y BERROCAL	Francisco Javier	20 Ago. 1783 T	21.499	178
CRUZ GÓMEZ GASCÓN	Antonio	7 Abr. 1793 T	21.452	s/f
CRUZ LÓPEZ Y TINEO	Carlos de la	23 Nov. 1861 M	27.332	3.039
CRUZ Y MENESES	Juan de la	19 Mar. 1609 T	2.633	580
–	–	19 Mar. 1609 Inv.	2.633	635
CRUZADA	Gregorio	17 Jul. 1848 Part.	25.697	305
CRUZADO	Nicolasa	1 Sep. 1852 M	25.449	114
CRUZADO	Tomasa	24 Ene. 1840 T	24.687	4
CUADRA	Mariana de la	20 Ene. 1651 T	6.028	71
CUADRA	Mateo de la	11 Oct. 1779 T	19.715	89v
CUADRADO	José	10 Dic. 1831 T	24.217	262
CUADRADO	Juan	3 Oct. 1640 T	5.982	421
CUADRADO	Petronila	9 May. 1786 T	21.610	91
CUBILLO Y FUENTES	Marcos	26 Feb. 1849 Part.	25.734	310
CUELLAR	Isabel de	22 Abr. 1647 T	6.011	837
CUELLAR Y ARTACHO	María Josefa	31 Ago. 1784 M	17.647	878
CUELLAR Y ARTACHO	Rafael de	22 Abr. 1843 T	25.187	632
–	–	7 Jul. 1844 C	25.145	174
CUELLAR Y CHAVES	María Bárbara	14 Oct. 1797 T	21.217	s/f

Apellidos	Nombre	Fecha	Protocolo	Folio
–	–	28 Ago. 1798 T	21.218	s/f
CUENCA	Francisca	19 Dic. 1786 T	21.504	125
CUENCA	Jerónimo de	7 Jul. 1603 T	1.429	758
CUENCA	Juan	13 Jun. 1870 Part.	27.664	1.457
CUERVO	María Cayetana	28 Ene. 1844 T	25.218	112
CUERVO MANZANO	María	21 Jul. 1681 T	11.939	440
CUESTA	José	23 Jun. 1834 T	23.745	117
CUESTA	José Ambrosio de la	12 Jul. 1783 T	21.635	152
CUESTA	Juan de la	3 May. 1843 T	25.200	285
CUETO	Juan Luis de	28 Feb. 1827 T	23.674	26v
–	–	3 Ago. 1834 T	23.675	102v
–	–	13 May. 1835 T	23.675	21v
CUETO	Manuel del	21 Abr. 1778 T	18.974	202
CUEVA	Beltrán de la	7 Mar. 1613 T	2.649	573
CUEVA DE HOYOS	Josefa de	23 Ene. 1850 T	25.720	7
CUEVA Y SILVA	Antonio de la	15 Dic. 1626 Pt	2.040	1.101
–	–	27 Abr. 1627 T	2.043	1.408
CUEVAS Y PEÑA	Aniceto	11 Mar. 1843 T	25.147	424
CULP Y SANGUESA	Pedro	7 Abr. 1786 T	21.453	30v
CURIEL	Juan	4 Abr. 1769 T	18.694	48
–	–	17 Jul. 1774 C	18.698	319

CH

CHABANO	Mateo	5 Sep. 1595 Inv.	2.388	305
CHABAT	Adolfo	3 Ene 1873 Her.	31.451	38
–	–	13 Jul. 1870 T	27.665	1.779
–	–	14 Abr. 1874 T	31.456	701
CHACÓN	Juan Angel	30 Mar. 1862 T	27.333	740
CHACÓN	María de las Merc.	3 Ago. 1834 T	24.630	153
CHACÓN	Pedro	17 Nov. 1781 T	20.200	622v
CHACÓN CARRILLO DE ALBORNOZ	Mª del Patrocinio	2 Ene. 1852 T-M	25.461	1
CHACON Y DEL VALLE	Ignacio	13 Oct. 1853 T	25.762	480
CHAMBONET	Agustín	10 Ago. 1788 T	21.502	s/f
CHAPATE	Ana María	10 Nov. 1755 T	18.227	542
CHAPITEL Y ELDUAYER	Joanes de	2 Jul. 1622 T	24.862	s/f
CHARCO VILLASEÑOR	Cayetano	19 Sep. 1845 T	25.393	2.461
CHARCOS	María	5 Dic. 1836 Part.	24.587	615
CHARNE	Marcelo	1 Feb. 1821 T	24.213	189
CHAROST	Santiago	23 Jun. 1791 T	20.281	21v
CHARRIER	Antonio Jorge	26 Ene. 1788 T	21.505	17
CHAVARRI	Fco. Antonio de	23 Dic. 1842 Tª	24.983	702

Figure 12-5

Archivo Historico
Provincial Caceres
Seccion Notarias
Leg. 875

Veinte maravedis.

SELLO QVARTO, VEINTE MARAVEDIS, AÑO DE MIL SETECIENTOS Y OCHENTA Y NVEVE.

Veinte maravedis.

SELLO QVARTO, VEINTE MARAVEDIS, AÑO DE MIL SETECIENTOS Y OCHENTA Y NVEVE.

Cuarto de mill setez.s ochenta y nueve a.s y el otorg.te a quien yo el Ess.no doy fee conozco, y que al parecer esta en su entero Juicio lo firmo, siendo testigos Juan Ruiz Antonio Rodr.z y Fran.co Alojado vecinos de esta dha V.a em.do blo = entre renglones con su misa cantada = V.e test.do cuio prâl. sera = no vale =

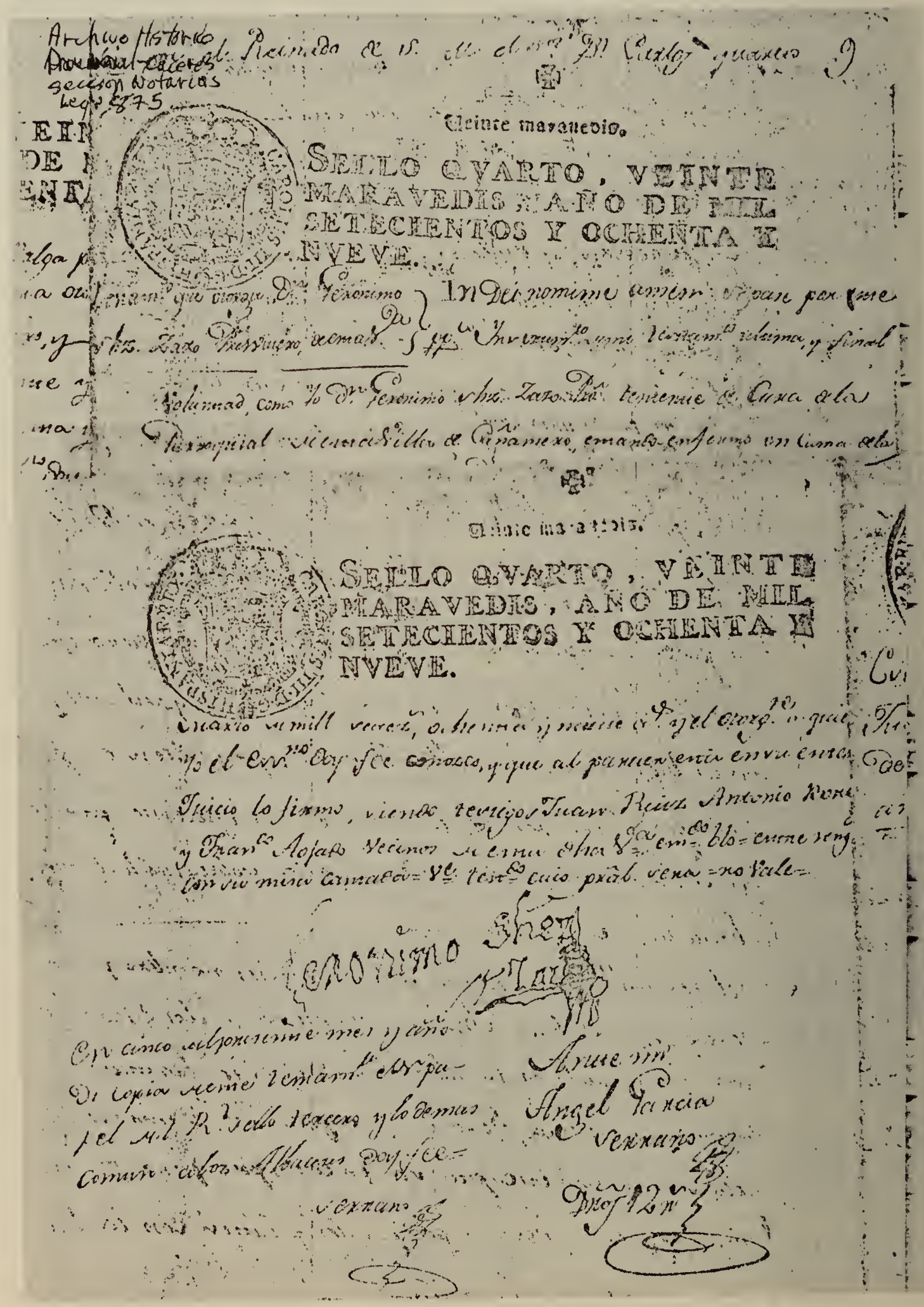
Geronimo Sanchez Zazo

En cinco del presente mes y año di copia de este testam.to en papel del R.l sello tercero y lo demas comun a los Albaceas doy fee =

Serrano

Ante mi
Angel Garcia
Serrano

Dros 12 r.s



En el Nombre de Dios todo Poderoso, y de la Vien
aventurada siempre Virgen Maria: ha Cuyo honor, y
[illegible] manifiesto a todos los que el precente vieren
[illegible] Agustin Santos de Anaya, Hijo Vastardo
[illegible] de Anaya Navarrete, y de Josefa
[illegible] Santa Gloria hayan, Natura
[illegible] fueron como yo de este Pueblo: es
[illegible] edad, y Consiguiente Con
[illegible] debilidades, que brantada
[illegible] y en todo mi entero juicio, a su
[illegible] memoria y entendimiento natural,
por [illegible] beneficio Doy y retribuyo a la Divina Ma
[illegible] humildes Gracias; Creyendo Como
[illegible] incomprensible Misterio de
[illegible] Dios Padre Dios Hijo y Dios,
[illegible] Personas realmente distintas,
[illegible] Unidas Con Una sola Di
[illegible] los demas Misterios,
[illegible] Dogmas y Sacramentos, que
[illegible] y confiesa, predica, y enseña Nues
[illegible] Madre Yglecia Catolica Apostolica
Romana, bajo Cuya fe, y Creencia he vivido
protesto vivir, y quiero morir Como Catolico

Figure 12-6b

fiel Christiano q.e soy, de que me precio; Eligi
endo Como Elijo por mis Especiales Patronos, y
Abogados a la Soverana Enperatris de Cielos
y tierra Maria Santisima, Nuestra Madre
y Señora Concevida sin la mas leve man
cha de la Culpa Original, Como predilecta
abeterno, por el absoluto Universal Criador
para Madre Dignissima de su Unigenito Hijo
Señor Nuestro, y Nuestro Redemptor, a su
Castisimo Esposo el Patriarca Señor San
Jose, al Angel mi Custodio, al Santo de
mi Nombre, y demas de mi Devocion, y Cor
te Celestial, para que intercedan por mi ante
el Acatamiento de la Divina Justicia a fin
de que perdone mis pecados, y ponga mi Alma
en Carrera de Salvacion Con Cuya firme
Esperanza y temiendome de la Muerte Na
tural a toda Viviente Creatura, y su ora in
sierta, para que no me asalte sin la Dispo
sicion devida al Descargo de mi Consiencia
he deliverado arreglar por medio de testame
nto en la forma y manera siguiente = Prime

meramente en Comiendo mi alma a Dios
Nuestro Señor Jesuchristo, que la Crio, y redi
mio, con el infinito precio de su Sacratisima
Sangre pacion, y muerte; y el Cuerpo a la tierra
[illegible] ormado, el que quiero sea Amorta
[illegible] de Nuestro Serafico Padre S.
San fran.co y sepultado en esta Parroquial
parte y lugar que paresca de mis Albaceas a
cuya disposicion lo dejo, con lo demas tocante a mi
2a funeral, Entierro y Misas, = Mando a las Mandas
[illegible] Reconsendables, y Piadosas de este Arzobis
pado, a ocho reales a Cada Una; y doble a los S.n
tos Lugares de Jerusalen para ayuda a mante
ner los piadozos Religiosos que a tanta Costa los
Custodian entre Infieles Con lo que las desisto
a todas del derecho que podian repetir Contra mi
3a [illegible] Declaro haver sido Casado y Velado
[illegible] Nuestra Santa Madre Yglecia
[illegible] nunquam con D.a Maria Micaela
[illegible] Durante Nuestro Matrimonio hu
[illegible] procreamos por nuestros Hijos Legi
[illegible] Don Vicente y Don Jose Andres, para
[illegible] aunque fueron Casados murieron
[illegible] dejar Succecion; y D.a Maria Fran.ca de
Anaya Muger que es de D.n Antonio [illegible]

al tiempo que Contraimos dho Matrimonio ella
no introdojo a el Bienes Algunos, porque hera
una Pobre, è yo lleve un Atajo de mulas de de diez
y ocho Aparejadas y quatro de Silla que valian
novecientos, y Cincuenta pesos y una Casa pro
pia que esta ala salida de la Calle Real
que va para Mexico, que es la que dia dho
Dn Vicente y en el dia Posee su viuda Doña
Josefa Garcia de Avila aqui la dejo pr
Cantida de novecientos pesos en parte de
pago de sus gananciales al tiempo, que hize
la particion Con ella por Muerte de mi Hijo:
4 lo que Declaro para que Conste = Ytem declaro haver haver pasado a segundas nunpcias
siendo actualmente Casado Con Da Maria Si
ron la que tanbien nada introdujo al Matri
monio, è yo tenia todo lo que introduje al ante
rior, y los que Durante el se buscaron, que
por Muerte de dha mi espoza fueron parti
bles Con mi Yerno Dn Antonio Villagran y
Constante este Ultimo Matrimonio hemos ha
vido y Procreado por Nuestros Hijos legitimos
a Manuela Trinidad que va a tres años

y a Vicente Santos Viron, que va a dos años
y ademas se halla dicha mi Muger en cinta
y el Postumo que diere a luz Declaro tanvien
por mi Hijo, o hija = Declaro que hantes de
Casarme Con mi actual Esposa le Ofrecí dotar
la en quinientos pesos, de Cuya Cantidad que
Cavia en la decima parte de mis Bienes, le
Otorgo Con Efecto Carta de Dote consignandole
los trecientos de ellos, sobre la Casa que es de
mi actual avitacion, y el resto, sobre todos los de
mas Bienes; lo que Declaro para que Conste =
Assi mismo Declaro que por Muerte de dha mi
Primera Muger, se procedio en fin del año de
noventa y tres ultimo del inventario extraju
dicial de los Bienes, Conque me allava, y
ala division, y partision de ellos, entre mi
y el expresado mi Yerno Dn Antonio Villa
gran, a Nombre de su Muger, y mi Hija u
nica heredera dela parte Materna de aquel
Matrimonio, haviendose encagado por parte
de toda esa Operacion al Perito Contador Ma
rcelo Magos, en quien Confie, yo igualmente
en el supuesto de su mejor practica inteligen
cia Opericia, Cuyo inventario y aprecios, con
la particion, se aprovo despues por el Justicia
de este Partido Dn Felipe de Soria Bustama

Figure 12-6f

me, como consta de un tanto, que para en
mi poder fuera del Original Archivado: y
por esa particion, me cupieron seis mil setecientos
veinte, y quatro pesos y tres granos, y a dicho mi
Yerno cinco mil setecientos, setenta y un pesos
quatro tomines, y tres granos; lo que declaro
7. para que conste = Ytem declaro, que por la
particion asentada en la anterior clausula
salio yo manifiestamente perjudicado por lo
menos en la cantidad de un mil quinien
tos, cinquenta, y ocho pesos que dividieron a
crecerse a mi porcion, y de consiguiente, dismi
nuirse o rebajarse de la que percivio dicho
[illegible] atendiendo a que assi yo como ellos
carecemos desde dichas particion de sus integr
os, regulares productos y multipticos; lo que de
claro para que assi se execute y conste = De
8 claro por mis bienes la casa de mi morada
y su corto Ajuar, el Rancho de Santa Barba
ra con sus tierras, cassa Ganados, y efectos, que
en el se hayaren y un atajo de Mulas corto
en el dia porque de el porque de el saque diez
Mulas de primera con que al precio de [illegible]
[illegible] complete a mi Yerno su legitima ya
9 relasionada lo declaro para que conste = Ytem

Declaro que al tiempo, que pase a dichas se-
gundas nupcias tenia de Capital lo mismo q.e
me devio resultar de dicha particion lo que
declaro para que sirva de norma para que
[illegible] en conocimiento
de las [illegible] y perdidas del tiempo del segu-
ndo Matrimonio que deduzgan los Gananciales
10 de mi Esposa = Quiero y de Consiguiente
mis Albaceas, que de mis Bienes se tome
la Cantidad de trecientos pesos, que queden
situados impuestos, y Cargados perpectuame-
nte sobre todo lo Raiz de mi dicho Rancho de
Santa Barbara con obligacion de reditos otor-
gandose sobre ello el Correspondiente reconocimi-
ento, por mis Hijos, sus herederos, y succesores,
para que con los quince pesos que produscanse
me digan en cada un año, y para siempre
otras tantas Misas resadas, por mi Alma y
[illegible] intencion en la Yglecia Parroquial
[illegible] a cuyos Curas instituyo por pa-
[illegible] esta obra pia para que digan y cu-
[illegible] que se digan las Misas a la Limosna
[illegible] por cada una la que exijan de
mis [illegible] en la posecion del Yndicado Ran

Figure 12-6h

cho y lo mismo los titulos que se devan formar
y parar en su Archivo Eclesiastico; a expen-
[illegible] Bienes, que assi es mi Voluntad =
[illegible] a que los nominados Doña Manuela
[illegible] Vicente Santos Viron se hallan
[illegible] tan tierna y lo mismo su sedera con
[illegible] Posthumo, que mediante la Voluntad de
[illegible] esta proximo a salir a luz, y que por
[illegible] hacen dignos de toda lastima y Compacion,
para que quando hayan Crecido, les pueda
alcanzar algun genero de subsistencia, desde
luego en uso de las promiciones del Derecho
Mejora a los tres Hermanos precentes, y futuro
y a quales quiera otros, que tenga del Actual
Matrimonio en el intermedio tiempo de mi
Muerte sean a ese tiempo uno o muchos, en
el remaniente del quinto, y en el todo del
trercio de mis Bienes acciones y Derechos; Cu
ya mejora les Consigno, y hayan de haver
precisa e inalterablemente, en el repetido Ran
cho de Santa Barbara su Casa tierras, Po
treros y demas adyacentes, que ha si es mi
Voluntad = Y para Cumplir y pagar este mi
testamento, sus Mandas, y Legados, y institucio

Figure 12-6i

y rumbo por mi escuadra, fidel Comisario
y tenedor de Bienes ala expresada Doña
Maria Xiron mi esposa, ala que doi el mas
especial, y eficaz Poder que sea nesesario pa
ra que despues de mi fallecimiento entre en
todos mis Bienes se apodere de ellos los inve
ntarie extrajudicialmente, venda y remate
los precios en Almoneda o fuera de ella,
y cumpla todo lo aqui dispuesto aunque sea
despues del termino legal, por que todo el que
nececite ese mismo le prorogo y alargo en
devida forma que assi es mi voluntad =
3 Y en el remaniente que quedare de todos mis
Bienes, deudas, derechos y acciones, o futuras
succeciones, q.e Directa o transversalmente me
toquen y pertenescan, instituyo, elijo y nom
bro por mis unicos y Unibersales Herederos
[illegible] Da Maria fran.ca Santos
[illegible] Da Manuela Trinidad
[illegible] Santos Xiron, mis Hijos de Pri
[illegible] Matrimonio, y el Posthumo

Figure 12-6j

que [illegible] espera de este mismo, para que hechas
las deduciones referidas, los hayan gocen, y
hereden [illegible] iguales partes. Con la Vendicion
[illegible] que hasi es mi Voluntad. =
[illegible] de la Patria potesta, que en mi re
side, nombro por tutora, y Curadora ad bona
de mis [illegible] referidos hijos menores, y el Posthu
[illegible] ala nominada Doña Mari
[illegible] mi Esposa, y mediante ala Confi
[illegible] que tengo de sus honrrados y christia
[illegible] sentimientos, y de que tanto por esto Co
[illegible] amor de Madre, Cumplira, qual
[illegible] con semejante Cargo, la relevo de todo
Genero de fianzas, y ruego, y suplico alos seño
res Jueces, y Justicias, y Escribanos de su Mages
tad, la hayan y tengan por tal, y le Diciernan
el Cargo, que haci es mi Voluntad. = Y por el
Precente revoco, anulo, doy por rrotos, nu

los y de ningun valor, ni efecto, otros quales
quiera testamentos, Codisilos, poderes para
testar Memorias, y otras ultimas Disposisi
ones que hantes de esta hayan hecho, y
otorgado por escrito de Palabra o en otra
forma, para que no valgan, ni hagan fe,
Juridica ni extrajudicialmente, salvo el pre
sente, que quiero se guarde cumpla y ejecute,
por mi ultima, postrimera y deliberada
voluntad, o en aquella via y forma,
que mejor en Derecho haya Lugar: Que es
fecho en el Pueblo de Huichiapam a veinte
y ocho de Abril de mil setecientos noven
ta, y seis. Yo el Esno, doy fe conozco a el
otorgante, el que esta en pie pues vino a
mi casa, y a lo que parece con alguna salud,
y en todo su juicio, acuerdo, cumplida me
moria, y Entendimiento natural: y de que
hasi lo otorgo, y no firmo por decir, no save
escrevir a su ruego lo hizo uno de los testigos
que fueron: Dn. Julian de Chaves Macotela
Dn. Pablo Rojo, y Dn. Mariano Aguirre, pre
sentes rogados y vecinos de este Pueblo, doy fe
A ruego, y por testigo: Julian de Chaves Ma
cotela Antemi: Luis Garcia de Andrade

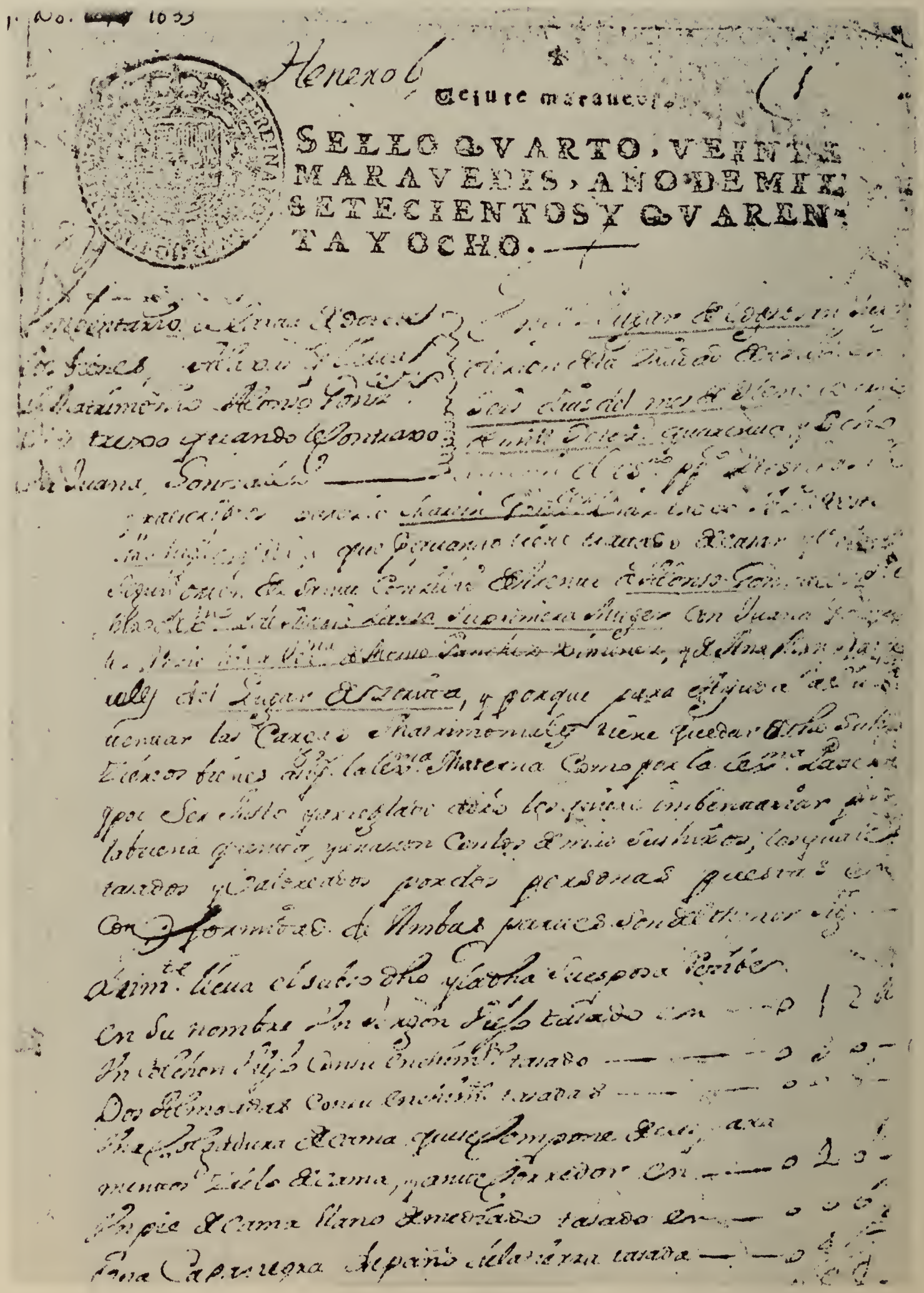
Figure 12-7a

1. No. [illegible] 1033

Henero 6

Veinte maravedis.

SELLO QVARTO, VEINTE MARAVEDIS, AÑO DE MIL SETECIENTOS Y QVARENTA Y OCHO.



[illegible] Alonso Gonz[illegible] [illegible] quando le contraxo [illegible] Juana Gonzalez

[illegible] Lugar de [illegible] [illegible] seis dias del mes de [illegible] de mill setez.s quarenta y ocho [illegible] [illegible] Juan Gonzalez [illegible] que [illegible] [illegible] Alonso Gonz[illegible] [illegible] Juana [illegible] [illegible] Ximenez, y de Ana [illegible] del Lugar de [illegible], y porque para [illegible] las Cargas Matrimoniales tiene quedar dho Sub[illegible] [illegible] bienes [illegible] la lex.ma Materna como por la lex.ma [illegible] y por ser justo y arreglado [illegible] los quiere inbentariar por la buena quenta y razon con los de mis sus hijos, los quales tasados y valorados por dos personas puestas en conformidad de ambas partes son del thenor sig.te

Primeramente lleva el subso dho y la dha su esposa recibe en su nombre un Jergon viejo tasado en — 0 1 2 [illegible]

Un colchon viejo con su enchim.to tasado — 0 [illegible]

Dos almohadas con su enchim.to tasadas — 0 [illegible]

Una [illegible] de cama que se compone de [illegible] [illegible] de cama, y ante [illegible] en — 0 2 0

Un pie de cama llano de mediado tasado en — 0 0 6

Una Capa negra de paño de la tierra tasada — 0 [illegible]

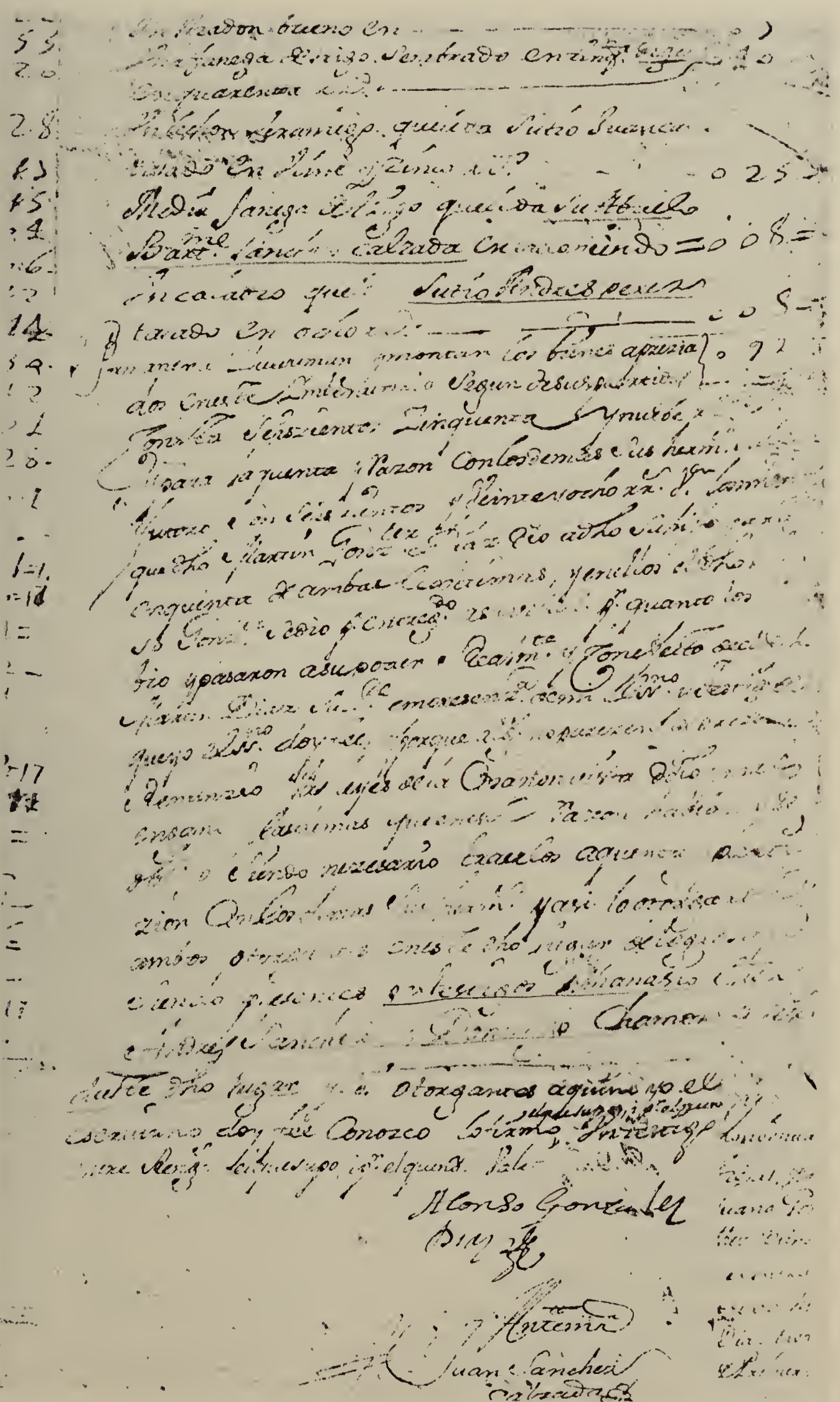


Figure 12-8a

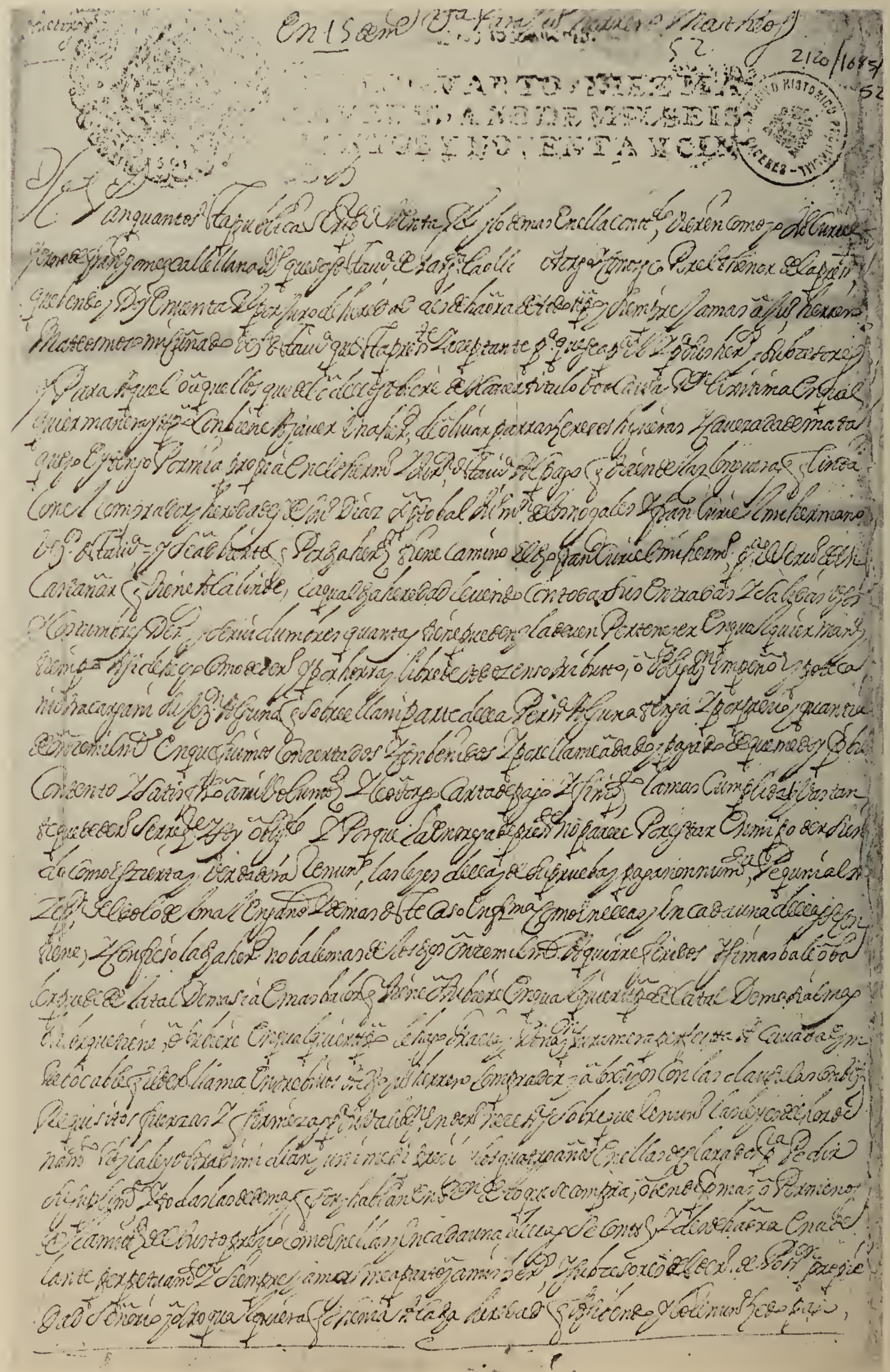


Figure 12-8b

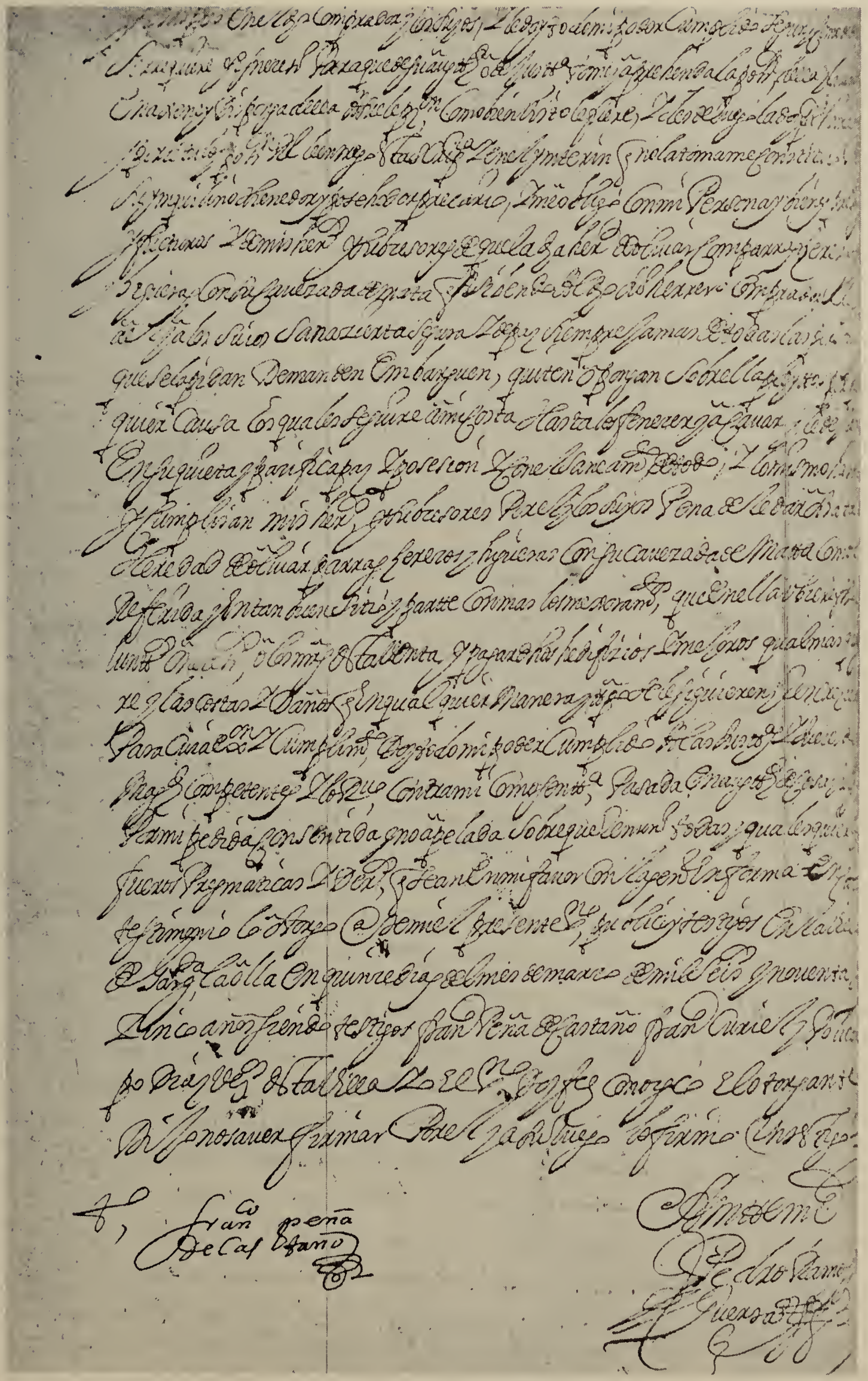


Figure 12-9a

Poder Polanco 115.

Sello 4º 40. mrs. — HISP. ET IND. R. FERD. VII. D. G. 1833 — Año de 1833.

En la Villa de Torrelavega a diez y seis de Dic.e
de mil ochocientos treinta y tres ante mi el Es.no y
test. presente D.a Maria Gonz.z Cacho viuda de D.n Man.l
Gonz.z de Villegas y vecina del lugar de Polanco de esta jurisd.n
a quien doy fe conozco. Dixo que dicho su m.o
fallecio en la Ciudad de Sevilla D.n Man.l Gonz.z Villegas
a resultas de la Epidemia vltima llamada Colera: y si-
endo necesaria alli persona legitimada q.e represente
a la exponente interesada en los bienes fincados no so-
lo p.r sus gananciales sino como Madre tutora y cu-
radora de sus dos hijos Ant.o y Juan Gonz.z Villegas y Cacho
otorga que da todo su poder cumplido especial gral
el que de dro se requiere a favor de D.n Antonio de
Villegas vecino de Viveda jur.n de Sarandi y natural del lugar de Polanco su herm.o
politico para que liquide todas las cuentas que dho
difunto dexo pendientes en aquella Ciudad y Reino
de Sevilla y Andalucia. Perciba y cobre quanto
resulte a favor de la testamentaria del difunto sea
en dinero o efectos, formando la oportuna descripcion
e Invent.o de lo que pertenezca al expresado finado con
tasacion de lo q.e consista en efectos, a cuio fin nom-
bre si fuese necess.o Peritos tasadores. Y para con-
seguir dhos objetos dara recibos cartas de pago
finiquitos, Lastos y los demas resguardos que
sean conducentes. Y asi mismo pondra y se-
guira demandas de todas clases ante todas
autoridades civiles y eclesiasticas o Milita-
res, y en todas y todas instancias hara y
pedira quantas diligencias podria hacer y pe-
dir la otorgante que da aqui p.r espresa la clau-
sula gral de pleitos inclusa la de poder ape-
lar, y seguir las apelaciones donde y segun
corresponda o separarse de ellas. Pues para todo
y lo que sea anexo inc.te y depend.te aunque aqui
no bayan especificados todos los casos cosas y

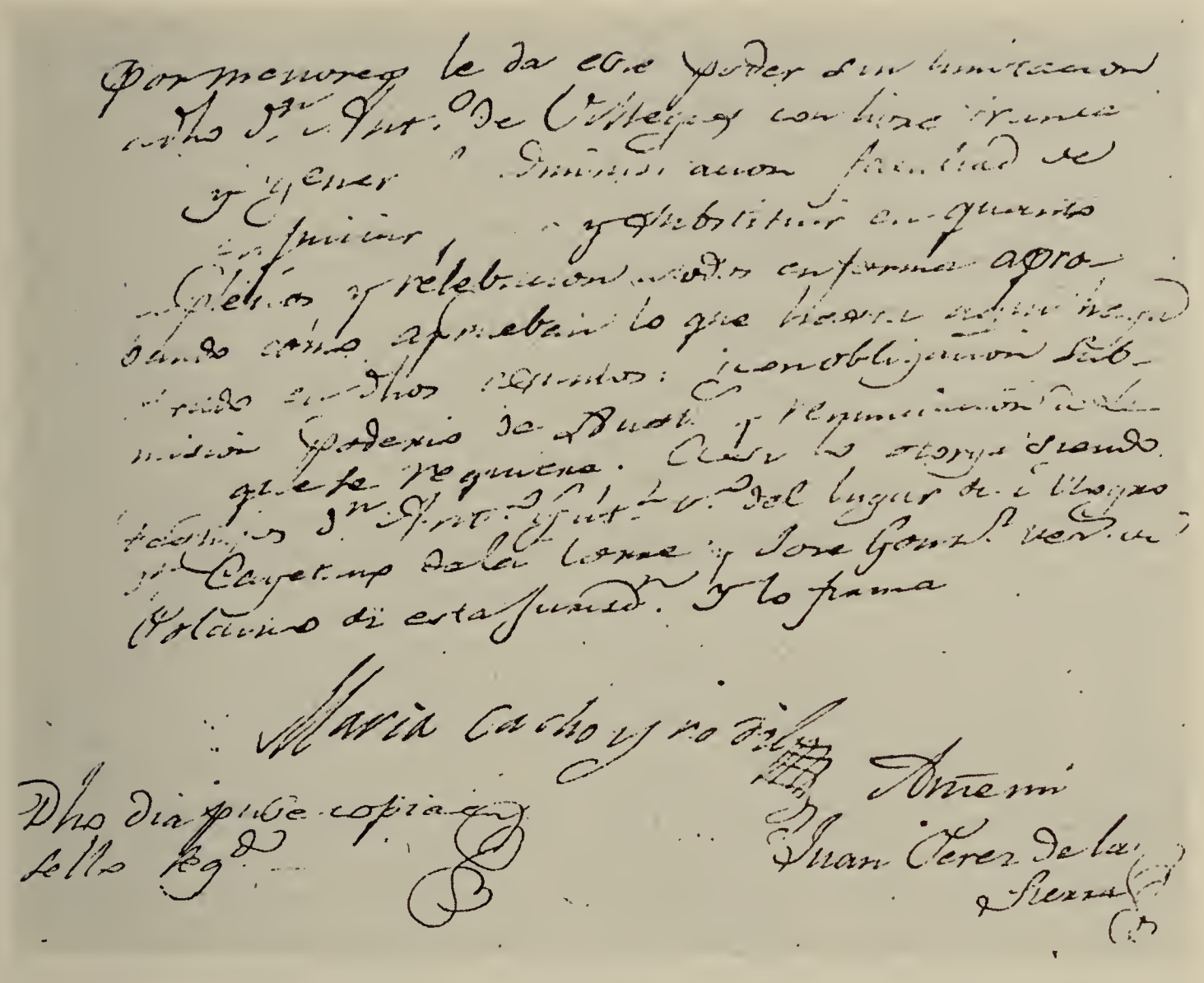


Figure 12-10

SELLO 4º
40. MRS

AÑO DE
1835

En la Villa de Fuenlabrada a diez y nueve de Febrero de mil ochocientos treinta y cinco. Ante mi el Escribano y testigos parecieron D. Marcelino y D. Ramon de Fuente Cilla hermanos vecinos de esta Villa de la una parte, y de la otra Ramon de Fuente Cilla padre del primero y abuelo del segundo, y dijeron que el dicho D. Ramon ha servido en calidad de criado de labranza al dicho D. Marcelino su hijo desde el dia veinte y cinco de Diciembre del año proximo pasado en que se ajustaron hasta el dia de la fecha por precio de cien reales de vellon cada mes, y que habiendo ocurrido varias ocasiones en que el dicho D. Ramon ha faltado a la obediencia y respeto debido a su hijo, y que por esta causa le ha despedido de su casa, y no quiere volverle a admitir, ni pagarle el salario que se le debe, por lo que ha ocurrido a esta Justicia para que se le obligue a ello, y a que se le imponga la correccion que sea del agrado de S. S. a cuyo efecto se presentan ante el con el referido su padre, y en su virtud

Dijo el dicho D. Marcelino que ratificandose como se ratifica en todo y por todo en la referida exposicion, pide a S. S. se sirva mandar que el dicho su padre vuelva a su casa y servicio, y que no pueda dejarle sin su licencia, ni ocurrir a esta Justicia sin causa justificada, pena de ser castigado con todo rigor, y que se le obligue a que le pague el salario que se le debe, y que se le imponga la correccion que sea del agrado de S. S. a cuyo efecto se presentan ante el con el referido su padre, y en su virtud

Dijo el dicho D. Ramon que ratificandose como se ratifica en todo y por todo en la referida exposicion, pide a S. S. se sirva mandar que el dicho su hijo le pague el salario que se le debe, y que no pueda dejarle sin su licencia, ni ocurrir a esta Justicia sin causa justificada, pena de ser castigado con todo rigor, y que se le obligue a que le pague el salario que se le debe, y que se le imponga la correccion que sea del agrado de S. S. a cuyo efecto se presentan ante el con el referido su hijo

Y por mi el Escribano se mandó que el dicho D. Ramon vuelva a casa de su hijo y continue sirviendole como hasta aqui, y que no pueda dejarle sin su licencia, ni ocurrir a esta Justicia sin causa justificada, pena de ser castigado con todo rigor, y que se le obligue a que le pague el salario que se le debe, y que se le imponga la correccion que sea del agrado de S. S. a cuyo efecto se presentan ante el con el referido su hijo

Asi lo mandó y firmó de que doy fe

Alcalde de Fuenlabrada

Marcelino de Fuentecilla

Ante mi

Juan Perez de la Fuente

Fuenlabrada

Fuenlabrada

Fuenlabrada

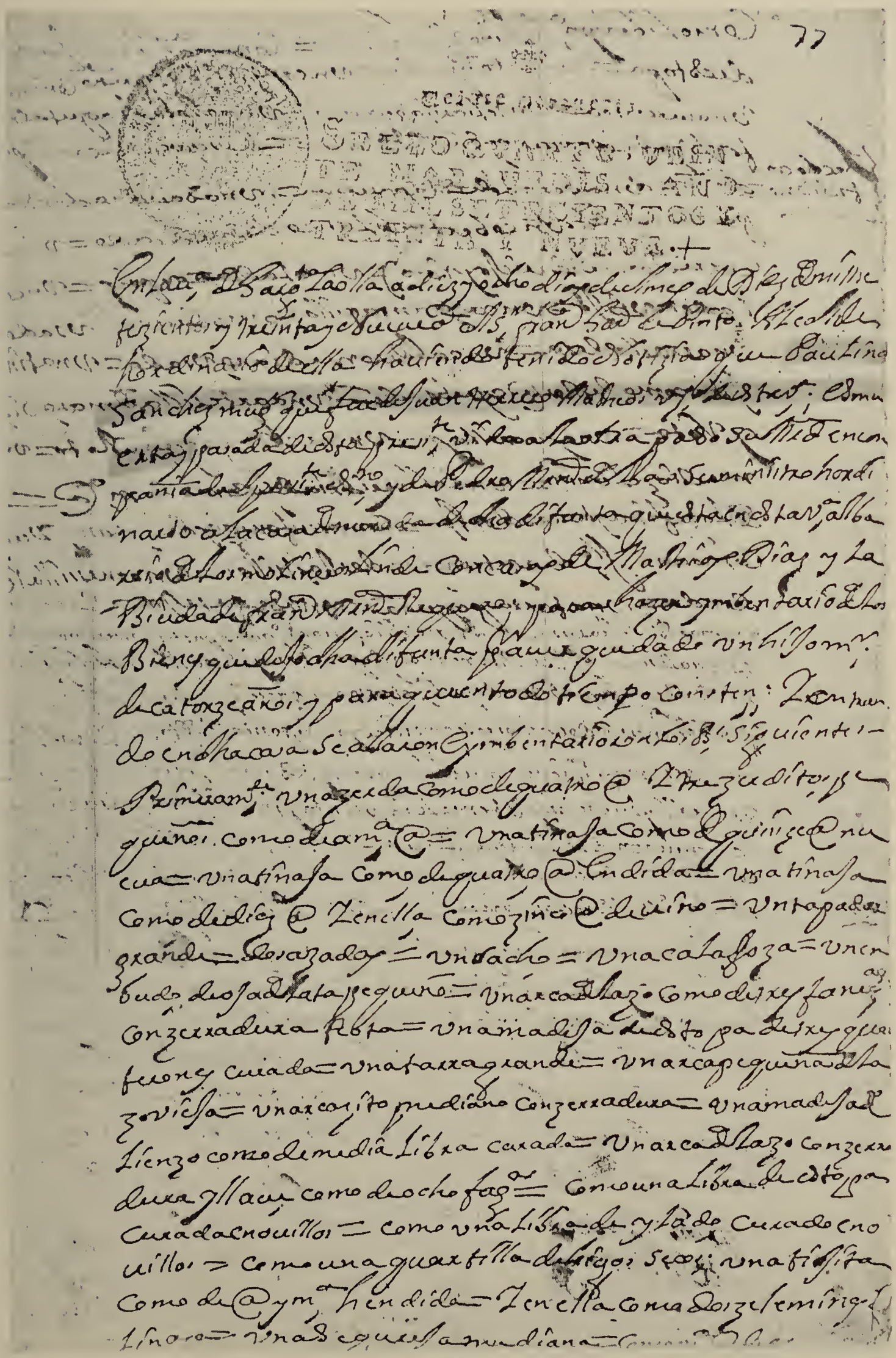


Figure 12-11b

CHAPTER 13

CENSUS RECORDS

The Spanish word Censo (census or voting list) originated from the ancient Roman word for a tax or tribute paid based upon population. From the time of Roman domination to the present, Spaniards have been taking population counts for purposes of taxation, conscription, and other governmental exactions, both ecclesiastical and civil. In the Royal Chancellery Court Archives at Valladolid, Spain, there is a Libro de Behetrias (Book of propertyholders), dating from 1352 which lists all of the property holders in each village in Old Castile. Many villages of Spain have lists of their Hidalgos (gentry or lesser nobility), which date back to the sixteenth century and earlier. The practice of governmental use of the censuses shifted over very early to the Spanish colonies. The first available census of Lima, Peru is from the year 1535; that of Buenos Aires, Argentina from the year 1664; and that of Mexico City, Mexico from 1689.

Census lists in Hispanic Archives may appear under any of the following names: Padrones (local census lists), censos (census lists frequently used for taxation or voting, and generally covering a broader geographical area), matriculas (register lists which were updated on a regular basis showing deaths and other changes in population), and catastros (registers of the quantities, values, and ownerships of real

estate). However, the word censo itself means not only census, but also refers to the following: (1) A tribute or head tax paid to the crown or titled nobility, (2) an annuity paid by the church to a prelate, and (3) a pledge or contract whereby an estate is pledged to the payment of an annuity without actual transfer of title in the estate to the recipient of that annuity.

THE VALUE OF CENSUS RESEARCH

Census records assist the genealogical researcher in a variety of ways. More than any other single record, they provide information about family units. They are generally taken in a form that makes it possible to identify the individual members of the family, which can be particularly valuable where the family was mobile, and the children of a single generation were born in several different places. In those situations where the family was mobile, census records of the matrícula variety, that annually indicate the residence of the family in the parish and record the time when they moved, can be of assistance in determining where the family may have gone.

Census records that are national in scope, or from a large municipality, can serve as a locating tool. When one has not been able to locate the exact whereabouts of an ancestor, it is possible to check a broad region looking for the ancestor in the census record. Census records can be a means of identifying the particular parish or parishes to which the ancestors belonged, especially if they lived in a large city. This is made particularly easy where indexes exist. For example, in Madrid, Spain, the 1890 Municipal Census is indexed with a small card appearing for each of the persons enumerated on the census. If a person knew that his ancestor was living in Madrid in 1890, but did not know where he was born, the index card would not only verify in which parish he lived in 1890, but also give the town of his birth.

For the family historian, a census record may provide a wealth of family information. It was common for padrones to list even in the earlier years, information relative to occupation, marital status, and social status.

Census records often provide information about possible extended family relations. It was quite common for members of the extended family to live with a family. When this happened, the census may reveal the relationship, or at least indicate the presence of a person (often with a different surname) in the appropriate age category to be a brother, sister, niece, nephew or aged parent of either the head of household or his spouse.

Especially in those areas where parish records have been destroyed by war or natural disaster, census records can provide vital statistics not available elswhere. Particularly in the nineteenth century, many censuses will contain the year and even the exact date of birth, as well as the place of birth.

The census can also be a stepping stone to other types of records. Since censuses were frequently taken for the purpose of taxation, they often identify the property owned by an individual. Evidence of such property may indicate that the notarial records should be checked, because the purchase, sale, or inheritance of property was usually validated through the use of a notary. Census records very often indicate whether or not a male had served in the military, as this was one of the ways in which the list for the quintas (conscriptions) were derived. If there were an indication that military service had been completed, it would be appropriate to search military records, either at the provincial or the national level. Censuses will almost always indicate whether a person was of the nobility. In those cases, a variety of records relative to the nobility can be checked.

LOCAL CENSUSES

Long before national censuses existed, the pattern of taking a local census developed in Spain and other Hispanic countries. These censuses were generally taken for an ecclesiastical unit such as a parish, or a civil unit such as a municipality. Prior to the nineteenth century, local censuses were generally of a form similar to that of Figure 13-1, which is a copy of the first page of a parish census taken in a Mexican parish in 1797. The format and basic information listed there includes the name of the head of household, number of persons residing with the head of household, sex and age categories of those persons, the occupation of the head of household, and his or her age. Those are typical categories for census records taken before the nineteenth century.

Beginning in the nineteenth century, local censuses, especially those of municipalities, changed as printed forms were adopted. Figure 13-2 is illustrative of the types of the municipal censuses taken during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This census is a page from the large folio-size census records of the municipality of Valladolid, Spain, taken in 1907. The later in the nineteenth century the census was taken, generally the more extensive is the information given. In addition to these types of censuses, local matrículas showing the names of all of the persons in the family, and updating annually whether or not they were living in the town, became common in Spain at the end of the nineteenth century.

In addition to the local censuses listing all heads of family, and describing the other family members, either by category or by specific names, there were other types of censuses taken for special purposes. An excellent example of these were the California Mission Censuses, that listed the Neofitas (Indians who had recently been baptized as Christians).

Military censuses were frequently taken of soldiers and related civilian personnel, and their families, in frontier *presidios* (forts). The earliest census available for Mexico City is also a special purpose census that listed those who were of Spanish origin living in the capital city of Nueva Espana (colonial Mexico) in 1689.

In most towns of Spain, censuses were also taken identifying the nobility in the town. In many cases, for towns that are the *casasolar* (ancestral home or origin place) for large numbers of the noble families, these census records have been printed and published. Two good examples of such published records are: (1) *Padrón general de la jurisdicion de Llanes en el año 1831* (Hidalguia, Madrid, 1976) from which a page is reproduced in Figure 13-3, showing the end of the list of nobility for the place called *Vidiago* and the beginning of the list of nobility from the *Parroquia de Pendele*; and (2) *Matrícula y padrón de los caballeros y Hijosdalgo de la Villa del Helorio 1575-1831* (Junta de la Cultura de Vizcaya: Bilbao, 1965). This last work reprints censuses of the *hidalgo* families who were the vast majority of the residents in this small village in the mountains of the Basque country not far from Bilbao. The scope of its coverage from the late sixteenth century to the early ninteenth centuries is not uncommon for many small towns in that region.

In addition to the censuses themselves, local tax lists, *catastros gremiales* (union or artisan group membership lists), and municipal vital records, frequently dating from the middle of the nineteenth century, often exist and are housed in municipal archives where local civil censuses are found.

REGIONAL AND NATIONAL CENSUS RECORDS

The second category of censuses are those that covered a broader region then a locality or city. Colonial censuses covering an entire *audiencia* (colony)

or virreinato (viceroyalty), now forming an entire Latin American nation, exist in some areas from as early as the seventeenth century. The first truly national census in Spain itself was that conducted for the Crown of Castile in the mid-1700's by the Marques de Ensenada. Known as the Catastro de Ensenada, this was a house-by-house census listing names, surnames, relation to head of household, age, and occupation of all of the persons within the dominions of the Crown of Castille. The census was prepared in triplicate, with one copy remaining in the local municipality, a second being sent to the regional Delegacion de Hacienda (The Treasury Department which was responsible for the census, and of which the Marques de Ensendada was the head), and the third to the Central Government in Madrid. Figure 13-4 reproduces a page of the catastro from the city of Valladolid.

Unfortunately, the complete collection of the copies sent to Madrid was destroyed in 1937 during the Spanish Civil War. The remaining two copies can be found in a variety of places. In many cases, a well-preserved municipal archives will have a copy. It is also possible to find entire provincial collections in provincial or regional historical archives where they have been sent from the regional Delegacion de Hacienda. The author has personally worked with samples of this catastro in archives from Galicia in Northwestern Spain, to Granada in Southern Spain.

In nearly every Hispanic country except Spain, at least one national census had been taken by the end of the nineteenth century,. During that time period, or in the early twentieth century, the taking of national censuses became, in most countries, a regular governmental activity. Figure 13-5 reproduces the cover page of the 1869 Argentine National Census for the Department of Santa Catalina in the Province of Jujuy. Figure 13-6 reproduces an entire page from that census, typical of mid-nineteenth century censuses.

The categories at the top of that census are translated literally as follows:

(1) Inhabitants; (2) surname and name; (3) age by years; (4) sex; (5) civil status; (6) nationality; if he is Argentine, the province of his birth; (7) profession, trade, occupation or means of earning a living; (8) instruction, does he know how to read or write?; (9) special conditions of certain persons listed requesting the number on this page who are illegitimate, mistresses, demented, deaf and blind, imbecile or stupid, those having goiters or lame, invalids as a result of war service, or by accident on the job, orphans without a father or mother, [and] how many go to school.

Censuses were usually arranged by family groups. Although no specific relationship to the head of household may be given, it is often possible to hypothesize marital and other family relationships, as a result of the marital status and ages of the persons listed together.

It should be pointed out here that U.S. Census records can also be of great assistance for Hispanic Americans with ancestors in the United States. Hispanic families do appear in the United States Federal Censuses, although the names are not always spelled properly. Figure 13-7 reproduces a page from the 1900 United States Census for Florence, Arizona, showing several Hispanic families. Locating one of these families in the census suggested to the researcher a search of the parish records of Florence, resulting in his finding the marriage entry reproduced as Figure 14-3 and 14-4.

As identified in the Fuentes Principales (Series H) genealogical research papers published by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, described more fully in Chapter Four, the following countries took national censuses in the years indicated:

Argentina--1869, 1895, 1914; Bolivia--not listed; Chile--1813, 1831, 1835, 1843, 1854, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1907, 1920, 1930; Columbia--1905, 1912, 1918, 1928, 1938, 1951, 1964; Costa Rica--1844, 1864, 1875, 1883, 1888, 1892, 1909, 1927, 1950, 1963, 1970; Ecuador--1950, 1962, 1972; Guatemala--1880, 1893, 1921, 1940, 1950, 1964, 1970; Mexico--1895, 1900, 1910, 1921, 1930, and various others to the present; Panama--1911, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970; Puerto Rico--1873, 1877, 1887, 1897, 1898, 1899, (after 1899 see the United State Censuses); Venezuela--1873, 1881, 1891, 1920, 1926, 1936, 1941, 1950, 1960, 1971.

INDEXES

Indexes for Hispanic censuses, local or national, are relatively rare. Generally, it will be necessary to search the documents page by page to look for a specific ancestor. For those censuses which cover a large area, there will generally be divisions into geographical units, so the more specific the locality one knows about, the more that the search can be narrowed down. There are exceptional cases where a local census has been published, and therefore usually indexed, or as in the case already mentioned of the 1890 Madrid Census, where a complete index has been prepared. It is always wise in using census records to inquire whether an index does exist.

United States Federal Censuses from 1790 to 1860, and in some cases after, have been indexed. Similar records for areas now within the jurisdiction of the United States which during the early years were not part of the United States, such as the Spanish censuses for California taken in 1790 and 1835, and for Louisiana in 1790, are available on the index prepared by a private company, Accelerated Indexing Systems. This series of regional indexes for United States census records 1790-1860 is available on microfiche for the entire United States at the local branch libraries of the Genealogical Society of The Church of Jesus

Christ of Latter-day Saints. Anyone doing research in the United States should check to see if any local or colonial censuses from former Spanish colonial regions, such as Florida, Louisiana, or the Southwestern United States, are included in those indexes. In addition, these indexes can be of great value to those tracing Hispanic lines anywhere in the United States.

Of future interest is the census indexing project of the Instituto Genealogica e Historica Latinoamericana, located in American Fork, Utah. This group is currently working extensively, primarily through volunteer labor, to place Latin American Census Records on computer. Most of the effort thus far has been concentrated on Mexican census records. These indexes cover both colonial and provincial censuses, as well as municipal and parish censuses where available. The purchase of a subscription to the bi-annual revista (magazine) published by that Instituto would be the best way to keep abreast of the various census indexing projects being prepared by that group. It is also possible, by writing to them and paying a small fee, to have them search the indexes which they currently have on computer in order to attempt to locate a specific ancestor.

LOCATING CENSUS RECORDS

The greatest challenge in using Hispanic census records is that they may be found in so many different types of archives. Ecclesiastical padrones are generally found in the local parish archives or the diocesan archives. If the latter, where generated by the Bishop himself, it is very likely that they will be found in the section dealing with visitas pastorales (bishop's pastoral visits). Local civil censuses, as well as local copies of the information gathered for regional and national censuses, may be found in the municipal archives. In large cities, these collections may be very extensive. Regional censuses, or those taken on a regional basis by the national government,

may frequently be found in provincial or state archives. Those of national origin, as well as many municipal, provincial, state, or colonial censuses, are frequently found in the national archives of the country. Occasionally, census records may also be located in the archives of the Treasury or Interior Department, which had the responsibility for preparing and compiling the census records themselves. For many areas that are former Spanish Colonies, including portions of the United States, census records may also be available in the archives of Spain. The national censuses of the United States are available on microfilm in many major libraries, as well as the Regional Federal Archives Centers, throughout the United States.

As one begins to look for census records for Hispanic countries, he should first check the Genealogical Library Catalog (GLC) of the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. As previously explained, the GLC is available in any one of the more than 450 branch libraries of that institution, located in local Mormon Churches throughout the United States. Entire national censuses for some countries, such as Argentina, have been filmed and may be ordered through these branch libraries. In addition, many municipal, parish, and diocesan archives have been microfilmed, and census records from these entities are available through that same source. Also, many early census records have been published and may be available in book form. That same GLC catalog will identify those censuses published in book form, available through its system. The researcher could also review the inter-library loan catalog at a major university to ascertain if such works are available through inter-library loan.

Once a search has been made of the Genealogical Library Catolog, the reader should review the Fuentes Principales (Series H) paper for the specific country in which he is interested, and Una Guia Genealogica e

Historica de Latinoamerica, by Lyman Platt, for that country, so as to identify where specific census records can be found. These same sources will help the researcher to determine whether or not a census record is in fact available for research for a particular locality.

Once the location of a particular census record in a foreign archives has been made, before paying the cost of traveling or sending someone to that archives, the researcher should again check directly with the Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City to be certain that the record has not been microfilmed. In addition, prior to arranging such a trip, the researcher in the United States should again consult the inter-library loan card catalog to ascertain whether or not a microfilm or printed version of that census is available at a library, archives, or university in the United States, and might be ordered by inter-library loan. For some areas, particularly the Southwestern United States during the time period when it was still part of the Spanish colonies or part of Mexico, the records are available in the United States and it is not necessary to travel to a foreign archives to review them.

Once census records have been located, care should be taken in searching them. It is recommended that, as one searches a census record, he write down the names and information about all persons of the surname for which he is searching. Frequently, as one proceeds to use other records beyond the census records, he will find relationships between the various persons of the same surname appearing on the census record in the locality with the direct line ancestor. If all of the persons of that surname have been copied, once the relationship is later established, the information will be available on that person without the necessity of again searching the census records.

Figure 13-1

(3)

Padron del Pueblo, y Feligrecia de Santiago Ayapango. Año de 1777.

1 El Br. D. Manuel Martinez de Lievana Cura y Juez Eccõ. del Partido, Español de 49 a. 1

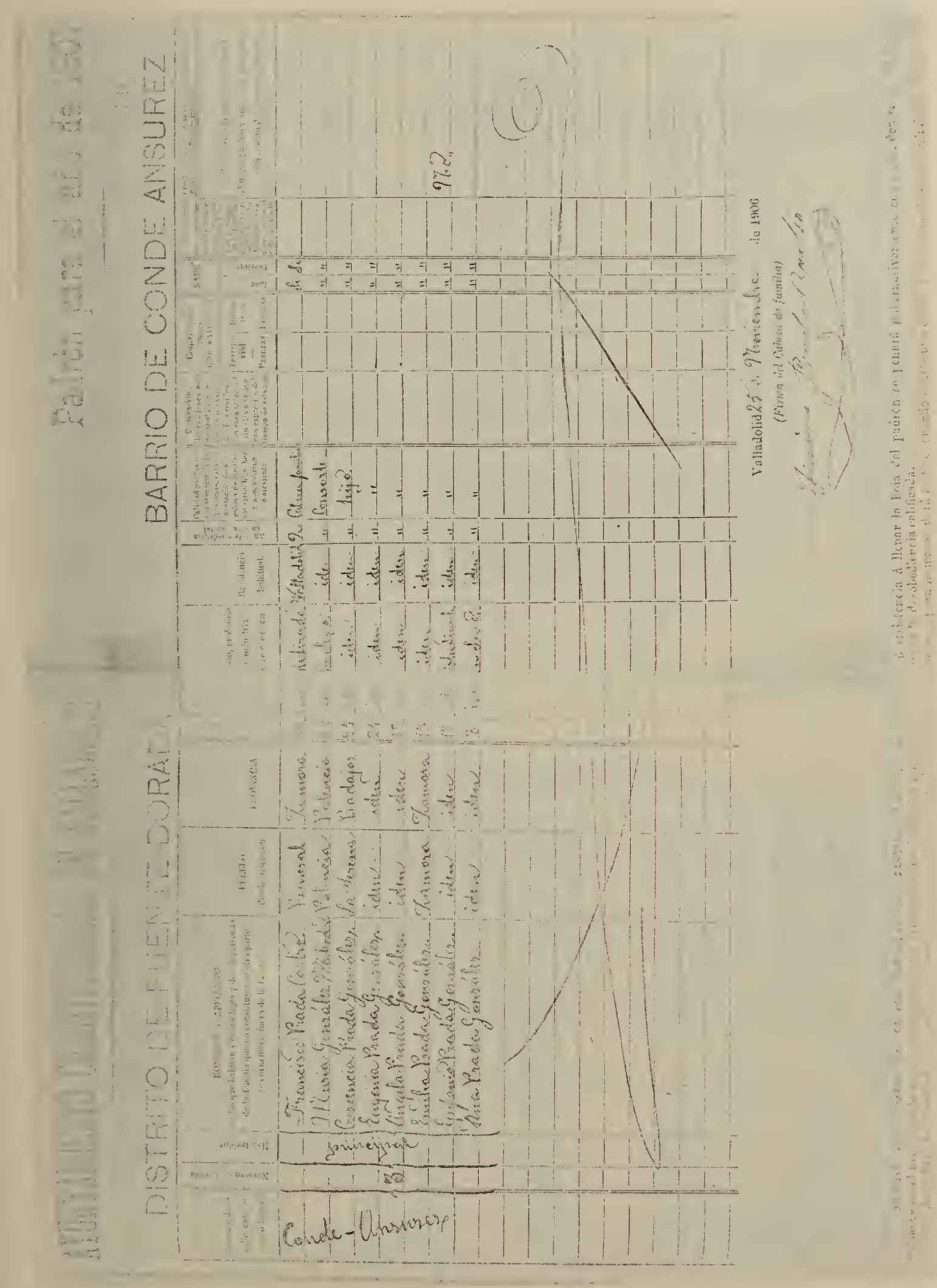
2 El Br. D. José Nicolas Ynojosa Yndio de 29 an. Viatico Da. Maria Josefa Ydalgo española viuda de 42 an. José Maria Sanchez Vergara español soltero de 24 an. Maria Manuela de la Torre española soltera de 22 a. José Manuel, hijo de la antecedente de 4 an. 5

3 Da. Maria de la Luz Mondragon española viuda de 49 an., su hija Da. Maria Petra Piña española viuda de 28 an. Un Tendero D. José Ygnacio Oscou español soltero de 29 an., Una huerfanita Paula Josefa Emeteria Yndia de 2 an. y dos criadas Francisca Millan española, doncella, de 14 an. y Maria Josefa Galicia mestiza, doncella, de edad de 15 años. 6

4 José Ygnacio Galicia mestizo de 23 an. c.c. Maria Dionisia Rivera española de 20 an. 2

5 D. Ygnacio Roxas Yndio de 30 años c.c. Tomaza Vicenta Rivera española de 18 años. 2

Figure 13-2


BARRIO DE CONDE ANSUREZ
DISTRITO DE FUENTE DORADA
Conde-Ansurez
Valladolid 25 de Noviembre de 1906
(Firma del Cabeza de familia)

—D. Ygnacio Celorio, su mujer doña Florentina Díaz, sus hijos D. Cosme y doña María, Hidalgos.
—Doña Antonia González, viuda de D. Lorenzo Díaz, Hidalga.
—D. Francisco Crespo, su mujer doña Manuela Gutiérrez, su hijo D. Francisco, Hidalgos.
—Doña Ysabel González Abariega, viuda de D. Manuel Ruvín; sus hijos D. Manuel, D. José, D. Ramón, doña Angela y doña Ysabel, Hidalgos.
—D. Martín de Concha, su mujer doña Antonia Rodríguez, sus hijos D. Manuel y D. Lorenzo, Hidalgos.
—D. Francisco Cabrales, su mujer doña María Rodríguez, sus hijos doña Vicenta y doña Sinforosa, Hidalgos.
—D. Gerónimo Celorio, su mujer doña Francisca Díaz, sus hijos D. Ezequiel, Hidalgos.

Folio 47.

—Doña María Roiz, viuda de D. Francisco Borbolla, Hidalga.
—Doña Vitoria Borbolla Noriega, hija de D. Francisco Borbolla y de doña Damiana Noriega, Hidalga.
—D. Francisco Dosal Borbolla, su mujer doña Teresa Sobrino, sus hijos doña Ramona, doña Edobigis y doña Magdalena, Hidalgos.
—D. José García, su mujer doña Inocencia de Junco, sus hijos D. Antonio y doña Angela, Hidalgos.
—Doña María Peláez, viuda de D. Francisco Gutiérrez; su hijo D. Bernardo, Hidalgos.
—D. Roque Noriega, su mujer doña Florentina Gutiérrez, sus hijas doña Ramona y doña Ygnacia, Hidalgos.
—D. Santiago Somoano, su mujer doña Bárbara Gutiérrez, sus hijos D. Vicente, D. José y doña Teresa, Hidalgos.
—D. Juan García, su mujer doña Benita Noriega, sus hijos D. Manuel, D. Nicolás, D. Ramón, D. Cecilio y doña Joaquina, Hidalgos.
—D. Marcos de Merodio, *empadronador;* viudo de doña Mariana Rubín; su hijo D. Francisco, Hidalgo.
—D. Bernardo Merodio, subteniente de Ynfantería; su mujer doña Teresa de Haces, sus hijos D. Pedro, D. Ramón, doña María y doña Mariana, Hidalgos.
—D. Francisco Noriega, su mujer doña Josefa Fernández, Hidalgos.
—Doña María Crespo, viuda de D. Pedro Noriega, Hidalga.
—D. Juan de Noriega, su mujer doña María Andrea Doba, sus hijos D. Angel, doña Ramona, doña Vicenta y doña Serafina, Hidalgos.
—Doña Francisca Crespo, viuda de D. Agustín Doba, Hidalga.

—Doña Josefa Gutiérrez, viuda de D. Pedro Somoano; sus hijas doña María y doña Josefa, Hidalgas.

Folio 47 vuelto.

Con lo cual se cerró el alistamiento del lugar de Vidiago, asegurando los empadronadores no haber quedado fuera de él persona alguna. Dijo ser de edad el D. Francisco del Prado de setenta y ocho años y el D. Marcos de Merodio de setenta, firmándolo con su Mrd. Procurador general de que doy fe.
Firmado: Francisco Sánchez, Josef de la Cruz Capellán, Francisco del Prado, Marcos Merodio. Ante mí: Juan Sánchez Castillo.

Parroquia de Pendeles.

En el día diez y siete de Junio y año corriente se presentaron ante el Sr. Juez que conoce Procurador general y mi escribano *D. Juan González* y *D. José María Díaz,* empadronadores del lugar de Pendueles *D. Martín de Escandón* y *D. Cosme Dosal Fernández,* que igualmente lo son del lugar de Buelna, Parroquia de Pendueles, quienes juramentados en forma ofrecieron desempeñar bien y fielmente el encargo de tales empadronadores, dando a cada vecino y morador el estado correspondiente y poniéndolo en ejecución lo hicieron en la forma siguiente:

Lugar de Pendueles.

—D. Pedro del Cueto Rodríguez, su mujer doña María Noriega, sus hijos D. Manuel, doña María, doña Francisca, Hidalgos.
—Doña Francisca Díaz, viuda de D. José de Noriega Quintanal, Hidalga.
—D. Juan de Tames Escandón, viudo de doña Ramona Díaz; sus hijos D. Ramón, D. Ylario, D. Bernardo, D. Juan y doña Ylaria Francisca, Hidalgos.
—D. Ramón Fernández Bustamante, doña Ramona Díaz su mujer, D. Angel, D. Juan y doña María sus hijos, Hidalgos.
—D. Juan González Ribero, *empadronador;* doña Teresa Fernández su mujer, D. Diego su hijo, Hidalgos.

Folio 48.

—D. Manuel González Fernández, doña Vicenta Bustamante su mujer, D. Diego, doña Teresa, doña Francisco, D. Juan y D. Teodoro sus hijos, Hidalgos.

(1)
Catastro de Ensenada

Archivo Municipal de Valladolid

[illegible]

1273 Isabel [illegible]

[illegible] viuda tiene [illegible]

hijo de [illegible] hedad dos

hijas y cinco nietos que

los dos estan sirviendo

en esta Ciudad

1274 Isabel Alario

viuda tiene una hermana.

1275 Josepha Perez

soltera sin familia.

1276 Juana Aparicio

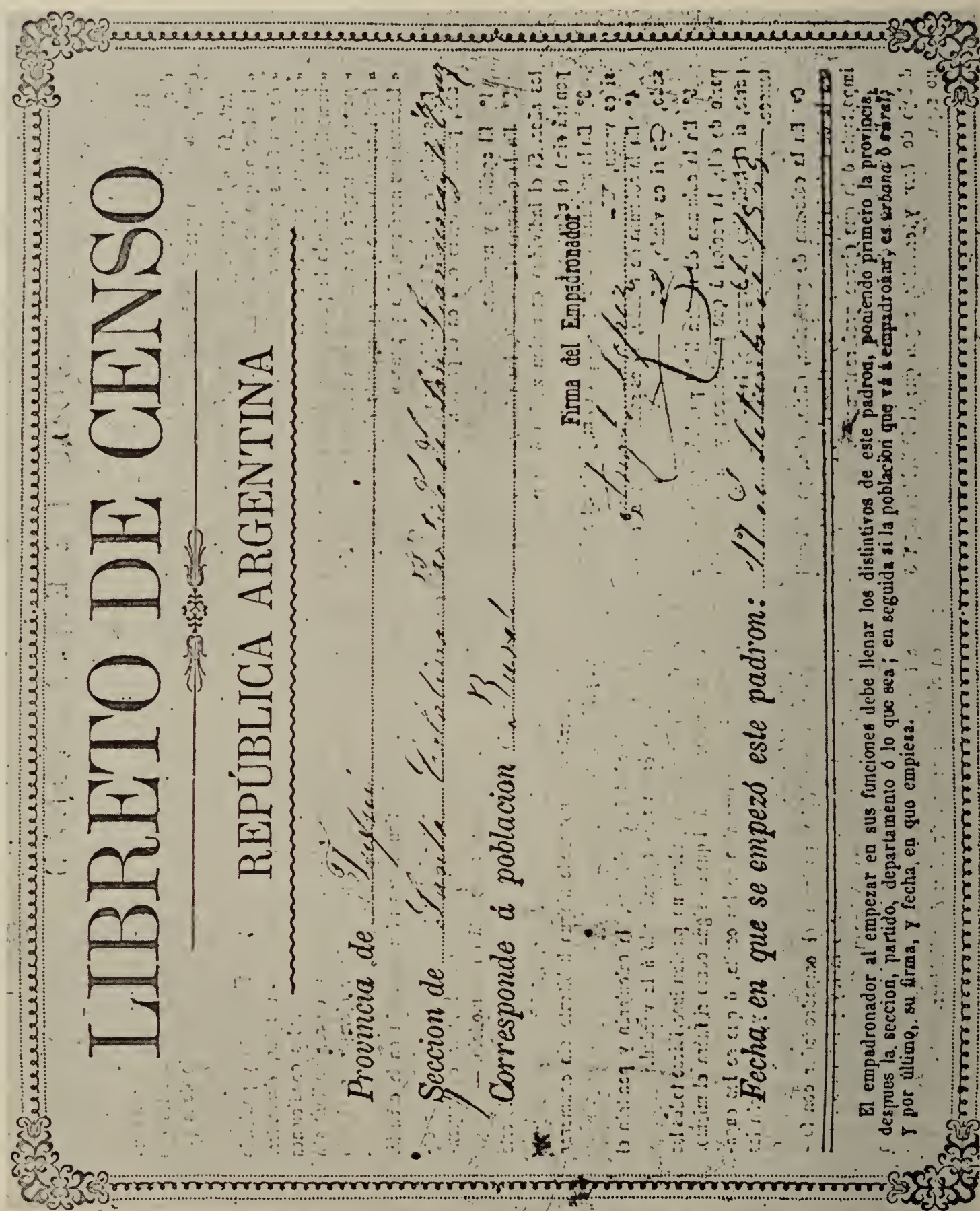
viuda tiene una criada.

1277 Josepha Martinez

Casado de hedad de sesenta años sin familia.

1278 Josepha Ruiz

Figure 13-5



LIBRETO DE CENSO

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

Provincia de Tucumán

Seccion de Santa Catalina

Corresponde á poblacion Rural

Firma del Empadronador

Fecha en que se empezó este padron: 17 de Setiembre de 1909

El empadronador al empezar en sus funciones debe llenar los distintivos de este padron, poniendo primero la provincia, despues la seccion, partido, departamento ó lo que sea; en seguida si la poblacion que vá á empadronar, es urbana ó rural; y por último, su firma, y fecha en que empieza.

Figure 13-6

NÚMERO DE ORDEN	HABITANTES: APELLIDO	HABITANTES: NOMBRE	EDAD POR AÑOS	SEXO	ESTADO CIVIL	NACIONALIDAD	SI ES ARGENTINO PROVINCIA DE SU NACIMIENTO	PROFESION, OFICIO, OCUPACION Ó MEDIO DE VIDA	INSTRUCCION: SABE ESCRIBIR	INSTRUCCION: SABE LEER	CONDICIONES ESPECIALES DE ALGUNOS EMPADRONADOS
1	Cruz	Patricio	X	m	—	Argentino	Tucuman	—	—	—	Legítimos 1
2	Bellidiego	Juan de Dios	XX	v	v	id	id	Criador	no	no	Mancebas .....
3	id	Carmelo	XX	v	C	id	id	id	no	sí	Dementes .....
4	id	Carmelo	X	v	—	id	id		XX	XX	Sordo-mudos .....
5	id	Emerenciano	X	m	—	id	id		XX	XX	Ciegos .....
6	id	Elias	X	v	—	id	id		—	—	Cretinos, imbéciles, estúpidos, opas.
7	id	Serafin	X	v	—	id	id		—	—	Con bocio ó coto .....
8	id	Bernabel	X	v	—	id	id		—	—	Inválidos: En accion de guerra .....
9	Tucapical	Angelina	XX	m	C	id	id	Criadora	no	no	Inválidos: Por accidente en el trabajo 3
10	Bellidiego	Rosario	XX	v	C	id	id	id	no	sí	Huérfanos: De padre 1
11	id	Martina	XX	m	S	id	id	id	no	no	Huérfanos: De madre 1
12	id	Ana	XX	m	—	id	id		XX	XX	Van á la escuela .....

Buenos Aires, Tip. Lit. y Fund.—Moreno 130

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

State Arizona Territory
County Pinal
Township or other division of county Florence Township
Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division,
Supervisor's District No. 11
Enumeration District No. 55
Name of Institution,
Ward of city,
Enumerated by me on the 14 day of June, John J. Pool, Enumerator.

LOCATION. In cities. Street. House number.	Number of dwelling house in the order of visitation	Number of family in the order of visitation	NAME of each person whose place of abode on June 1, 1900, was in this family. Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any. Include every person living on June 1, 1900. Omit children born after June 1, 1900.	RELATION. Relationship of each person to the head of the family.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION. Color or race	Sex	Month of birth	Year of birth	Age at last birthday	Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced	Number of years married	Mother of how many children	Number of these children living	NATIVITY. Place of birth of person	Place of birth of father of this person	Place of birth of mother of this person	CITIZENSHIP. Year of immigration to the United States	Number of years in the United States	Naturalization	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION of each person TEN YEARS of age and over. Occupation	Months not employed	EDUCATION. Attended school within the year	Can read	Can write	Owned or Rented	Owned free or mortgaged
1	1	1	Victor, Early [illegible]	Head	W	M	Jan	1852	47	M				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				Miner	0					
2			Martinez, Louisa	Sister	W	F	May	1852	47	S				California	Mexico	Mexico				Laundress	0					
3	2	2	Summerfield, Hattie	Head	W	F	Dec	1879	20	Wd		2	2	Missouri	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania				Teacher School	5					
4			Avery, Lu Jane	Daughter	W	F	June	1882	17	M	1.2	2	2	California	Kentucky	Pennsylvania										
			— Joy, S.	Son	W	F	Dec	1885	14	S				Arizona	Iowa	California				At School	7					
			— Samuel M.	Son	W	M	June	1896	4	S				Arizona	Iowa	California										
	3	3	Rustrian Rubella	Head	M	F	Dec	1821	78	M	25	9	2	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	1880	20				no	no	no		
			Ureia, Manuela	Lodger	M	F	June	1861	38	M	15	0	0	California	Mexico	Mexico						no	no	no		
			— Roman	Lodger	M	M	June	1856	44	M	15			Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	1874	26	Al	Day Laborer	6	yes	yes	yes		
			Untiveda, Antonia	Lodger	W	F	July	1888	11	S				Arizona	California	California				At School	7	yes	yes	yes		
			— Rafiel	Lodger	M	M	June	1887	10	S				Arizona	California	California				At School	7	yes	yes	yes		
	4	4	Ranjel, Victoria	Head	W	F	Mar	1830	70	Wd		14	8	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	1880	20				no	no	no		
			— Eliza	Sister	W	F	May	1869	31	S				Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	1880	20	no	Day Laborer	5	yes	yes	yes		
			— Evangelita	Daughter	W	F	Jul	1895	25	S				Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	1880	20		Home Keeper	10	no	no	no		
	5	5	Soto, Fermindo	Head	W	M	May	1860	40	S				Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	1878	22	al	Day Laborer	2	no	no	no		
	6	6	Jarosi, Josefita	Head	W	F	July	1864	30	M	14	7	6	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	1880	20				no	no	no		
			— Antonia	Daughter	W	F	May	1887	13	S				Arizona	Mexico	Mexico				At School	7	yes	yes	yes		
			— Paulo	Daughter	W	F	June	1888	12	S				Arizona	Mexico	Mexico				At School	7	yes	yes	yes		
			— Edwina	Daughter	W	F	May	1890	10	S				Arizona	Mexico	Mexico				At School						
			— Emmilita	Daughter	W	F	Jun	1891	9	S				Arizona	Mexico	Mexico				At School						
			— Ora Lucia	Daughter	W	F	Dec	1892	7	S				Arizona	Mexico	Mexico				At School						
			— Alfredo	Son	W	M	Feb	1898	2	S				Arizona	Mexico	Mexico										
	7	7	Hawley, Charles W.	Head	W	M	Apr	1865	35	M	7			Ohio	Michigan	Ohio				Saloon Keeper	0					
			— Elizabeth G.	Wife	W	F	April	1870		M	7	4	4	Arizona	Maryland	Virginia										

CHAPTER 14

RECORDS WHICH TRACE THE IMMIGRANT ANCESTOR

Unless one's immigrant ancestors came to the United States within living memory, the greatest challenge to the family historian can frequently be identifying the place of origin in the mother country. Fortunately, there are many good records that do reveal that specific place. There is nothing more exciting than a discovery that crosses the border back into Mexico, or bridges the ocean back to Spain. Whether the mother country is Argentina, Cuba, Mexico, or Spain, or another Latin American or European country, the types of records to be searched, and the process of searching those records, is basically the same. This chapter has been written on the assumption that the researcher is attempting to make a link with Spain, as nearly all Hispanics may at some point need to do; nevertheless, all of the types of records discussed, and the general principles referred to, are equally applicable in identifying the place of origin in any Hispanic country.

Many researchers make the time-consuming, and frequently unproductive, mistake of attempting to locate their link with Spain or Mexico by looking in that country first. A researcher should always begin in his home country, and even in his own home, since the best records for identifying the place of origin in

the mother country are to be found at the destination of the immigrant. With one or two exceptions, the records that yield information about the place of origin in the mother country are the same records that have been used throughout the research process.

In working with Spanish language materials, whether from the United States, Mexico, Central America, or South America, the researcher should consult the other chapters in this book dealing with record types. A great uniformity exists in Spanish language records, because the basic principles of record keeping in Spain, and the types of records used there were transmitted to her colonies during the colonial period, and are preserved, even for the areas of the United States once under Spanish or Mexican dominion. Nevertheless, the records do vary somewhat from one country to another, and even from one place to another within a single country, especially relative to their location and the completeness of the information that they contained. Therefore, those interested in Mexico, or a particular country in Central or South America or in the Caribbean, should check the resource papers published by the genealogical society of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Series H). These resource papers will describe the specific record types found in that country, what kind of information they contain, and also give an indication as to where they are to be found. In addition, for general information on working with records in Latin America, and for a discussion of immigration patterns there, as well for detailed information on specific Latin American countries, the researcher should consult Una guia genealogico-historico de latinoamerica, (Acoma: Salt Lake City, 1977), by Lyman De Platt.

While there is no similar volume for Spanish American research in the United States, Chapter Eighteen ("Genealogical and Historical Sources in the Spanish and Mexican Southwest,") of The Source (Ancestry Press: Salt Lake City, 1984), provides an

excellent summary of Spanish language records and research in the Southwestern United States. A good bibliography of reference books of value to the Spanish American researcher in the United States is "A Selective Bibliograhy of Hispanic American Family History and Relate Sources" by Lyman D. Platt, Genealogical Journal, Vol. 10, No. 3 (Fall 1981), pp. 147-158

In many cases, the Spanish American researcher will, of course, need to use United States records which are not Spanish or Mexican in origin. The other chapters in the above-mentioned book The Source, and either Building an American Pedigree by Norman Wright, or The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy, by Val D. Greenwood, will guide the Spanish-American researcher in working with most records found in the United States.

Also of special note is Chapter Fifteen (Tracking Immigrant Origins) of The Source in which Arlene Eakle explores in great detail immigration patterns, and United Stantes records which trace those patterns, as well as specific immigrants with some cross-references to some records of European countries. The brief description about Spain in that chapter has a good list of United States archives and libraries with Spanish and Mexican collections, which supplements Chapter Eighteen of The Source, which does not discuss Louisiana and Florida as major Spanish-American areas.

RECORDS THAT LIST THE PLACE OF ORIGIN

The following pages identify those types of records that are most likely to be of particular value in locating a place of origin in the mother country. For many families, only one of the listed record sources may provide the necessary information. There may also be other kinds of records, not listed below, that in some cases will identify the place of origin of the immigrant ancestor. The most important thing for the researcher to remember, in searching for this information, is to be thorough and check every possible source of information about the immigrant ancestor and his family.

1. Family and home sources.

The most significant sources for identifying the place of origin of the family ancestor will be found in the homes of his descendants. Many types of records, including especially any type of letter, document, or even a photograph which originated in the mother country, may identify at least the region, if not the specific locality, of origin. In attempting to identify the place of origin, the researcher should carefully review the discussion of home and family sources as found in Chapter Two, where many examples are given of records that could be found in the home. Perhaps more than in any other aspect of the geneological and family history research process, at this point it is very important to make an effort to contact every living relative one can locate. It is very likely that the immigrant ancestor had either letters, documents, or other personal belongings that he brought with him or received from the mother country, that have been passed down through a branch of the family different than the researcher's. In many cases, this important information about the place of origin of the immigrant ancestor is only to be found in the home of a second, third, or even fourth cousin who, like the researcher, is a descendant of that common great-grandfather, but who, unlike the researcher, has

inherited documents which reveal the ancestor's place of origin.

2. Records of the L.D.S. Church

As discussed in Chapter Two, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has an extensive genealogical research program. It has compiled a genealogical index of particular interest to the Hispanic family history researcher. The microfiche copies of the printout of that computer listing, which are updated on a regular basis, are available to the public and are known as the International Genealogical Index (IGI). The thorough researcher will always consult this record when he finds the name of a previously unknown ancestor, to see if that ancestor appears in one of these files. This is very likely, especially in those Spanish-speaking countries such as Mexico, where entire parishes are currently being indexed and included in the IGI. In such a case, the researcher may find a reference in the file for the mother country to the birth, baptismal, or marriage record of one of his ancestors.

3. Printed Histories.

Printed histories, whether family or local in coverage, often provide clues as to the origin of the immigrant ancstor. These types of printed histories are also discussed fully in Chapter Two. In addition to such histories, there are also histories for various countries and regions which deal specifically with immigration. Immigration histories fall into two categories: (1) those which list all of the known settlers or founders of a particular city or region and their origin (this information generally has been taken from original records, or was recorded within a time when living persons still knew the place of origin); and (2) those that deal with the broad patterns of immigration in particular areas.

Even where a family or local history does not give the name of the specific immigrant ancestor and

where he came from, it may be possible to identify others of the same surname for whom the place of origin is given. It should be remembered that entire families frequently immigrated, although not necessarily together. Thus, it is possible that a family member of the ancestor may have immigrated at an earlier time, and information about his place of origin will appear in a local or family history, even though nothing is recorded for the particular ancestor being sought. In many cases, a particular town may have been settled during a certain time period entirely by people from one town or region in the mother country. There are certain towns in Louisiana that were settled during the 1840's almost exclusively by persons from the Canary Islands. The thirty founders of St. Augustine were all colonists who had been recruited from the Island of Mallorca. If the desired region of the mother country can be identified, it is then much easier to use the sources available for that region to identify the specific locality of origin.

The researcher should consult the local library, as well as any local historical societies, for a list of printed histories of that specific locality in which the family resided during the life of the immigrant ancestor. The information being sought will generally be found in such local sources. In addition, if the ancestors were early colonists in a Spanish-speaking area, then general histories, or even specific immigration histories, such as Los primeros mil pobladores de Buenos Aires, which lists the early settlers in the Buenos Aires area, should be located and consulted to identify the place of origin of the immigrant ancestor. A similar type of record is the book Conquistadores de Nueva Espana by Francisco A. de Icazea, which discusses many of the settlers and officials in early Mexico. This book, unlike some more extensive ones, deals only with the settlers between 1540 and 1550. Such books are avilable for the early founders of all countries, and of most major cities, in their respective libraries.

4. Surname analysis.

Where a specific locality cannot be identified from the records, in some cases it may be possible to locate the place of origin of the ancestors by identifying the place of origin of the surname. Obviously, this will not work for such common Spanish surnames as Garcia, Gomez, Rodriguez, the Galician, Pereira, or the Catalan Pons. If, however, the surname is a unique one, such as Mugartegui, it may be possible to locate the name in a surname dictionary, such as those discussed in the section on genealogical and biographical dictionaries in Chapter Two. In the case of Mugartegui, the entry in the Dicionario onomastico y heraldico basco by Jaime del Querexalta indicates that the surname Murgartegui originates only in two small parishes in the Basque countries. In other cases, less common surnames may still be very common in a particular local region so that the place of origin will not be more specifically identified. While this may not pinpoint the specific place of origin for the immigrant ancestor, this surname analysis approach can give a clue as to the origin of the family, or at least the general region in which one may look for the ancestor.

5. Vital records and obituaries.

There is no better source for identifying the immigrant ancestor's place of origin than vital records or newspaper notices recording his marriage or death, or the birth or marriages of his children. While English language vital records merely identify the country of origin, Spanish language records, such as Catholic Church records in the United States, or both civil register and Catholic Church records in Latin American countries, will frequently identify a specific place of origin. It is possible, when the immigrant ancestor or one of his children marry, that the province, and, in some cases, the parish of his birth, will be recorded in the marriage document. Figure 14-1, page 122 from Louisana Marriages: I (Ed. Alice

Daly Forsyth, Dalynthias, New Orleans, 1977) illustrates such parish records. (Also see Figure 9-17 for an example of such a vital record.) Figure 14-2 illustrates an Argentine Civil record showing the decedent's place of origin in Spain. Although obituaries are more common in small-town papers in the United States than they would be in Latin American countries, the Spanish American should very carefully check all local newspapers in the area where his ancestors died to see if an obituary was published. The highlighted portion of Figure 14-3 is an excellent obituary that provided the necessary clue for locating the place of origin. The following is a translation of the obituary.

> Dr. Miguel A. de la Torre y Bosch. In the city of Philadelphia, where he practiced dental surgery to which he gave all his energy and enterprise, he died last Monday morning, the most appreciated and esteemed gentleman who was a son of this city. A brief telegram signed by his wife, Mrs. Laura de la Torre, brought to the unfortunate Rosario Bosh the fatal news of the death of her son, who was her adoration.
>
> That house today is a scene which moves the soul
>
> Because all of her affections have been concentrated in that special person who was also removed from her, the widowed Mrs. de la Torre lived dedicated to the affection and love of her son who has now been so cruelly taken from her.
>
> Good and more than good, saintly was this most distressed mother today, who has gone forward losing all in the world with valor and stoicism that only her most immense faith, her strong devotion, and her great

love in the religion of Christ could have sustained to carry the cross with which she has continued to drag forward in this calvary of her life which is an example and model which can in this manner set forth Christianity.

Rich and happy, she lost her fortune to be lowered into the most injust and oppressive misery. She was the director of the once very powerful commercial firm of this city, Silviera, Linares and Company. And as she lost her fortune she lost her loving companion, Miguel de la Torre y Balvontin, "noble y hidalgo" son of Spain, who did more, much more, for the saving of the Cuban cause than many of the actual sons of this land. He was powerful for his influence in official spheres as well as in commercial spheres of the market. He saved from death Dr. Vicente A. Tomas, when everyone believed Dr. Tomas was going to lose his life for his revolutionary activities. In commercial spheres he raised up the above-named commercial firm, of which he was manager, overcoming all so that he raised it to the rank that it enjoyed.

Miguel de la Torre also died in a foreign land, as his son had died, and died in the sumptuous residence of the Rionda Family when he had finished obtaining from the Munson line the representation in Matanzas for his banking house.

In a cemetery of New York his remains now rest, as today those of his only born son will rest in one in Philadelphia. As soon as the very sad news was known our principal families passed through the apartment "Salon Paris" of the widow of de la Torre, trying to

> comfort her in her pain. She who has suffered so many pains, is such a most generous woman who has realized so many pious works, and like the mother of pains even in her most exhalted pain and martyrism only invokes the name of God to ask him for forgiveness and strength.
>
> For this poor Rosa, so poorly treated by an impious destiny; for the widow of Dr. Miguel A. de la Torre, the long suffering Laura; for his daughter Rosita, today an orphan; are these lines, not of condolence, because it is my weight also as it is of all of my family, [to feel] the pain that I comment on here.

6. Census records.

Generally, both in this country and in Latin American countries, the census records will have a column to indicate the country of birth. Unfortunately, unlike the census records of Spain (see Figure 13-2), these records did not usually indicate a specific province or parish in the country where the ancestor was born. There are many exceptions, however, particularly in the American Federal census records from the Southwest, where frequent and close association with the various Mexican States created an atmosphere in which the census taker would record the name of the Mexican State in response to the census question regarding the state or country in which the person was born. Census records ought to be carefully consulted, therefore, even though they may not ordinarily yield anything more than the country of origin.

Later censuses in many countries, such as the 1900 Federal census in the United States, also indicate whether or not the individual was a naturalized citizen, and how long he had been in the country. This information indicates the time period in which the

person entered the country, and whether or not there may be naturalization and citizenship records.

One researcher knew only that his ancestors, Bonifacio Torres and Josefa Rangel, lived in Arizona about the turn of the century. A search for them in the Soundex Index for Arizona for the 1900 census resulted in finding the census page reproduced in Figure 13-7. From this, the researcher knew his ancestors' ages, the year they came to the United States, and that they lived in Florence, Arizona. He then wrote to the Catholic parish in Florence, asking if there was a marriage record for Bonifacio Torres and Josefa Rangel before 1900. In response, he received the certificate that is reproduced in Figure 14-7. This gave him a marriage date, but nothing about their place of origin in Mexico. He then wrote a second letter asking for a literal copy of the marriage entry, as he should have done originally. He received back a photocopy of the original marriage entry, which appears in Figure 14-5. It states that Bonifacio Torres and his family were from Alamos, Sonora, Mexico, and Josefa Rangel and her family were from Ures, Sonora, Mexico.

Special mention should be made of the use of the census records of Spain . Most large cities in Spain, and some of the smaller cities such as Santiago de Compostela, began to keep extensive city censuses during the nineteenth century. Such census records can be helpful where the immigrant ancestor is known to have lived in the major city prior to making the transition to America, since these records nearly always give the name of the parish in which the person was born. Therefore, these censuses can be the bridge between an awareness or tradition as to the general region or major city in which the individual resided, and the parish in which he was actually born and baptized.

7. Naturalization and citizenship records.
As an immigrant ancestor arrived in the United

States, or one of the countries of South America, it was frequently necessary to follow some procedure to become a citizen of the new country. In some Latin American countries, and during some time periods in some areas of the United States, all that was necessary was a brief oath of allegiance to the country, prior to voting. In most cases, however, especially in the United States, the granting of citizenship was handled by local courts, and a record of this procedure may be found in the court to which the ancestor applied.

Generally, in the early years of the twentieth century, laws of a national nature were developed concerning regulating the naturalization process. For example, in the United States prior to 1906, all such actions were handled by local courts, since citizenship was considered a state and not a national right. In 1906, a law was passed setting up a United States Department of Immigration and Naturalization, which then oversaw the proceedings, and allowed for the granting of citizenship by the Federal Courts. From that date forward, all naturalizations were supervised by this department, although the ultimate granting of citizenship was still within judicial jurisdiction.

There were certain other processes which may have granted citizenship to the immigrant ancestor. For example, children under sixteen automatically acquired citizenship through the naturalization of their parents, so that if the immigrant came as a child and his parents were subsequently naturalized before he turned sixteen, he automatically became a citizen, and there might not, therefore, be a court record of his being naturalized. Because of such cases, the researcher should carefully note if any individuals of the same surname appear in naturalization records of the area, since they may be the parents, or some other relative, of the immigrant ancestor. Naturalization was also automatic for any woman marrying a citizen of the United States; therefore, there may not be specific naturalization records for her.

In addition to the above process, there were vast areas of land that through treaty or legislative enactment, become part of the United States, and the citizens of those areas were granted automatic and collective naturalization. This is particularly significant, since many immigrant ancestors for Spanish Americans may have come from Spain or Mexico prior to the acquisition by the United States of the areas which are now California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Colorado; and, therefore, such ancestors may have become citizens automatically when those specific areas were acquired.

Records in the United States after 1906 may be located in the U. S. District Courts, and for those before 1906, in the local county courts. The citizenship record will generally have an affidavit, signed by the immigrant ancestor, where he states the place, usually including the name of the town, in which he was born, and the names of his parents. While the specific dates may vary and, in some cases, citizenship was granted by merely presenting oneself to vote, the pattern described above for the United States was very similar for the countries of Latin America. Specific citizenship and naturalization information for these countries can be determined by consulting the Fuentes Principales, Series H source papers of the Mormon Genealogical Society, as discussed above.

8. Military records.

The immigrant ancestor may have served in the military, either of the mother country or of the country to which he immigrated. In such cases, the military records (as discussed in Chapter Fifteen) should be consulted for both countries. The records in Spain relating to military service in the American colonies are found primarily in two major archives: (1) in the Archivo General de Segovia, filed generally with all other military service records for Spain; and, (2)in the Archivo de Simancas, for the period from 1780

to 1810 in the special sub-section entitled Hojas de Servicio en America, which contains service records for Spanish soldiers serving in the American colonies. This sub-section from the Simancas Archives is indexed in a book entitled Hojas de Servicio en America, published by the Archives itself, and the entire collection of original records is available on microfilm through the branch libraries of the Mormon Genealogical Society.

Military records in the United States can be obtained by writing the National Archives in Washington, D. C., and asking for a form upon which to record the information requesting military records on a particular ancestor. A review of A Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives, published by the National Archives in 1983, will inform the researcher about these records. Where possible, in writing for records, specific details about the ancestor should be given.

9. Miscellaneous legal, court, and land records.

The researcher should never overlook any legal documents, since it is always a possibility, both in court transactions and in others of a legal nature, that the immigrant ancestor may have had to state his place of birth. The researcher should, therefore, check the indexes to all local court records, and check the grantor and grantee land records indexes. In Hispanic countries, it is also possible that wills may be found in the local notarial archives which may state the place of origin of the immigrant ancestor.

Further information about court and land records within the United States can be had by consulting one of the American genealogy reference books previously discussed. Notarial records for Latin American countries closely parallel those of Spain, so that once the researcher can locate the notarial records where his immigrating ancestor might appear, he can then read

Chapter Twelve in this book.

10. Passenger lists, custom lists, and passports.

The best type of records for identifying the place of origin of the immigrant ancestor, aside from naturalization or citizenship records, are the passenger lists. A passenger list is a list of individuals arriving at or leaving from a port, generally written up by the captain of the ship and submitted to the port authorities upon arrival or before sailing. Such lists usually contain at least the name of the head of the family and the number of individuals in the family, but also may list all passengers individually, their port of embarkation in Europe, or destination, and their place of origin. Obviously, if the latter is given, a good part of the work of identifying the place of origin is complete. If, for arrival lists, only the port of embarkation is given, it may then be necessary to check records in the place of embarkation, such as port records (where available) or municipal census records for the port city, as it is possible that the family lived there for a period of time before their voyage.

Even if only a region is known, an extensive search can be made by writing to individual parishes or civil registers in that region, asking if that particular individual appears in their records. Such a request, however, should include enough detail so that it is possible to locate the individual in the parish rapidly. That request should follow the basic steps outlined in Chapter Five regarding correspondence with parish priests or civil registers.

Customs lists are those maintained by the customs or port authorities of all persons who enter the port or cross the border. Where available, they will contain the same basic information as the passenger lists, which are, in fact, a specific type of customs list.

Passports may also document migration from one country to another. Although in Spain national passports only came into use in about 1920, in much of Latin America passports have been in use for a much longer period. In addition, in the nineteenth century in Spain certain maritime provinces required passports, and these are recorded in the provincial historical archives (see Figure 14-8).

Prior to 1820, passenger lists in the United States are meager. However, after that period extensive passenger and shipping records are preserved. Most of these are now on file in the National Archives at Washington, D. C. Those for the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, for the period 1819 to 1976, are available on microfilm through the Genealogical Society Library in Salt Lake City. The Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives contains an excellent discussion of U.S. passenger lists and their availability. Some passenger lists can be found in other archives besides the National Archives. For example, there are extensive immigration records at the University of Texas library in Austin, Texas, relating to German, French, and English immigration to Texas. Unfortunately, the border between the United States and Mexico was a totally open border with few customs restrictions until the early part of the twentieth century, so that there are few records available for Mexican immigration into the southwestern United States. As the researcher begins to work with these lists, he should consult a text on American genealogical research, such as The Source (Ancestry Press: Salt Lake City, 1984), to gain detailed knowledge of these records.

Some books written on immigration patterns contain complete passenger lists or indexes to such lists. One example of such a book is the Index of Spanish Citizens Entering the Port of New Orleans Between January, 1840 and December, 1865, (New Orleans:

Charles Midrell, years of publication unknown) and its companion volume covering the period 1819 to 1839. These books provide an index of all persons with Spanish surnames passing through the port of New Orleans during this period.

Latin American passenger lists are equally, or more, complete than their American counterparts, but generally do not begin until the twentieth century. For example, Mexican customs and passenger lists do not begin until 1903, except for documents relating to the expulsion of Spaniards during the period 1820 to 1850. Those of Argentina are the oldest, beginning in 1821, while in Honduras they begin in 1857, and Panama in 1914. Unfortunately, in many other countries of South America, no passenger lists can be found. The best collection of passports in the South American countries is that found in Guatemala, which begins in the year 1787 and goes to the present. For further information regarding the passenger and customs lists or passports of a specific Latin American country, the researcher should consult the source paper for that particular country published by the Genealogical Society of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

SPANISH RECORDS OF INTEREST TO THE LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY RESEARCHER

In some cases, searching the records of the American country to which the ancestor immigrated will not yield the place of origin. This is particularly true if the immigrant ancestor arrived during the colonial period, for which there may be no records preserved in America that could indicate the place of origin in Spain. Only when the researcher has exhausted all possible sources in the new country, or when a Latin American or United States source has provided a clue as to a specific type of record in Spain that should be searched, should the researcher make a search in Spanish archives.

If, for example, in a Mexican seventeenth century baptismal record the father is named as a member of the Order of Santiago, the researcher would consult Chapter Sixteen of this book to identify which archives contains the records for the Military Order of Santiago. Where such specific information is not known or American records have not produced information as to the place of origin, a thorough search of Spanish records relating to the Americas should be made. Spanish records relating to its American colonies are of two types: (1) purely local records that were sent to Spain for various administrative purposes, and (2) records involving transactions between Spain and her colonies, or between private individuals in Spain and others in the colonies. This last category involves a wide variety of transactions: commercial, governmental, travel and military operations. Such Spanish records may also be used to flesh out the skeletal pedigree of many Latin American families, since they give extensive detail about daily life, and even particular events in the lives of the family members whose history is being compiled, during the colonial period, which for most of South America was before 1810, for Central America before 1820, and for Cuba and Puerto Rico before 1898.

LOCATING SPANISH COLONIAL RECORDS

Local records sent to Spain from the American colonies are extremely varied. In some cases, they involve explicit details of daily life, being the reports of local governors; in other cases, they involve detailed records on particular individuals, such as those complied by the Inquisition and by the military orders in reviewing the background of a person. In many cases, official government documents were prepared in triplicate, one copy being kept in the local archives, a second copy being sent to a viceregal or audiencia capital, and the third being sent to the appropriate governing body in Spain. The most valuable and extensive repository of such local American records in Spain is the Archivo General de las Indias in

Seville. Nevertheless, such records of purely local Latin American interest can be found in other archives as well.

A primary reference book for the Latin American researcher attempting to find Spanish records relating to a Latin American family and/or its immigrant ancestor is a two-volume publication entitled Guía de fuentes para la historia de Ibero-América conservados en España, published in Madrid in 1966 by the Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas. This work covers, with varying detail, nearly all of the major archives in Spain and many minor ones, which contain records of interest to the Latin American researcher. Figure 14-6 reproduces an index of archives covered in this two-volume series, showing not only the comprehensiveness of the book's coverage, but also the extensiveness of American records in Spain. By noting the number of pages covering each archives in the index in Figure 14-6, one can see that the amount of American material varies greatly from one archives to another. The extent of this variation is reflected in comparing the vast listing for the Archivo General de las Indias in Seville, one of the world's largest historical archives where nearly the entire collection deals with Spanish colonial relations with the Americas, with that of the Historical Notarial Archives in Orense, which contains only a few documents that can be clearly identified as relating to the Americas.

One of the challenges confronting the Latin American researcher working with Spanish records will be in locating specific records of interest to him. In many cases, especially with notarial archives, private collection archives, and libraries, the references to Latin America are sporadic and not arranged or indexed in a way that will aid the American researcher. Unless a locality has already been clearly identified in Spain as the place of origin for the family, or a specific reference to a document is known, the smaller archives like that in Orense would not be of initial

value to the researcher doing a broad search. The broad search for a specific ancestral family in Spain should begin in the collections of the larger archives.

In working with larger archives, the researcher should be aware of the general indexes to specific sections that exist for such archives; for example, that for the section covering American military records for the period 1780-1810 found in the archives at Simancas. Such indexes are available from the Archivo General de las Indias in Seville, the Archivo de Simancas, the Archivo Historico Nacional in Madrid, the Archivo General Militar in Segovia, and some of the larger provincial, historical, and notarial archives. Dedicated historians have also prepared special catalogues of collections in the major archives which relate to specific areas of interest. Typical examples of these are the Catalogue of Materials in the Archivo General de las Indias for the History of the Pacific Coast and the American Southwest published by Charles E. Chapman in Berkeley in 1927, and Catalogo de Manuscritos de las Americas en la Biblioteca Nacional published by Julian Paz in Madrid in 1933.

Titles to many of these works are listed in the Catalogue of the Library of Congress, which will offer some indication as to where they may be found in the United States. The overall best collection in the United States is that found in the library of the Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City, and on microfilm through many of its branches, although that collection is by no means complete, and the author has found that nearly any major university library can offer at least one or two titles to supplement those available at that facility. Chapter Nineteen lists most of these titles, with an indication as to their availability in the Salt Lake Genealogical Society Library or the Library of Congress Catalogue.

An understanding of Spanish indexes will prove

helpful. These indexes are frequently divided into two categories. One will be an index of surnames and the second will be an index relating to localities. In reviewing all such indexes to archival collections relating to the Americas, the researcher should check for the surname of his ancestor, and also for the place or places of residence of the immigrant ancestor in the Americas. In many cases, the records will not be indexed by each individual name appearing in the records. Therefore, checking for information relating to the locality may uncover a more precise record, such as: local census records, local passenger lists, or descriptions of persons doing business in a particular city or colony. As such local records will not be thoroughly indexed, the locality information may lead to a document in which the ancestral family name appears.

SPANISH COLONIAL INSTITUTIONS

A knowledge of the history of the Spanish institutions that governed the American colonies will help the researcher better understand the records that were generated by those institutions. The discovery and colonization of the Americas was, from the initial financing of the voyage of Columbus by Queen Isabel of Spain, a commercial venture. By the time of Columbus's second voyage, the Spanish government was sufficiently concerned about the commercial aspect of his undertaking that government treasury representatives were sent to accompany him, and a system was set up to govern any future commerce with the colonies. In 1503, the Spanish government established the Casa de la Contratacion de las Indias, which, from then until the end of the eighteenth century, governed all commercial transactions between Spain and her colonies. This body was established at Sevilla, and remained there until the eighteenth century when, due to the silting of the Guadalquivir river, the port of Sevilla was no longer accessible and the Casa de la Contratación was moved to Cadiz.

In 1519, the Real y Supremo Consejo de las Indias (Royal Supreme Council of the Indies) was organized in Madrid to control all governmental affairs, and represent the crown in the American colonies. As colonial government expanded, the various colonies were divided up into Virreinato (Viceroyltie and Audiencias (provinces). The Virreinato were presided over by a Virrey (viceroy), who literally represented the king in those colonies. For most of colonial history, the major Virreinato were those of Mexico and Peru. Virreinato were further divided into audiencias in which a governor and council held the administrative, legislative, and judicial functions concurrently, as was also the case with the audiencias on the peninsula.

All of these colonial divisions were supervised by the Real Consejo de las Indias in Madrid as to governmental affairs and by the Casa de la Contratación de las Indias in Seville as to matters relating to commercial transactions. The latter was in turn directly supervised by the Consejo de las Indias. Therefore, if a court case arose on a local level, it could be appealed to the Audiencia, from the Audiencias to the Virrey or directly to the Consejo de las Indias, and from the Consejo de las Indias ultimately to the Consejo de Castilla, or to the king himself. This procedure applied not only to judicial matters, but to administrative and executive matters as well.

MAJOR COLONIAL RECORDS OF GENEALOGICAL VALUE

As is clearly indicated by Figure 14-6, records relating to specific individuals and families who resided in the Americas can be found throughout the archives of Spain. The researcher who has exhausted all possible American sources should then check all potential Spanish archival sources in trying to locate information to connect his ancestors with a specific parish in Spain. In spite of the wide variety of archives that contain such material, the vast majority of documents relating to the Spanish colonies, and

colonial governments, are to be found in only three archives: The Archivo General de las Indias in Seville; the Archivo Historico Nacional in Madrid; and the Archivo de Simancas in the province of Valladolid. For a detailed discussion of the organization of each of these archives and how to use them, the researcher should consult Chapter Eighteen. The remainder of this chapter discusses the eight major record sources, found primarily in these archives, that are of special interest to the genealogist.

1. Passenger lists (listas de pasajeros). While passenger lists were generated by the Casa de la Contratación as part of the commercial regulations of the American colonies, they are discussed here because of their great genealogical importance. Found in the third section of the Archives of the Indies in Seville, the passenger lists can be divided into two categories: (1) listas (lists) or libros de pasajeros, (books of passengers); and (2) informaciones y licencias (informations and licenses). The former cover the period from 1509 to 1701, and are a series of books in which are recorded the names of passengers going on ships from Seville to the Indies. (Seville was the only legal port from which ships to the Americas could leave.) The sub-section covering the period from 1534 to 1790 for informaciones and licencias is a collection of loose copies of petitions requesting special permission or license to travel to the Americas to settle or conduct certain business, and, in many cases, involved the same individuals who appear in the passenger lists. In nearly all cases, both of these sets of documents, the passenger lists and the permissions, record the name of the emigrant or, in the case of whole families, the name of the head of the family, and his place of birth or residence prior to emigrating to the Americas.

Unfortunately, for the period following 1790 and throughout the nineteenth century, there are no passenger lists available in any of the major archives

and, with the exception of certain patentes de salud (health clearances) and some provincial passport applications, generally found in Provincial or Municipal Archives in major port cities, there are no records of the great number of emigrants leaving Spain during that period. (Figures 14-7 and 14-8 illustrate such passport records.) In addition, there is some question as to whether or not even a majority of those actually going to the Americas appear in the passenger lists at Seville. It was, of course, possible to take a boat to England or France, and from there go to the colonies on one of the many illegal ships which brought in merchandise, contrary to Spanish bans on non-Spanish ships in her colonies. It is also likely that many captains were willing, for an appropriate fee, to allow a passenger to embark for the colonies without prior legal approval. Recording was even less complete beginning in the last half of the eighteenth century, following a policy of liberalization which allowed commerce between the colonies and six ports, those of Seville, Alicante, Malaga, Cartagena, Barcelona, and La Coruña, and, especially after 1778, when an even more liberal trade was allowed with any ports in Spain, and with many of the non-Spanish ports of Europe and the Americas.

Peter Bowman, in the introduction to Indice geografico de cuarenta mil Pobladores españoles de América en el Siglo XVI (Bogotá: Instituto Coro y Cuerdas, 1960), expresses a belief that passenger lists reflect only about twenty percent of those who actually went to the Americas during at least the first sixty year period. Others are willing to put the number as high as eighty percent. No matter which estimate is correct, there are two important things the researcher should remember. First, the passenger lists at Seville are extremely valuable because, for those names that do appear, they are a key to finding a specific locality of origin in Spain. Second, if the immigrant ancestor does not appear, this does not mean he did not emigrate during that time period, but merely is an indication

that he may have been among that percentage of individuals who did not follow the procedures to obtain official approval for immigration to the Americas. (Note that the rich as well as the poor evaded such restrictions for a variety of reasons, so that failure to follow official procedures is no indication as to the moral or financial character of the ancestor involved.)

The archival personnel of the Archives of the Indies at Seville have been developing an index to the entire section of passenger lists, including both the Listas y libros de pasajeros and the Informaciones y licencias. Five volumes of the Catálogo de Pasajeros a Indias are now available, and these cover the years 1509 to 1577. The entries are arranged by date, with an alphabetical index by surname in the back of the volume. Each entry contains the name of the individual, his parents' names (when known), and his residence or place of birth in Spain. (See Figure 14-9.) This work is further supplemented by Peter Boyd Bowman's two-volume set Indice geo-biografico de pobladores de America. These two volumes cover the period 1493 to 1539, which includes nearly all of the 15,000 entries in the first two volumes Catálogo de pasajeros a Indias, and, in addition, draws extensively from archives throughout Spain and the Americas to arrive at the 40,000 individuals contained in the index. For the period from 1579 until 1790, the archives' personnel have, during the last decade, been compiling a massive card index of all of the individuals appearing in the archives' passenger list section. As this Herculean task is completed, the archives will be publishing the index as a multi-volume extension of the volumes already published. The use of this nearly-completed card index is restricted to archival personnel, but they will honor limited requests to search for specific individuals or uncommon surnames.

2. Customs, Shipping, and Commercial Records.

This category encompasses the large bulk of the records generated by the Casa de la Contratación de Indias covering the period from 1503 until 1836. From 1712 on, the Casa de la Contratación was located in Cadiz, but its records have subsequently been transferred back to Seville and placed in the Archivo General de las Indias. These records are as varied and extensive as the range of commercial enterprises, and include among others juros (covenants), autos fiscales (financial transactions), fianzas de soldados (bonds of soldiers), and autos de difuntos (probate records). The latter are particularly interesting, as they frequently contain death dates and testaments for those who died, primarily on ships enroute to or from the Americas, but in any case where it would be necessary to involve the Casa de Contratación in completion of the probate process.

Nearly the entire section dealing with the Casa de Contratación, is indexed by surname in a series of handwritten indexes, which refer to a series of inventories that give the corresponding legajo (bundle) numbers. These indexes and inventories, of course, can only be consulted in the archives at Seville itself.

3. Colonial Government Records. Under this category come two major sections. The first, the patronato real (Royal Patrimony), involves the direct intervention and direction of the crown in colonial commercial affairs, frequently in the form of express property or legal rights that were granted only to the crown, including such things as special taxes for permission to trade with the colonies, or bring back to Spain materials such as gold. Of particular interest is the second part of this section (Seccion Uno del Archivo General de las Indias), which lists in alphabetical order all of the documents relating to the discovery and population of the Indies from 1492 to 1700, with particular emphasis on the first 40 years of colonization.

The second major division of colonial government records are those from the Consejo de las Indias. The records of this governmental organ are found primarily in three sections in the archives at Seville: Section 2, Contaduria del Consejo (Accounting office of the Council); Section 5, Gobierno (Government); and Section 10, Ultramar (Overseas). In addition, portions of the records from this governmental body are maintained in the section entitled Consejo de las Indias in the Archivo Historico Nacional in Madrid, and are also interspersed in several governmental sections in the archives at Simancas, where they were not clearly separated from documents relating to other royal councils.

In the archives at Seville, the Contaduria del Consejo de las Indias, which handled the payment of taxes and other fees to the government, is very well indexed by surname, subject, and place. Some indexing is also available for the more general sections of Gobierno and Ultramar in Seville, but this is not extensive. The documents relating to the Consejo de las Indias in the Archivo Historico Nacional in Madrid are indexed in two volumes published by that archives, one covering from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries with emphasis on the earlier period, and entitled Catálogo de la Sección de Diversos by Maria del Carmen Pescador del Hoyo, and the second covering the years 1750 to 1820 entitled Extractos del Catálogo de los Documentos de Consejo de Indias. Information not covered by these indexes can be found in a file-card catalog in the Archivo Historico Nacional in Madrid. All of these collections deal primarily with the normal transaction of government business. However, since the number of individuals in the colonies was relatively small, there is a greater likelihood that an individual immigrant ancestor may appear in one of these governmental sections.

Of special interest are those documents dealing with the appointment of government officials in the

Americas. Such nombramientos (appointments) fequently give the place of birth for the person being named to the position. Because these records deal with specific places in the Americas, and also a specific place in Spain, they can be very valuable in linking an immigrant ancestor with a place of origin in the mother country. If the American records indicate that the ancestor held a government position, the researcher should definitely check to see if any record can be found concerning the appointment of that individual by the crown. Also, one frequently finds in the archival collections at Seville and in Madrid, especially for the earlier years of the colonial period, documents that would be considered almost entirely local in nature among the colonial governmental records generated by the Consejo de Indias.

4. Notarial and Court Records. As in Spain itself, the entire colonial judicial system was organized around the Audiencias to which were assigned escribanos (notaries) who prepared all documents and retained copies of them in their files. The judicial records are found in the Archivo General de las Indias in Section 4, Justicia (Justice), which is sub-divided into thirteen Audiencias, and indexed both by surname and town name within each Audiencia. This section contains primarily pleitos (suits), procesos (processes), and various other judicial cases which often may contain copies of sacramental entries, i.e., baptism, marriage, or death, and other documentation which indicates relationships and also gives places of origin in Spain. Section 6, that of escribania (notarial offices), corresponds to the notarial records of the Audiencias Territoriales, and covers a wide range of judicial and various governmental material prepared for the tribunals in the Audiencias. As with most of the records in the Archivo General de las Indias, these can only be consulted through the use of indexes and inventories contained in the archives itself.

A quick review of the list of archives in Figure 14-6, which contain records related to the Americas, will reveal that there is extensive documentation available from private notarial offices. Unfortunately, the difficulty is in identifying in which one of the nearly one hundred archives containing notarial and historical materials one might find the documents for a specific ancestor. Such a search, with no clear-cut indication as to a relatively limited region from which the ancestor came, may be worse than the proverbial person looking for the needle in the haystack.

Once the information needed to determine the region from which the ancestor came is known, the search can be very worthwhile, as these notarial records can provide very valuable information. Proof of this is seen by their content. For example, during the middle nineteenth century, the emigrant from Spain had to have prepared up to three documents before an escribano publico. The first of these was for those under the age of 25 who had to obtain written permission from their father or legal guardian which stated where they could go, and for what purpose. (See Figure 14-3.) The second document was a contract with the ship on which they were to make the trip. The third was a type of bond in which someone of means guaranteed that they would be responsible for any debts the emigrant might have left behind. While it is obviously difficult to locate such documents, they would provide extensive and interesting information, as well as help in locating the place of origin of the emigrant. At other times a similar process involved giving public notice of one's intent to emigrate. Figure 14-10 illustrates such a notice issued by the Municipal Judge.

5. Military records. Military records of officers and soldiers in the American colonies are not generally found in a separate section in each archives, but rather are mixed with those of soldiers serving in

the peninsula, since in many cases the soldier may have served within Spain prior to or after being sent to the colonies. The researcher should consult Chapter Fifteen for a general understanding of the types of records that may exist.

The largest collection of military records is that contained in the Archivo General Militar de Segovia. Chapter Fifteen discusses these records in detail. The archives at Simancas has in the section entitled Guerra Moderna (Modern War) a particular sub-section known as the Hojas de Servicios de América (service records of the Americas), which has a published index giving each soldier. The documents themselves are standard Hojas de Servicio, as are most from the Archivo de Segovia, and generally list the name of the person, his place of birth, and all of the different places he had served up to the time that the hoja de servicio was prepared. Similar collections are also found for the Seccion de Marina (Naval Section) for the years 1711-1784, and in Guerra y Marina (War and Navy) for the period prior to 1700.

6. Nobility Records. As with military records, there are separate nobility records for the Americas, since the Spanish nobility who immigrated to the Americas considered themselves part of the same nobility, legally and socially, as those who remained behind on the peninsula. The researcher should review the various types of nobility records, noting particularly those of the chancillerías and the records of the Ordenes Militares in the Archivo Historico Nacional. Inquisition records for Lima, Cartagena de Indias, and Mexico are also contained in the latter archives.

There is a special section in the archives at Seville entitled Títulos de Castilla that contains documentation related to the original granting of titles, or the transfer of titles, to people residing in the American colonies. A similar collection, but

more extensive, is to be found in the archives at Simancas, that involves material from various ministries and overseas governmental divisions from prior to 1785. This latter collection is indexed in a publication by Ricardo Mantaleno entitled Títulos de Indias (Simancas Catalog 20). This index is arranged according to geographical units with titles under each geographical unit, and under each title, names, dates when titles were granted, and reference numbers to request the documents. Unfortunately, the documents themselves record little more than the date, the particular title that was granted, and the place where it was received. These titles, however, are not limited entirely to titles of nobility, but also involve a wide variety of church, government, and army positions to which persons of noble origin were called to serve in the Americas. This last collection overlaps, at least in subject matter, the nombramientos (appointments) found in section five, gobierno (government), of the Archivo General de las Indias, as well as the materials discussed in the next paragraph.

7. Ecclesiastical Records. Ecclesiastical records referring to the Americas are generally found in the diocesan or parish archives, mixed in with records relating entirely to Spain. Such records do not differ in character from those prepared for similar purposes for persons remaining in Spain. Most interesting for the Latin American researcher are the diocesan records related to a marriage, wherein the bishop certifies as to the moral standing of the groom. The record will also indicate the particular diocese from which the person comes. Therefore, knowing only the diocese of origin of the person, perhaps from family tradition or from the appearance of a document in American parish records, it is possible to locate the specific parish from which the immigrant ancestor came.

There are two collections of ecclesiastical records in major national archives which should be

noted. The first part of the first section of the Archivo General de las Indias, dealing with Patronato Real (Royal Patronage), contains extensive records relating to the naming of the early bishops and other ecclesiastical officers in the American colonies. Since throughout the history of the colonial period the naming of bishops was a right reserved to the crown, there is extensive documentation relating to these ecclesiastical appointments.

The second ecclesiastical collection of import deals with the Jesuits. When the Jesuits were expelled from Spain and the colonies in the late eighteenth century, the Jesuit records from many of the colonies and from throughout Spain were brought together and are now available for consultation in the Archivo Historico Nacional. Many Jesuit missions had been founded in the American colonies, and some of their records are now available in Madrid.

8. Printed Books. Many titles are available dealing with Spanish emigration to particular countries. Like the Indice Geobiografico by Peter Boyd-Bowen, previously described, these books frequently draw together extensive documentation from several sources, both in Spain and in the Americas, and should be sought out and carefully consulted.

Cuba and Puerto Rico

Special mention should be made of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. Unlike the colonies of the American continent, the islands of the Caribbean, and the Philippines, remained as colonies for nearly a century longer. As a result, there are separate sections for these areas in the Archivo General de las Indias. After the closing of the Casa de la Contratacion, and the disbanding of the Consejo de las Indias, the colonies were governed by a department called Ultramar. Most of the records for this department during the nineteenth century are found

in a section of the same name in the Archivo Historico Nacional in Madrid. The Puerto Rican section therein is particularly well-organized and the following printed indexes are available.

1. Pena Marazuela, M. Teresa de la. INVENTARIO DE LA SERIE DE PUERTO RICO, SECCION DE ULTRAMAR, I. Madrid: Ministeria de Educacion y Cienciu, 1972. 294 p. index.
2. _____ INVENTARIO DE LA SERIE FOMENTO DE PUERTO RICO, SECCION DE ULTRAMAR II. Madrid: Ministerio de Educacion y Ciencia, 1972. 224p. Index
3. _____ INVENTARIO DE LA SERIE GRACIA Y JUSTICIA DE PUERTO RICO, SECCION ULTRAMAR, III. Madrid: Ministerio de Educacion y Ciencia, 1975,354p. Index
4. _____ INVENTARIO DE LA SERIE DE HACIENDA DE PUERTO RICH, SECCION ULTRAMAR, IV. Madrid: Ministerio de Cultura, 1979, 796p. Index
5. _____ Maria Angeles Ortega Benayas and Maria Teresa Diez de los Rio San Juan. INVENTARIO DE LASERIE "OFICIOS DEGUERRA DE PUERTO RICO, SECCION ULTRAMAR V. Madrid: Ministerio de Cultura, 1980. 457p. Index

Figure 14-1

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DON FERNANDO ALZAR, native of Obregon, Diocese of Santander in Spain, son of DON FERNANDO ALZAR and of DONA MARIA de la MAZA
Married July 6, 1805
DONA ROSALIA de PRADOS native of Attakapas, District of this Province, daughter of DON MANUEL de PRADOS and of DONA JOSEPHA LOPEZ.
Witnesses: Don Juan Moreau, Don Antonio Barcos and the referred parents of the contracting.

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JORGE SALLES, native of Marseilles France, son of JUAN SALLES and of MARIA ANA BONSEIGNEUR
Married July 7, 1805
THERESA EULALIA GABRIELA AUMAILLE native of Puerto Prince, Isle of San Domingue, widow of FRANCISCO GRANDMONT in a first Nuptial, and widow of ESTEBAN ESTEVAN GRANDMONT in a second Nuptial, daughter of JUAN BAUTISTA AUMAILLE and of MARIANA POUPELIER.
Witnesses: Pedro Godineau, Antonio Barcos and Juan Grandmont.

DON HENRRIQUE VERDEREAU native of La Rochelle in France, and a resident of San Domingue, son of DON HENRRIQUE VERDEREAU and of DONA MARGARITA GIRAUD
Married July 30, 1805
DONA JUANA MARGARITA CHESSE native this city, daughter of DON JUAN SANTIAGO CHESSE and of DONA MARIA MAGDALENA PLAUCHE.
Witnesses: Don Arnaud Magnon, Don Santiago Reice Fitzgerule (Fitzgerald!) Don Antonio Agustin Rabotau, Don Francisco Pichon and the parents of the contracting.

DON VIZENTE ORDOZGOYTI native of Lesaca, Kingdom of Navarro in Spain, son of DON THOMAS de ORDOZGOYTI and of DONA ANA MARIA de SUANAIN
Married August 3, 1805
DONA SUSANA FANGUI native this city, daughter of DON VIZENTE FANGUI and of DONA MAGDALENA LAPORTE.
Witnesses: Don Bartolome Bosque, Don Vizente Fangui, Dona Felicite Fangui and Dona Magdalena Laporte the referred mother and sister of the contracting.

FRANCISCO FRAUD native of LaRochelle, France, son of ANDRES FRAUD and of JUANA PICHOT
Married August 12, 1805
ROSA DAUZET native of New Orleans, daughter of MIGUEL DAUZET and of MARIA BLANCHE.
Witnesses: Agustin Duon, Pedro Landry, Luis Sauvagin and Joseph Maitrejean.

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THOMAS PEPE native of Nantes, Province of Bretagne, France, son of ANDRES PEPE and of MATHURINA COUDRIN
Married August 19, 1805
MARIA ROSINA DOIT resident this city, daughter of GUILLERMO DOIT and of MARGARITA BORK.
Witnesses: Guillermo Moreau, Roberto Cealte, Juan Moreau and Antonio Barcos.

TESTIMONIO Nº 5.-VARELA SINFORIANA MARIA.- En el Za-/
pallar y el día ocho de marzo de mil ochocientos no-/
venta y seis a las tres horas de la tarde por ante///
mí Francisco Zabaleta Juez de Paz de la 6a. sección/
del departamento de Cerro Largo y Oficial del Estado/
Civil, compareció don Antonio Varela Lista, de treinta y seis años de edad, de estado casado, de nacionalidad español, de profesión comerciante, y vecino de/
esta sección, declarando con objeto de que se ins-/
criba en el Registro Civil: Que en su casa situada///
en Frayle Muerto el día veintitrés del mes de febre-/
ro a las cinco horas de la mañana nació una niña que/
es hija legítima del declarante y de su esposa Artilia Piedracueva, oriental, treinta y tres años de edad,
profesión maestra de escuela, domiciliada en esta sección.- Que es nieto por línea paterna de Angel Vare-/
la, español, finado, y Baltazara Lista, española, se-/
senta y ocho años de edad, viuda, residente en la Coruña (España), y por línea materna de Matías Piedracueva, oriental, finado, y de Sinforiana Sanches,///
oriental, sesenta y siete años de edad, viuda, dedi-/
cada a las ocupaciones propias de su sexo, domicilia-
da en Frayle Muerto en esta sección.- Y que a la ex-/
presada niña se le ha puesto el nombre de MARIA SIN-/
FORIANA.- Todo lo cual presenciaron como testigos:///

Figure 14-2b

doña Basilisa Marques de Trigo, de cuarenta años de/
edad, de estado casada, de nacionalidad oriental, de/
profesión ocupaciones de su sexo, domiciliada en es-/
ta sección, y don Ramón Manuel Trigo, de cuarenta///
años de edad, de estado casado, de nacionalidad es-/
pañol, de profesión comerciante, domiciliado en esta/
sección.- Leída esta actala firmaron conmigo los de-/
clarantes y testigos.- Francisco Zabaleta, Antonio Va-
rela Lista, Basilisa M. de Trigo, Ramón M. Trigo.-///
CONCUERDA con el original y a solicitud de parte in-/
teresada, se expide en Melo a veintiseís de abril de/
mil novecientos sesenta y seis.-

RUTH E. SANCHEZ de YARZA
JEFE REGISTRO CIVIL
CERRO LARGO

Exp.-
/

[illegible] MARIANAS

[illegible] el estimado amigo [illegible] Eduardo Bobet Mo[illegible]

[illegible] fecha de su matrimonio con la señorita Carmela Rivera [illegible] Pancho, hijo [illegible] Garcia Palacios [illegible] Diario de la Marina.

[illegible] tratándose de una [illegible] cosa, [illegible] no en la forma que el amigo Nicolás desea efectuarla.

Pero hacerlo así no necesita disponer de casi todas las horas del día y hasta algunas de la noche, y yo no estoy en estas condiciones.

Estas labores mejor que yo puede realizarlas alguna distinguida dama, bien relacionada, que se supone puede dedicarle todo su tiempo.

Quedo muy agradecido a todos por la confianza que en mi han depositado, y si les brindo mi concurso solamente de propaganda en la obra muy hermosa que pronto emprenderán.

Una Velada

La celebran esta noche las Antiguas Alumnas del Colegio Estrella en su local de Heredia número 3, a las nueve.

Con un interesante programa que satisfará a las distinguidas y numerosas familias que asistirán.

A mi simpatiquísima amiga la señorita Estrella Cano que me ha quedado esperando el programa...

Diario del CASTILLO

[illegible] MARIANAS

[illegible] Club Femenino de Cuba

Una y más recuerdo que este [illegible] Club tiene abierta una matrícula para las señoras y señoritas que deseen aprender las alegrísimas que regalan los niños que se les confíen, en sus oficinas Manzana de Gómez número 22, de tres a cinco de la tarde.

En la Secretaría quedarán impuestas de todos los detalles y requisitos que se necesitan.

Señor Nicolás García

A tan apreciable amigo debo que a mi debido tiempo recibí mi afectuosa carta, cuyo contenido me he impuesto, y así [illegible] siguiente.

[illegible] tratándose de una [illegible] cosa, [illegible] no en la forma que el amigo Nicolás desea efectuarla.

Pero hacerlo así no necesita disponer de casi todas las horas del día y hasta algunas de la noche, y yo no estoy en estas condiciones.

Estas labores mejor que yo puede realizarlas alguna distinguida dama, bien relacionada, que se supone puede dedicarle todo su tiempo.

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A mi simpatiquísima amiga la señorita Estrella Cano que me ha quedado esperando el programa...

Diario del CASTILLO

Enrique Laymat

El triunfo de un rotario

Enrique Laymat, el declamador [illegible] que el pasado día 11 de [illegible] su recital poético ofrecido en el teatro «Milienios» de Pinar del Río, se consagró como uno de los [illegible] estudio de la declamación.

Los primeros «El Retrato» de Angel Lasso y «La Milonga», difíciles [illegible] oraciones el gran declamador rotario.

Sentido Duelo

El Dr. Miguel A. de la Torre [illegible]

En la ciudad de Filadelfia, donde tuvo la cruel muerte [illegible] que ofrecen todos los [illegible] fallecido en la mañana del [illegible] apreciable, y muy estimado caballero, que era hijo de esta ciudad.

Un cable lacónico y escueto, que firmaba su esposa Mrs. Laura de la Torre, trajo a la desdichada Rosario Boech, la nueva fatal de la muerte del hijo, que era su adoración.

Un cuadro que desgarra el alma es hoy aquella casa.

Por que concentrados todos sus afectos en ese pedazo del alma, que también le ha arrancado el Todo Poderoso, ahora la señora viuda de la Torre, consagrada al cariño y al amor del ser que tan cruelmente le ha sido arrebatado.

Buena y más que buena santa, esa madre acongojadísima hoy, todo lo ha ido perdiendo en el mundo, con un valor y un estoicismo que sólo en los cristianos fe, en nunca extinguida de Cristo, han podido contenerse, para llevar la cruz con que ha agraciado a sus almas, en este Calvario de su vida, que es ejemplo y es modelo, que puede ser proclamado el martirologio.

Rica y feliz perdió un caudal, para sumirse en la más injusta y agobiadora miseria, fué gerente de la que fué muy poderosa Firma comercial de esta plaza de Silveira, Linares y Co. y como perdió la fortuna, perdió al infeliz compañero, aquel Miguel de la Torre y Balvontín, noble e hidalgo hijo de España, que hizo más, mucho más por la redentora causa cubana que muchísimos de los propios hijos de esta tierra. Poderoso por su influencia en las esferas oficiales, como en las comerciales de la plaza, de las primeras arrancó a la muerte al doctor Vicente A. Tuñas, cuando creyeron todos que iba a sucumbir, por sus actividades revolucionarias, y en las segundas, levantó, por decirlo así, el pabellón de la antes nombrada firma comercial de la que fué gerente, conquistándola, lo que en el futuro la elevó al rango de que disfruta.

Murió también en el extranjero, Miguel de la Torre, como ha muerto su hijo, y murió en la cuantosa residencia de la familia de Hilonda, cuando acababa de obtener de la Liga de Munich, la representación de Metcorus, para su casa de Banca.

En un cementerio de New York, donde descansan sus restos, como descansará hoy, en uno de Filadelfia, los de su infortunio.

Con pronia se cepe aquí la desdichadísima nueva, por el apartamento del Salón París, de la señora viuda de la Torre, han desfilado numerosas principales familias, tratando de confortar en su dolor a la que lastimosísimo dolores olvidó, a la generosísima mujer, que tantísimas obras piadosas realizó, y a la mártir dolorosa que, con la resignación de su pena y de su martirologio, sólo levanta el nombre de Dios, para implorar clemencia y valor.

Para esa pobre flora, tan maltratada por el destino impío, para la viuda del doctor Miguel A. de la Torre, la atribulada Laura, para su hijo Rogelio, hoy huérfano, esa misa [illegible], que no son de pésame, porque es mío también, como es de los míos todos, el duelo que aquí refleja.

El sí cariño hermano, hermano mío es el hombre que tan prematura e inesperadamente acaba de entregar su alma a Dios.

De gravedad

Dos apreciables enfermos.

Son para tranquilizadoras las noticias que pueda ofrecer hoy, sobre el estado de la señorita Araceli Meriboña y Benevides, que en su quinta de la Playa, sufre los rigores de un terrible mal, que amenaza su existencia.

También sigue estado delicadísimo el estado del señor Julián Linares comerciante de esta plaza, que fundó con Ildefonso Linares y Miguel de la Torre, la casa que ahora es conocida bajo el rótulo de Silveira, Linares y Compañía.

Tanto el estado de la enferma Riquera como el del señor Linares, continúa a la hora en que escribo estas líneas.

Hagan el cielo un milagro

Aprobado el proyecto

En Junta general.

Como anticipé en reuniones el debate las asociados del Yacht, para conocer el proyecto del Arquitecto Max Borges, al que por unanimidad impartieron su aprobación, acordándose que se dé comienzo a las obras tan pronto se haya obtenido el correspondiente permiso.

Aprobados, pues, los planos de la nueva casa del Yacht, primera por la Directiva, y después por la Junta General de socios, se casi seguro que para el primero de Enero de 1927, será ya terminado el suntuoso edificio cuya foto hemos de publicar en breve en estas Matinescas.

Una campaña activísima van a desarrollar con Martín Morúa, todos los socios del Yacht, que recabarán el cariño de nuestra juventud, de nuestras autoridades, de nuestro comercio y de todas aquellas matinescas, que, asentes de la población, sin pertenecer la insignia verde y blanca de la institución femenina.

En la misma junta del sábado, se suscribieron ya varias damas y señoritas con cantidades, que auguran que pronto se completará la pequeña suma que es necesario agregar a la cantidad que hay depositada en el Banco.

Iré dando cuenta de cuantos pasos den en su campaña las iconistas, a las que he prometido mi modesta, pero entusiasta cooperación.

Del gran mundo

Una ceremonia nupcial.

Ha quedado señalada para el sol del próximo mes de Diciembre, el enlace de la encantadora y bella señorita Olga Quiroga y de Ximeno, con el ingeniero Máximo Andrade, perteneciente como la adorable finada, a una antiquísima y muy distinguida familia de esta sociedad.

Tendrá por marco estas bodas, la iglesia de San Pedro de Versalles, que lucirá para tan interesante ceremonia un bello y elegante decorado floral.

¿Hora?

Las diez de la mañana, porque estarán ante aquella después de bendecida su unión, a la misa de velaciones que tendrá lugar precisamente a decir, el Rector de la iglesia de Reina.

Habló de María Luisa Menocal, la señorita Quiroga despejará en sus bodas, el lujo de una toilette, cuyo modelo ha sido escogido por esa gran artista de la costura en su reciente viaje a París.

Las invitaciones para este enlace serán verbales y regirán sólo para la iglesia.

Volveré a hablar con nuestras detalles de las bodas Andrade-Quiroga.

En el Liceo

El homenaje a Gutiérrez.

Abrirá esta noche sus puertas la legendaria sociedad de frente al Parque, para el acto elocuente y fervoroso, que, a iniciativa de la «Amigos de la Cultura Cubana», servirá para conmemorar dignamente el onceno aniversario de la muerte de aquel gran médico y aquel gran caballero que se llamó el Dr. Juan Gutiérrez.

El cuerpo médico de la Yucayo acudirá en horas de la mañana a la Necrópolis, para depositar una ofrenda floral en la tumba del ilustre muerto, y en la velada del Liceo, harán uso de la palabra los doctores Finlay y Blanco, que vienen expresamente de la Habana con ese objeto.

El joven Alberto Domínguez, leerá un interesantísimo trabajo cuyo sobre Gutiérrez, el que le unían lazos de parentesco.

La sociedad de Matanzas, en pleno, se dará cita hoy en el Liceo, para rendir tributo al insigne galeno que tanta gloria dió a Cuba, y a este pedazo de tierra en que nació.

Bodas cristianas

Por la gracia del bautismo.

Con los nombres de Lucía María de [illegible] Torre, hija del doctor Silvestre de Balboa y Quesada y de la señora Elvira de la Torre y Cárdenas, fué cristianada en la iglesia de Reina.

Fueron padrinos de la niña, el señor Ramón Rivero y la señora Elvira de la Torre de Balboa, abuelos de la neófita.

[illegible] P. Silvestre y el [illegible] Fernández, con [illegible] de la [illegible] Reina.

Más tarde, en [illegible] Balboa, [illegible] Rivero, [illegible] Balboa, [illegible] Balboa, [illegible] Balboa

Figure 14-4

Certificate of Marriage

ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

Florence, Arizona

This is to Certify

That BONIFACIO TORRES

and JOSEFA RANGEL

were lawfully

Married

on the 2nd *day of* August ~~[illegible]~~ 1886

according to the

Rite of the Roman Catholic Church

and in conformity with the laws of the

State of Arizona

Rev. Joseph Bloise *officiating*

in the presence of witnesses Julio Petrejoni; Lucia Fimbres

as appears from the Marriage Register of this Church

Dated August 2, 1886 *Pastor* Rev. Joseph Bloise

[illegible] Peña [illegible] Juan [illegible], [illegible] y [illegible]
esta parroquia, con Lucía Corral, hija soltera ilegítima
de Carmen Corral y de Petra Palominas, y de Ures
Sonora. Testigos José Duran y Petra Duran

J. Blaise

Torres Rangel

El día 2 de agosto, 1886, y hechos las diligencias
acostumbradas y dado dispensa de dos bancas, casó
á Bonifacio Torres, hijo soltero de los finados Rafael
y Bernarda Robles de Alamos, Sonora y residente
en esta parroquia, con Josefa Rangel, hija leg. y
soltera de Epifanio Rangel y de Antonia Trejo
de Ures Sonora y residente en esta parroquia
Testigos Julio Petrejani y Luisa Jimenez

J. Blaise

Figure 14-6a

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Figure 14-7

1847

Soba

Pyf. P.

Manuel Apolinar Zorrilla nral de S. Martin, de edad de 15 años y dos meses, solicita pasaporte p.ª ultramar.

Sr. Jefe

En atencion a q.e este joven es de buena conducta: q.e no tiene ningun impedim.to p.ª este viaje: que sus padres le dan permiso p.ª él, y contra él q.e no se ha presentado reclamacion despues de inserto en el Boletin segun informa el Com.o del Distrito, soy de parecer que se le espida el pasaporte q.e pide, p.r haber cumplido lo dispuesto segun resulta de las diligencias q.e acompaño. Sant.r 14 Setre 1847

[signature]

144 = Conforme =

[signature]

N.º 1[illegible]

Número 189

SEÑAS PARTICULARES.

Señas generales.

Edad 15 años
Estatura baja
Pelo negro
Ojos pardos
Nariz reg.r
Barba —o—
Cara redonda
Color bueno

Dia 11 Mayo/55.

Se espidió pasaporte á D.n Ignacio M.a Vic.o de Pico y Baquiola ~~vecino~~ de ñral de Castrolbra para pasar á Buenos Ayres en el B.o "Amistad" (p.r Bilbao) á dedicarse al comercio

Número 190

SEÑAS PARTICULARES.

Señas generales.

Edad 14
Estatura regular
Pelo castaño
Ojos garzos
Nariz regular
Barba nada
Cara regular
Color bueno

Mayo 12.

Se espidió pasaporte á D. Gregorio de la Sierra Martinez nat.l ~~vecino~~ de Penagos para pasar á la Habana en la corbeta "María Luisa"

Número 191

SEÑAS PARTICULARES.

Señas generales.

Edad 22 años
Estatura corta
Pelo ~~[illegible]~~
Ojos ~~[illegible]~~
Nariz reg.r
Barba ——
Cara regular
Color bueno

Dho dia

Se espidió pasaporte á D.a Florentina de Rubalcaba nat.l ~~vecino~~ de Pámanes para pasar á ~~(la Habana)~~ Mexico por la Habana en la corbeta "M.a Luisa"

Número 192

SEÑAS PARTICULARES.

Señas generales.

Edad 15 años
Estatura regular
Pelo castaño.
Ojos pardos
Nariz regular
Barba nada
Cara regular.
Color bueno

Dho dia.

Se espidió pasaporte á D. Antolin Alhajón nat.l ~~vecino~~ de esta Ciudad para pasar á la Habana en la fragata "María la Paz"

Farfán y de Luisa de Marmolejo, a Nueva España.—24 de abril.

I - 492 v.°

4253. DIEGO BECERRA, natural de Sevilla, hijo de Diego Becerra y de Isabel Tomé, con su mujer Ana de Guido, natural de Sevilla, hija de Martín Sánchez y de Ana de Guido, y con sus hijos Diego, Isabel y María, a Nueva España, como chapinero.—24 de abril.

I - 492 v.°

4254. CATALINA DE HUERTA, natural de Segovia, hija de Alonso de la Huerta y de Isabel del Castillo, a Nueva España, donde está su marido Diego Muñoz de Montoro, llevando consigo a Catalina Muñoz, su hija.—26 de abril.

I - 492 v.°

4255. ANTON PEREZ, natural de Puertollano, soltero, hijo de Juan Pérez y de Leonor Muñoz, a Nueva España.—26 de abril.

I - 492 v.°

4256. DOÑA LEONOR SERON, natural de Sevilla, soltera, hija de Sebastián de Porras y de doña Leonor Serón, a Nicaragua, en compañía de Juan /Moreno/ Alvarez de Toledo, su primo.—27 de abril.

I - 492 v.°

4257. FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ, natural de Cubillos, soltero, hijo de García Rodríguez y de Mayor Alvarez, a Nicaragua, como criado de Juan Moreno Alvarez de Toledo.—27 de abril.

I - 493

4258. JUAN MENDEZ, natural de Segovia, soltero, hijo de Diego Méndez y de Agueda de Espinosa, a Nicaragua, como criado de Juan Moreno Alvarez de Toledo.—27 de abril.

I - 493

4259. MARIA DE OTALORA, natural de Segovia, hija de Juan

de Otalora y de Francisca Serrana, llevando consigo a Francisco, Benito, Juan y Pedro de Robledo, sus hijos, a Nueva España, donde está su marido Benito de Robledo.—27 de abril.

I - 493

4260. MARIA DIAZ, natural de Córdoba, soltera, hija de Hernán Mejía, bonetero, y de Catalina Hernández, negra, a Nueva España, como criada de María de Otalora.—27 de abril.

I - 493

4261. ISABEL DIAZ, natural de Córdoba, soltera, hija de Francisco Pérez y de Juana Díaz, a Nueva España, como criada de María de Otalora.—27 de abril.

I - 493

4262. FRANCISCO GUTIERREZ, natural de Santo Domingo, hijo de Juan Fernández y de Juana Gutiérrez, a Santo Domingo.—29 de abril.

I - 493

4263. PEDRO JIMENEZ, natural de Carmona, hijo de Alonso González de Avila y de Mayor de Vilches, a la Española.—29 de abril.

I - 493 v.°

4264. JUAN CAMACHO, natural de Santo Domingo, hijo del licenciado Juan Camacho y de María de Collantes, a Santo Domingo.—29 de abril.

I - 493 v.°

4265. FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ, natural de Sevilla, hijo de Francisco de Rivera y de María Hernández, con su mujer Leonor Mateos, natural de Sevilla, hija de Pascual Sánchez y de Leonor Mateos, y sus hijos Ana, María y Pascual, a Nueva España.—29 de abril.

I - 493 v.°

Don Buenaventura de Arambem y Bengoechea, Juez Municipal y encargado del Registro Civil de la villa de Lequeitio, provincia de Vizcaya, partido judicial de Marquina.

Certifico: Que por propia manifestación de la interesada y accediendo á indicaciones exhibidas por cartas de su marido, resulta que Doña Josefa Osa y Anacabe, casada, mayor de edad, costurera y de esta vecindad, en unión de sus dos hijos Doña María y Don Valentín Cenizo y Osa, de doce y once años de edad, naturales y vecinos de esta villa, proyecta trasladarse á Nevada "Estados Unidos", á la compañía de su marido y padre respectivamente Don Juan Cenizo y García quien reside en aquel país hace ya diez años.

Y para que así conste, á petición de la interesada, expido la presente en Lequeitio á cinco de Junio de mil novecientos diecisiete.

Buenaventura Arambem

P. S. A.

Lorenzo de Irigoyen
Srio.

CHAPTER 15

MILITARY RECORDS

Military records are a source for almost every family historian, because even in times of peace a substantial portion of the populaton of Hispanic countries served in the military, and this number greatly increased in times of war or revolution. In addition to genealogical data such as names of parents, and places and dates of birth, military records also frequently give information that enriches the family history with fascinating and exciting events that tie into the mainstream of national and international history. In many countries they are brought together in national archives, and may be indexed or arranged alphabetically by surname also, making them an excellent tool for locating an ancestral place of origin.

As one researches in parish, civil, and notarial records, he should watch for clues indicating that a person served in the military. Parish records may indicate at the time of a marriage or birth of a child that the groom or the father is serving in the military. A notarial record may contain a power of authority given from the person serving in the military to another family member who stayed behind. Home sources also frequently include military records. In some countries such as Spain, it was necessary to prove

discharge or exemption from military service before one could legally emigrate. Nineteenth century census records frequently indicate whether or not a person had served in the military. When one encounters any mention of military service, a note should be made taking down all the information, especially if it indicates the time, place and/or regiment or other unit of service. These facts may make the difference in being able to identify the ancestor's records.

It is not uncommon to find that the first contact the immigrant ancestor had with the new country was the result of military service. Such was the case with Miguel de la Torre Balvontin, a Cuban volunteer whose hoja de servicio (service sheet) is reproduced as Figure 15-1. This individual lived in Matanzas, Cuba, in the late nineteenth century. Due to the difficulties with the Communist regime, research is a greater challenge in Cuba than in other Hispanic countries; therefore, the descendant searched the newspapers for the cities of Matanzas, Cuba, and Havana, Cuba, both reproduced on microfilm at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. He encountered the newspaper article that is reproduced as Figure 14-3. That article makes mention of his ancestor's service to Cuba, both in commercial and military spheres. This brief military reference led to a check of the index of officers of the Archivo General Militar de Segovia, on the assumption that service in the Cuban military during the last part of the nineteenth century would probably be recorded in Spain, since Cuba was at that time one of the few remaining Spanish colonies. The fact that the article states that Balvontin was Spanish and an hidalgo (see Chapter 16) indicated that he would likely have been an officer. The search of the officers' index yielded the following entry on page 265 of Volume VIII: Torre Balbontin, Miguel -- voluntario, 1876. Noting the concordance of the name, surnames, and the time period, the descendant then wrote to the Military Archives at Segovia and requested a copy of this record. The result was a file that

included the record reproduced in Figure 15-1, which gave the place of origin in Spain. Subsequent research in parish and notarial records, as well as family traditions, verified that this was indeed the place of family origin.

HISTORICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE SPANISH MILITARY

While not absolutely essential to using military records, for a better understanding of these records it is important to have a basic knowledge of the organization of the Spanish military. This chapter only outlines in broad detail the major divisions of peninsular and colonial organization as they existed in the earliest part of the nineteenth century, just before most of the colonies obtained their independence. A complete understanding could best be obtained by looking at a library for a good military history for the particular country in which one is searching. In many cases, such histories can be obtained in major university libraries in this country (perhaps through inter-library loan), or in the national library of the country where one is searching. Under King Ferdinand and Queen Isabel, the Spanish Army was organized into tercios, which were regiments of 12 to 15 companies of 250 to 300 men each. Originally, each was composed of three groups: pikemen, arquebusiers, and musketeers although the latter, as the quality of muskets improved, came to dominate in large numbers. In addition, each tercio had one or two units of cavalry attached to it.

Due to extensive military operations during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabel, a military policy was proclaimed in which one out of every twelve men between the ages of 12 and 45 was required to serve in the army and was paid by the crown. In 1505, the Spanish Army consisted of 20 tercios. They were at that time considered to be the most effective fighting force in Europe.

By the middle of the seventeenth century, however, the army had lost its reputation of invincibility. In 1666, Spain's entire regular army was composed of 113 companies of 6,200 men commanded by 600 officers. During that time period, the introduction of local militia units began to account for an ever-increasing number of soldiers required to serve in time of war or national crisis. The use of conscripted soldiers ceased, and the army was staffed with a combination of mercenaries and volunteers, many of whom were recruited for the money and shelter available during difficult economic times. It should be noted that the extensive use of the foreign mercenaries throughout Spain and the colonies accounts for many of the non-Spanish surnames that one finds in Spain and the colonies during the period before 1776.

Among the eighteenth century reforms of the early Bourbon Kings was a total reorganization of the military. The army was organized into four major divisions: Infantería (Infantry), caballería (cavalry), artillería (artillery), and ingenieros (engineers). In 1704, provincial militia units officially originated. By 1776, these consisted of 42 regiments of two companies in each regiment.

In 1773, Charles III introduced the quinta (fifth), which was a system in which one out of every five men was selected by lot to serve in the army. This initially met with heavy resistance, and its enforcement was suspended. Nevertheless, it was ultimately instituted. Local municipalities were required to make lists of all male citizens from whom the conscripts were selected by lot.

Each of the regiments in the regular army had a colorful name and its own particular uniforms and banners. In many cases, histories of the regiments are available, and these regimental histories, when combined with the knowledge of the dates in which the ancestors served, can give a fairly detailed picture of

the actual military service of the ancestor. For Spain, these regimental histories can be obtained in some cases in printed form,and in others by contacting the Servicio Historico Militar in Madrid.

In addition to the major regiments of the regular army, there were other units that should be mentioned. Throughout this time period there were special regiments of Guardia Real (Royal Guard) who performed the service of protecting the king and the royal family: the Guardia Espanoles (Spanish Guards), the Walones (Waloons Guards), and the Alabarderos (Halberdiers). (Note that the father in the baptismal entry appearing in Figure 9-5 was a member of the Alabardero Royal Guards, a clue that led the family to search the records of this institution, both at the Archivo Militar de Segovia, in Segovia, and in the Archivo General de Simancas.)

The second group of non-regular army units were the milicias provinciales (provincial militia). These were recruited from, and served in, each of the local provinces. In some provinces, there was only one regiment, and in others several. The recruits for these regiments generally came from the area in which they served; however, their officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, were frequently drawn from the ranks of the national army. It was possible to shift from active duty in the regular army, and transfer to the provincial militia. This was the case with Gerardo Gonzalez Trejo y Flores, whose hoja de servicio is reproduced as Figure 15-2, showing that he was transferred in and out of provincial militias on several occasions.

Colonial Military

The Spanish colonies were divided into 14 capitanías generales (general captaincies); these generally corresponded to the 13 political audiencias of Latin America, plus that of the Philippines. Those

in existence in 1800, as set forth in the Guía del Investigador del Archivo de Simancas (Madrid,1980, pp 198-200) were the following:

1. Buenos Aires
2. Cuba
3. Chile
4. Filipinas
5. Guatemala
6. Nueva Espana
7. Nueva Granada
8. Peru
9. Puerto Rico
10. Santo Domingo
11. Florida
12. Louisiana
13. Venezuela
14. Yucatan

Before these specific fourteen divisions originated with the reforms of Charles III, the major military division had always been the traditional Virreinatos. In most cases, the civil administrator over the area was also the Commander-in-Chief in the region; thus, the Viceroy also served as Capitán General. In those cases where there was more than one Capitania General within a virreinato, it was usually a provincial governor in the aditional Capitanía General who would be named Capitán General. Directly under the Captain General were the various Tenientes Capitanes Generales (Lieutenant Captain Generals), who commanded the various regiments assigned to the Vice Royalty. As a practical matter, however, in many of the frontier areas where there was not an assigned regiment of the standing Spanish Army, the Provincial Governor directed military activity.

The colonial army was composed of four categories of troops: (1) Veteran Spanish troops assigned for short durations to the colony, (2) Veteran Spanish troops assigned permanently to the colony, (3) Provincial Militia, and (4) Urban Militia. The first two categories were generally relatively small in number, and constituted the Viceregal Guards and the major regiments assigned to the capital of the colony. The troops of the Provincial Militia were drawn from the populace of the colony; however, the officers of these units were generally native-born Spaniards, and

most frequently were veterans of the regular Spanish Army. The last category tended to originate only in the late eighteenth century, and were militias organized in the cities for their defense. The urban militia in most cases never assumed a position of total organization, and were comparable to the Minutemen of Anglo-American history. The crucial role of the urban and provincial militias came at the time of independence, when with the military training they had received, they contributed importantly to the success of the independence movement. For example, it was the presence of these militias assembled in the main square of Buenos Aires on May 25, 1810 that resulted in the toppling of the Viceroy and his cabildo (council), and the creation of a governing local junta.

The number of peninsular troops stationed in a colony, and the extent of the organization of provincial units, varied depending on the time period and the colony. In attempting to understand one's ancestor's involvement in the military in one of the colonies, it would be wise to search out a history of the military within that colony. For example for Mexico, the article by Lyman D. Platt entitled "The Mexican Military" (#713, Latin American and Iberian Family and Local History, Volume 9 of The World Conference on Records, Salt Lake City: 1980), covers in very good detail the organization of the various units, both peninsular and militia, in Nueva España.

MILITARY RANKS AND PROMOTIONS:

The grados (ranks) of Spanish military during the nineteenth century were as follows:

1. Soldado (Private)
2. Cabo (Corporal)
3. Alferez (Sargeant)
4. Sub-teniente (Second Lieutenant)
5. Teniente (Lieutenant)
6. Capitán (Capitan)

7. Comandante (Major)
8. Teniente Coronel (Lieutenant Colonel)
9. Coronel (Colonel)
10. Comandante General (Major General)
11. Teniente General (Lieutenant General)
12. General (General)

There were three ways in which one moved up through the grados (ranks) set forth above:

1. Por elección (by vote). In the ranks of the non-commissioned officers (Alferez and below), one was chosen for advancement por elección (by vote). The Capitanes and Tenientes came together and selected the non-commissioned officers and determined their promotions.

2. Por gracia general (by general order). At times of special service, as in a particular battle or at the time of a particular national event such as the coronation of a new monarch, the entire military was given a promotion.

3. Por antiguedad (by length of service). The officers of the Spanish army during the nineteenth century were assigned numbers each year, setting forth their rank in relation to all other officers. As time passed, they were given promotions as the positions opened up above them.

All of the promotions discussed thus far were for the grados(ranks), and not the positions of command or responsibility (empleos). A position of command or responsibility was generally determined by the need of a particular regiment, as well as by individual merit. It was therefore possible for a person of the grado (rank) of Capitán to be serving in the empleo of Tenienteand vice versa, depending upon the circumstances. In addition to military standing, the various grados determined the salary level of the individual.

Additionally, it should be noted that prior to the legislation in 1831 that dissolved the distinction of classes, only nobles were allowed to occupy the ranks of the commissioned officers, that is, Teniente and above. Even after that legislation, the ranks of officers continued to be occupied primarily by those of hidalgo status.

Record Types

One need only peruse the catolog of a major military archive collection such as the Archivo General Militar de Segovia in Segovia, Spain or the military collection in theArchivo General de la Nacion in Mexico City, Mexico, to recognize the wealth of historical and genealogical data contained in military records. The records discussed below have the greatest value to the genealogist, and are likely to be found in most Hispanic military collections.

1. Hojas de Servicios (service sheets): These military service records are found in all Hispanic military organizations. Generally, the name of the soldier, the date and place of birth, and the names of his parents are set forth at the top of the sheet. The body of the record is a detailed date-by- date list of the various assignments and ranks of his military service. This may be brief and be accomplished in a single page as shown by Figure 15-3, a service sheet for a Spanish soldiers serving in Mexico in the eighteenth century.

The following translation of Figure 15-2 is an example of the multi-page hoja de servicio which was a part of the expediente personal (personal file) of a Spanish soldier who served first in the Royal Army and then, upon being captured by the Carlist forces in the Civil War, switched sides and served with the Carlos forces until the general amnesty granted by Queen Isabel II in 1849. Following that, he once again

joined the Royal Army and there served in various positions. This entry is illustrative of the fascinating and extensive biographical material that military records, especially those of the nineteenth century, can reveal.

Infantery Headquarters

1st Subdivision

"Don" Gerardo Gonzales y Flores was born in Logrosan province of Caceres on the 24th of September of 1814. He is the son of "Don" Jose Gonzalez and of "Dona" Maria Flores. He has the following distinctions, services and circumstances:

2nd Subdivision

Dates of Commissions or Appointments			Assignments and ranks obtained	Time during which these served		
Day-	Month-	Year		Years-	Months-	Day
16	Aor	1834	Soldier	1	-	15
1	May	1835	Second Corporal by Election	-	7	-
1	Dec	1835	First Corporal by the same	-	5	14
15	May	1836	2nd Sergeant in the troops of Don Carlos	-	1	10
25	June	1836	1st Sergeant in the same	-	9	25
20	Apr	1837	2nd Lieutenant in the same	-	8	14
4	Jan	1838	Rank of Lietenant in the same			
18	Feb	1838	Lietenant in the same			
1	Sept	1839	Departed from service as an ordinary citizen	-	-	-
17	Apr	1848	Lieutenant by renewal	6	3	3
20	July	1854	Rank of Captain by general disposition			
27	Nov	1859	Captain by length of service			
			Total effective service until the end fo February 1865	22	9	29

3rd Subdivision

Double Benefit Increases for Compaign Duty

[PRINTED LIST NOT TRANSLATED]

4th Subdivision

Units and Situations To Which He Belonged From His Entry In The Services

	Years	Month	Day
In the Queens Regiment Number 2 from 16 of April, 1834 until 24 of April 1836 when he was taken prisoner of war by Don Carlos	2	-	8
In the troops of Don Carlos until the end of August of 1839	3	4	7
Discharged from the troops until the 16 of April 1848 (8 years 7 months 16 days)			
Invalidated in position of a replacement until the end of May 1852	4	1	14
In the Infantery Regiment of Africa until the end of April 1854	1	11	-
In the Regiment of America until the end of December 1855	1	8	-
In the Provincial Batallion of Caceres until the end of November 1856	-	11	-
In the Regiment of America until the end of June 1857	-	7	-
In the Provincial Batallion of Guadalajara until the end of September 1857	-	3	-
In the Infantery regiment of the Constitution until the end of December 1859	2	3	-
In the Provincial Batallion of Ciudad Rodrigo until the end of April 1864	4	4	-
In the Provincial Batallion of Plasencia until the end of June 1864	-	-	-
In the Infantry Regiment of Africa until the closing date.	1	3	-
Total (same as 2nd Subdivision)	22	9	29

Increases for being a candidate for the medals of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Hermengildo

	Years	Month	Day
For the round trip navigation overseas	-		
For the birthday of the Princess Dona Maria Isabel according to royal decree of January 5, 1892	1		
For the birthday of D. Alfrans Prince of Asturias, according to Royal decree, December 7, 1857	2		
Total	25	9	29
Total Services to qualify for the above-named medals	25	9	29

5th Subdivision

Evaluation Comments
By Unit Leaders

Valor - "well known"
Industry - "much"
Capacity - "he has it"
Conduct - "good"
Punctuality in service - "much"
Health - "good"
Marital Status - "widower with 2 sons"
Height - 1 meter 623 milimeters

Instruction

In ordinance
In tactics
In military procuedure "Good"
In military accounting
In military skills

6th Subdivision

[PRINTED LIST NOT TRANSLATED]

7th Subdivision

Years	Services, vicissitudes, garrisons, war campaigns, and actions in which he found himself
1834	Ordinary service in the District of Burgos
1835	In pursuit of rebels in the Mountains of Burgess
1836	In the same until April 24 when he was taken prisoner in the mountains of Berron. On May 15 he tooks up arms on the side of Don Carlos.
1837	In the Carlist troops
1838	In the same
1839	In the Carlist troops until August 31, when he agreed to the Covenant of Navarra
1840-1848	Outside of service as a civilian until April 19 when he was reenlisted with the rank of Lietenant remaining in the position of a replacement
1849-1851	In the position of replacement
1852	In the same until July 1 when he was replaced in the Regiment of Africa being stationed in Valencia.
1853	In the same service until October 27 when he marched with his Batallion to the Principate of Cataluna
1854	In ordinary service en Santa Coloma de Farnes Province of Gerona until the end of April when he passed over to the 3rd Batallion of the Regiment of America, remaining as a reserve in Caceres until the end of the year.
1855-1856	The same until November of the 2nd year when, for the purpose of the creation of the 3rd Batallion, he was transfered into the Regiment of Madrid given.
1857	Regular service in Guadalajara until the end of September when he transferred to join the Regiment of the Constitution No. 29 in Tortosa, with which he gave the servie of his rank until the end of the year.
1858	The same all of the year.
1859	The same until the end of December when he was given license with orders to the provincial Batallion of Ciudad Rodrigo according to the Royal Order of November 27, 1859.
1860	Garrison duty in Palencia y Ciudad Rodrigo until September 21 when he remained in the province.
1861-1863	The same situation.
1864	In the same situation until the end of April when he was given license with half salary to the provincial Batallion of Plasencia under order of the Most Excellent Director General Arma, date April 25, which he joined at the appointed time and remained in Garganta la Olla until the end of June when he transferred to the Regiment of Africa No. 7 where he did garrison duty in Valladolid until the end of the year.
1865	The same until the 31st of July when he took part in the Mobil Column of Old Castille created by Royal Order of July 26 under the orders of Brigader General Comandant "Don" Enrique Enrique; in which he remained until May 22 when he returned to Valladolid where he continued garrison duty, until August 25 when he marched with his Batallion for the plaza of Zamora remaining in such service until the time of his document.

8th Subdivision

Commissions That He Enjoyed

Year	
1855	That of Assistant Quarter Master for recruits in Caceres in the recruitment of that year.
1856	That of member of the permanent War Council of the City of Caceres from July 19 until the lifting of the state of siege in which said city was declared.
1857	That of receiver of recruits of the Quarter Master of Caceres from may 21 when he left Madrid until July 6 when he returned bringing to his unit 160 recruits from said province and that commission was fulfilled to the satisfaction of his leaders
1860	That of representative of the Treasury in the petition sent to instruct by order of the Most Excellent Captain General of Old Castle to investigate the appeals raised by the residents of Valley of Argaman on the bridge of the conception bordering on Portugal.
1801-1882	That of Receiver of recruits for the Batallion in the Treasury of Salamanca.
1863	That of Quarter Master Captain until the end of June.

9th Subdivision

Crosses and Medals That He Enjoys

-None-

10th Subdivision

Temporary Leaves That He Has Enjoyed

1853	On May 1 he enjoyed four months of temporary leave rejoining his unit at the end of August.

11th Subdivision

Complaint That Have been Filed Against Him
And Serious Penalties Imposed

1852	A summary hearing was brought against him for having publicly slandered his neighbors of the town of Valderrobles on the night of August 15 as a result of which he spent two months under arrest in its castle by Royal Order of August 27, 1853

Don Jose Garcia de Longoria Quartermaster Commander and 2nd Chief of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment Infantry of Africa number 7 of he that is first the Lieutant Colonel Don Fernando Velarde and Osma=Certify that the service record which apears above is an exact copy of the original that is filed in the office under my direction and that it might be verified I sign it in Zamora on the ninth of September one thousand eight hundred sixty and five=Jose Garcia de Lonoria=Fernando Velarde=Conformed by Colonal Dionisio Marona. There is a seal that says: Regiment Infantery of Africa No. 7. Madrid December 5, 1868

2. Expedientes Personales (personal files or petitions): These were generally petitions compiled for a specific purpose, such as to request permission to marry, or to request and prove worthiness for a special promotion or pension. Figure 15-4 lists the documents contained in the petition, and is typical of the cover sheets of these files. This particular document was a request by the young son of the soldier whose hoja de servicio appears as Figure 15-2 to be admitted as a military cadet. As indicated on the cover, the request included the baptismal certificate of the petitioner, and the marriage certificate of his parents, as well as a statement proving that his father had served both as a lieutenant and as a captain in the army. At that time, the officer-status of the father was essential to the son being admitted as a cadet. Included, although not listed as part of the petition, is the final granting of the request, which begins in Figure 15-4 at the bottom of the cover page itself. In many archives, these expedientes personales may be arranged in special sections such as exedientes de academia (academy files), expedientes matrimoniales (marriage files), or expedientes de pension (pension files), or they may be arranged alphabetically with the various petitions for a particular soldier or officer filed together under his name.

3. Military Parish Records: The various units of the Spanish army, being overwhelmingly Catholic, had their own capellanes (chaplains). These were priests who served under the Vicario General (Chief Military Chaplain). These military priests performed sacraments for officers and soldiers and their families, and recorded those sacraments in special parish registers. A soldier had the option of having the sacraments for himself and his family performed by the military chaplain or the local ecclesiastical authorities. It is possible, therefore, to find for a single family within the same generation some baptisms, marriages, and last rites performed by local priests and others by military chaplains. The following extract, copied from an entry

of the parish book of a military chaplain in Cadiz, is typical of the types of entries one encounters in military records. Of particular note is the extensive reference to titles held by parents and grandparents, which is much more common in these types of records than in the corresponding local records.

> ARCHIVO ECLESIASTICO CASTRENSE
> EXTRACTO DE LA PARTIDA DE BAUTISMO.
>
> Del libro de bautismos No. 579 folio 23 se deduce gue: Francisco de Paula Fernando Antonio Luis Godinez-Galam macido el 30 de Mayo del ano 1861 en Cadiz, hijo legitimo de Don Antonio Godinez y Zea Bermudez, natural de Velez-Malaga, Administrador Honoraric de Marian y de Dona Maria de los Dolores, Galam Leval y Buen Rostro, natural de la Rada 9 Sevilla, hs sido bautizado el 31 del Mayo del 1861 en Cadiz.

In Spain, access to the military parish records kept by the Vicariato General Castrense in Madrid requires special permission. If one plans to use these records, one must request in advance both military and ecclesiastical permission to be able to do so. Inquiries concerning consultation of these records should be addressed to the Vicario General, Secretaria General del Ejercito, Alcala 9, Madrid, Espana. This collection covers not only Peninsular records, but also those for colonial military units in Cuba, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico.

4. Published transfers and Promotions: It was a custom in the Spanish army to maintain promotion lists in accordance with tenure as an officer. In addition, at least annually, the official promotion lists were given in published form as orders, which were distributed throughout the military. These lists have been bound into books, and are available in several of the military archives, including the

Servicio Histórico Militar in Madrid. Generally, these apply to the nineteenth century and include officers serving in the military in the colonies, as well as in Spain.

A similar procedure was also followed for transferring officers from one unit to another. Figure 15-5 shows the appointment as a lieutenant of the young cadet whose petition to join the academy appears as Figure 15-4. Figure 15-6, showing his subsequent transfer to the Philippines, appears in the order transferring various soldiers to the overseas armies (ejercitos de ultramar) in 1871. This last type of record can be particularly useful, as one can trace, year by year, not only the promotions of an individual ancestor, but also the transfers from one unit to another.

In countries other than Spain, and in Spain prior to the nineteenth century, similar orders listing various transfers and promotions can be found in archival sections dealing with empleos (positions), gracias(passes), oficiales generales(general official communications), and órdenes(orders). To determine the various categories in which such documents may be retained, and also to determine if the orders of promotion and/or transfer have been published as well as to determine if such records exist, it is important to check indexes, and, where none are available, to write directly to the military archives, or to that portion of the military responsible for military histories.

5. Listas de Quintas o Conscripciones (conscription lists): These were lists of new recruits in some cases, including all individuals considered for military service, and indicating those who were actually selected. In some countries, these are housed in the national military archives, but are most frequenlty found in the municipal archives. In the latter case, where parish records or other available

records have been destroyed, this listing of all adult males eligible for military service can be a very valuable ongoing census of the male residents of the town.

6. Filiaciones (enlistments): These are the individual listings (in some cases on separate sheets called hojas de filiación) of the soldiers in the army, as distinguished from the officers. This is the record that is more likely to exist for the common soldier, while the hoja de servicios and/or the expediente personal is more likely to exist for the officer. Generally, filiaciones have the names of the soldier, his parents, his birthplace, place of residence, religion, whether or not he is married, and a physical description. In some cases, it will also contain information like the hoja de servicio, showing the various places where he has served. Unfortunately, unless arranged alphabetically as part of the initial filing, these filiaciones are much less likely to be indexed, and therefore are not easily accessible to the researcher. For this reason, when one is dealing with a non-officer, it is important to note any information relative to military service that one encounters in local or family records. The location of enlistment, or the regiment in which a particular soldier served, may be the key to finding his record.

7. Padrones (Censuses) and Listas de Revistas (Review Lists): Frequently, especially in outlying areas, censuses were taken of military personnel and their families, both officers and enlisted men, serving at a particular post. In addition, it was common to review all the members of a unit in frontier areas, such as in the Southwestern United States, where censuses of the presidios (frontier posts) frequently included all of the citizens under the responsiblity and protection of that unit, as well as the soldiers. An example, for the presidio of Sinaloa appears as Figure 15-7.

Where to Find Military Records

Locating the records of one's ancestors who served in the military may require some diligence, but is well worth the effort. The major difficulty confronting the person looking for a military record is that the records tend to have been preserved in archives corresponding to the type of military service. This means that in colonial areas for those serving in the Spanish regular army, or serving as officers in the provincial or militia units, the records are likely to be found in the archives of Spain. For enlisted personnel in colonial regiments, and for national armies after independence, as well as in some cases for all military units, the records may be found in national archives other than those of Spain. In addition, those for militia units may be found in provincial or large municipal archives.

Military census records, reports, promotion lists, and other administrative records were frequently prepared in duplicate or triplicate, especially during the colonial period. One copy was kept locally, a second was sent to the regional Capitania General and the last one was sent to colonial administrators in Spain. This pattern, while making it somewhat difficult to determine with certainty in what archives the records may be filed, has proved very fortunate in areas where local archives have been destroyed. It is possible to find Latin-American military records that were primarily local in nature in Spanish national archives. An excellent example of this are the military records of the Spanish-American Southwest which are preserved in the Archivo General de las Indias in Seville.

In looking for a particular military record, the pattern of research should be as follows:

1. Identify those archives containing military records for the country where one is searching. To

help the researcher make this initial identification the table in Figure 15-8 has been compiled for the countries of Latin America, listing the principal archives where records of a military nature can be found. The list has been compiled using primarily the source papers that are published by The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints as Series H (as described in full in Chapter 4), and from Una Guía genealogico historica de Latïmo América by Lyman De Platt. These books should be consulted for greater detail, such as specific types of records, time periods covered, and even titles of specific sections of the archives containing military records. For the colonial period, records may also be available for any of the following countries in the archives of Spain, which are discussed in detail in Chapter Eighteen.

Argentina Archivo General de la Nacion, in Buenos Aires, Archivos Provinciales, Archivos Diocesanos.

Bolivia Biblioteca de la Universidad Mayor de San Andreas, Archivos Militares. (Note that in the Archivo de Indias in Seville, Spain, the audencias of Charcas, Buenos Aires, and Lima should be consulted for military records for this country.)

Chile Archivo Nacional in Santiago; Archivos Militares, Historicos and Provinciales throughout Chile, Argentina, and Peru.

Colombia Archivo Nacional de Historia, in Bogota; Archivo Historico Papayan.

Costa Rica Archivo Nacional in San Jose. For certain periods also check the Archivo General de la Nación de Mexico, and the Archivo General de Centro-américa in Guatemala.

Cuba Archivo Nacional de Cuba in Havana; Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid, Spain; El Archivo

General Militar de Segovia in Segovia, Spain; Archivo del Vicarriato Castrense in Madrid, Spain.

Ecuador No information available.

El Salvador Archivo General de Centroamérica in Guatemala City, Archivo Militar which forms part of the defense ministry in San Salvador.

Guatemala Archivo General de Centroamérica in Guatemala City.

Honduras Archivo General de Centroamérica in Guatemala City, Archivo General Militar in Tegucigalapa.

Mexico Archivo Histórico Militar Mexicano, Archivo Histórico de Hacienda, Archivo General de la Nación, Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, all in Mexico City.

Nicaragua Archivo General de Centroamérica, Guatemala City, Guatemala; Archivo General Militar, Managua, Nicaragua; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Panama Archivo Nacional de Historia, Bogota, Columbia.

Paraguay Archivo Nacional in Asuncion; Archivo General de la Nación, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Archivo Militar in Asuncion.

Peru Archivo Histórico Militar, Archivo General De Guerra y Marina, Archivo General de la Nación, Biblioteca Nacional, in Lima; Archivos Notariales, Históricos y Departamentales throughout Peru.

Puerto Rico Archivo General de Puerto Rico; Archivo General Militar de Segovia in Segovia Spain; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Republica Dominicana Archivo General de la Nacion, Santo Domingo.

Uruguay Archivo General de la Nacion, Montevideo.

Venezuela Archivo del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Archivos Departamentales, Archivo General de la Nacion, Caracas.

2. Determine, if possible, if the individual you are seeking was an officer or an enlisted soldier, as this may indicate the availability of records and the possibility of an available index to those records.

3. If the information known about a particular ancestor indicates he served in a specific military unit, search for records in the archives that would correspond to that military unit.

4. In those cases where one does not know anything about the military unit in which his ancestor served, or even if he served, the following priority is suggested:

a. For Spain and for colonial periods in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, search the index of officers in the Archivo General Militar de Segovia. The index of officers, published in eight volumes by Hidalguia in Madrid between 1959 and 1963, provides a rapid and excellent means of identifying officers who served in the Spanish military in the late eighteenth century, throughout the nineteenth century, and into the early twentieth century. For Spain, and for all of the colonies during the eighteenth century and into the early nineteenth century, the Archivo de Simancas should be reviewed. Several of the military sections of that archives are indexed, but only one of those indexes is published. Fortunately, that is Catalog 22, Secretaria de Guerra, Hojas de Servicios de America, which covers the service records of personnel, primarily officers, who served in the colonies during

the late eighteenth century, and the pre-Independence years of the nineteenth century.

b. For periods after Independence, and for colonial periods when one knows, or is fairly certain, that the ancestor did not serve in the regular Spanish Army or as an officer in the local units, the national archives of the country of service should be reviewed. In many cases, service records found in these archives will be arranged in alphabetical files for personnel. It may also be possible to identify lists of personnel serving in particular areas, or originating from particular areas, in the listas de reclutamiento (recruitment lists) and the revistas (reviews). Due to the alphabetical organization of many such lists, and also due to the fact that, in many cases, indexes exist for such collections, these records may be more accessible to the researcher than others, and may provide a means of identifying the military unit in which an ancestor served, thereby facilitating research in that unit's records.

c. If initial searches in the indexes of, or written letters to, the above entities have not yielded results, the researcher should check the provincial, state, or in the cases of large cities, the municipal archives. Military records in these archives are most likely to be limited to recruitment lists, lists of personnel who served in particular units originating from or stationed in the local region, and personnel records for the provincial state or urban militias.

Thus far, the entire emphasis has been on finding ejercito (Army) records. Those for the Marina (Navy) are frequently found in separate collections, and may even be found in separate archives. One should always check before doing extensive research in records marked Military Records, that may be limited to army records, as they may not contain those of naval personnel.

The military archives of Spain are discussed in detail in Chapter 18 on the Archives of Spain. They are reviewed in even greater detail in the book

Archivos militares y civiles en donde se conservan fondos de caracter castrense relacionados con expedientes personales de militares by Vicente de Cadenas y Vicent (Hidalgia: Madrid, 1975).

VOLUNTARIOS DE LA ISLA DE CUBA.

Primer Batallon de Matanzas. P. M. Compañía.

PRIMERA SUBDIVISION.

D. Miguel de la Torre Balbontin nació en Polanco provincia de Santander Capitanía General de C. S. V. el dia 17 de Enero de 1857 es hijo de D. José y Doña María y tiene los méritos y circunstancias que se expresan:

Fecha de los despachos ó nombramientos. Dia	Mes	Año	SEGUNDA SUBDIVISION EMPLEOS Y GRADOS QUE HA OBTENIDO	Tiempo que los ha servido Años	Meses	Dias
4	Julio	1876	Voluntario	14	11	21
25	Junio	1891	1er Teniente		1	6
			Total de servicios efectivos hasta fin de Julio 1891	15	.	27

TERCERA SUBDIVISION AUMENTOS POR ABONOS DE SERVICIOS	Años	Meses	Dias
Por el doble tiempo servido en las circunstancias que expresa el artículo 121 del Reglamento del Instituto			
Total de servicios inclusos los abonos	15	.	27

Figure 15-1b

CUARTA SUBDIVISION

CUERPOS Y SITUACIONES A QUE HA PERTENECIDO DESDE SU ENTRADA EN EL SERVICIO

	Años	Meses	Dias
Sr. 1er Bon de Cazadores Voluntarios de Matanzas desde el 4 de Julio de 1876 hasta	15	"	27
Suma de servicios efectivos igual á la segunda subdivisión			
Idem de los aumentos que constan en la tercera			
Total igual al de la plana anterior			

QUINTA SUBDIVISION

NOTAS DE CONCEPTO

Valor se le supone
Aplicación bastante
Capacidad tiene
Conducta buena
Puntualidad en el servicio mucha
Edad actual 24 años
Salud tiene
Estado soltero
Estatura pies pulgadas líneas.
Posición social buena

INSTRUCCION

En ordenanza } regular
En táctica }
En procedimientos militares } proce
En detall y contabilidad }

Son las que ha merecido al Gefe que suscribe

El Coronel

Mariano C. Arias

SEXTA SUBDIVISION

Años. DONATIVOS

Ninguno

SEPTIMA SUBDIVISION

SERVICIOS VICISITUDES, GUARNICIONES CAMPAÑAS Y ACCIONES EN QUE SE HA HALLADO.

1876 Procedente de paisano ingresó en clase de Voluntario en la 1ª Compañía de este 1er Bon de Matanzas el cuatro de Julio y prestó el servicio de guon el resto del año.

1877. En la Ciudad de Matanzas prestó el servicio de guon todo el año.

1878 En la id de id id el id de id id

1879. En la id de id id el id de id id

1880. En la id de id id el id de id id

1881. En la id de id id el id de id id

1882 En veinte de Julio concedió el Excmo Sor Gral Sub Ynp. los beneficios de la R. O. del Dos de Abril de 1878 por haberle tocado la suerte de soldado por provincia de Santander en el reemplazo de 1877 con el nº 5 y prestó el servicio de guon todo el año en esta Ciudad.

Figure 15-1d

Años.

1883. En la Ciudad de Matanzas prestó el servicio de guion todo el año.

1884. En la id de id id el id id id

1885. En veinte y seis de Septiembre concedió el Excmo Sor Gral Sub Ynspral contenido en esta hoja biográfica el cambio de situacion ó sea continuar sirviendo en el Instituto sin responsabilidad de quinto por haber cumplido el tiempo correspondiente á los de su reemplazo y prestó el servicio de guion todo el año.

1886. En la Ciudad de Matanzas prestó el servicio de guion todo el año.

1887. En la id de id hasta el tres de Marzo que obtuvo tres meses de licencia para pasar á Cienfuegos en cuya situacion terminó el año.

1888. En veinte de Febrero regresó de la licencia á que se refiere la nota anterior y prestó el servicio de guion el resto del año.

1889. En la Ciudad de Matanzas prestó el servicio de guion todo el año.

1890. En la id id id el id de id id

1891. En la id de id id el id id hasta el veinte y cinco de Junio que ascendió á 1.er Teniente Supernumerario.

OCTAVA SUBDIVISION

AÑOS. COMISIONES QUE HA DESEMPEÑADO.

NOVENA SUBDIVISION

CRUCES Y CONDECORACIONES DE QUE ESTA EN POSESION

Figure 15-2a

DIRECCION GENERAL DE INFANTERÍA.

1.ª SUBDIVISION.

Don Gerardo Gonzalez y Flores nació en Logrosan provincia de Caceres el dia veinte y cuatro de Setiembre de mil ochocientos Catorce Es hijo de D. José Gonzalez y de Doña Maria Flores tiene los méritos, servicios y circunstancias, que á continuacion se espresan.

FECHAS DE LOS DESPACHOS Ó NOMBRAMIENTOS.			2.ª SUBDIVISION.	TIEMPO QUE LOS HA SERVIDO.		
Dia.	Mes.	Año.	Empleos y grados que ha obtenido.	Años.	Meses.	Dias.
16	Abril	1834	Soldado	1	..	15
1º	Mayo	1835	Cabo 2º por eleccion	..	7	..
1º	Dbre	1835	Cabo 1º por idem	..	5	14
15	Mayo	1836	Sargento 2º en las filas de D. Carlos	..	1	10
25	Junio	1836	Sargento 1º en idem	..	9	25
20	Abril	1837	Subteniente en idem	..	8	14
4	Enero	1838	Grado de Teniente en idem	1	7	27
18	Febrero	1838	Teniente en idem			
1º	Setbre	1839	Separado del servicio quedando de paisano	..	..	..
17	Abril	1848	Teniente por revalidacion	6	2	2
20	Julio	1854	Grado de Capitan por gracia general	11	2	11
27	Novre	1859	Capitan por antigüedad			
			Total de servicios efectivos hasta fin de Setbre 1865	22	9	29

3.ª SUBDIVISION.

Aumentos por abonos del doble tiempo de campaña.

Por la de la Independencia con arreglo á Reales órdenes de 25 de Abril y 11 de Junio de 1815, desde

Por la del 20 al 23, Decreto de las Córtes de 2 de Agosto de 1840 y Real órden de 1.º de Octubre de 1841, desde

Por el servicio en las filas realistas en dicha época, segun Real decreto de 9 de Agosto de 1824 y aclaracion de 17 de Setiembre de 1825, desde

Por la de América, segun Real órden de 30 de Abril, 23 y 24 de Octubre de 1825, desde

Por la última civil, segun Real decreto de 20 de Octubre de 1835 y aclaraciones posteriores de 25 de Diciembre siguiente, desde

Por la de Cataluña, segun Real decreto de 9 de Octubre de 1848, Real órden de 30 de Julio de 1849 y posteriores, desde

Por la de Africa, segun Real decreto de 10 de Abril de 1860.....

Por el tiempo medio concedido al ejército de ocupacion de Africa, segun Real órden de 14 de Marzo de 1861, desde

Por el de igual concepto á la guarnicion de Melilla, por Real órden de 11 de Diciembre de 1855, estensiva á las demás posesiones de Africa por otra de 28 de Julio de 1862, desde

Por haber pasado á Ultramar sin ascenso y cumplido en aquellos dominios el tiempo prefijado en la regla 6.ª de la Real órden de 1.º de Marzo de 1855.....

Por la campaña de Santo Domingo segun Real decreto de 12 de Enero de 1864, y Reales órdenes de 24 de Octubre del mismo, 7 de Junio y 26 de Octubre de 1865, desde

TOTAL *de servicios con abonos*.....	22	9	29

4.ª SUBDIVISION. Cuerpos y situaciones á que ha pertenecido desde su entrada en el servicio.	Años.	Meses.	Dias.
En el Reg.to de la Reina nº 2 desde 16 de Abril de 1834 hasta 24 de id de 1836 que fue hecho prisionero de guerra por D. Cárlos	2	..	8
En las filas de D. Cárlos hasta fin de Agosto de 1839	3	4	7
Separado de las filas hasta el 16 de Abril de 1848 8 años 7 meses 16 dias	..	..	..
Invalidado en situacion de reemplazo hasta fin de Mayo 1852	4	1	14
En el Reg.to Inf.te de Africa hasta fin de Abril de 1854	1	11	..
En el de America hasta fin de Dbre de 1855	1	8	..
En el Bon provl de Cáceres hasta fin de Novbre de 1856	..	11	..
En el Reg.to de America hasta fin de Junio de 1857	..	7	..
En el Bon provl de Guadalajara hasta fin de Setbre 1857	..	3	..
En el Reg.to Inf.te de la Constitucion hasta fin de Dbre 1859	2	3	..
En el Bon provl de Ciudad Rodrigo hasta fin de Agto de 1864	4	4	..
En el Bon provl de Plasencia hasta fin de Junio de 1864	..	2	..
En este Reg.to Inf.te de Africa hasta la fecha del cierre	1	3	..
Suma de servicios efectivos igual á la de la segunda subdivision	22	9	29
Idem de los aumentos que constan en la tercera	..	..	..
Total igual al de la plana anterior	22	9	29
Aumentos para el solo objeto de optar á las condecoraciones de la Real y militar órden de San Hermenegildo.			
Por la navegacion de ida y vuelta á Ultramar, segun el art.º 6.º del reglamento dicha órden	1		
Por el natalicio de la Augusta Princesa D.ª María Isabel, segun el Real decreto de 5 de Enero de 1852.	1/2	..	..
Por el del Sermo. Sr. Príncipe de Astúrias D. Alfonso, segun el de 7 de Diciembre de 1857	2	..	..
Suma	25	9	29

Descuento del tiempo que no es de abono para optar á las mencionadas condecoraciones.	Años.	Meses	Dias.
Por la mitad del que permaneció en provincia segun el art. 5.º del precitado reglamento, desde			
Por el que sin prestar servicios militares perteneció al Cuerpo de Carabineros de Hacienda pública, conforme á lo dispuesto en la Real órden de 23 de Febrero de 1854.			
Total de servicios que quedan para optar á las expuestas condecoraciones			
	25	9	29

Figure 15-2c

5.ª SUBDIVISION.

NOTAS DE CONCEPTO DE LOS JEFES DEL CUERPO.

Valor — Acreditado
Aplicacion .. Mucha
Capacidad .. Tiene
Conducta .. Buena
Puntualidad en el servicio Mucha
Salud .. — Buena
Estado .. Viudo con dos hijos
Estatura 1 metro 628 milímetros.

INSTRUCCION.

En ordenanza
En táctica
En procedimientos militares
En detall y contabilidad
En el arte militar
} Buena

Son las que aparecen de sus antecedentes.

Es copia
El Brig.r Secr.o

DIRECCION GENERAL DE INFANTERIA

6.ª SUBDIVISION.

Notas de concepto del Director ó Inspector.

Valor
Aplicacion
Capacidad
Conducta
Salud

En ordenanza
En táctica
En procedimientos militares
En detall y contabilidad
En el arte militar

7.ª SUBDIVISION.

Años.	Servicios, vicisitudes, guarniciones, campañas y acciones de guerra en que se ha hallado.
1834	De servicio ordinario en el Distrito de Burgos
1835	En persecucion de facciosos en la Sierra de Burgos
1836	En idem hasta el 24 de Abril que fué hecho prisionero de la sierra del Berron en 15 de Mayo tomó las armas en favor de D. Carlos.
1837	En las filas Carlistas
1838	En id idem.
1839	En las filas Carlistas hasta 31 de Agosto que se adhirió

Años.	
1839	al convenio de Navarra
1840 a 48	Separado del servicio quedando de paisano hasta el 19 de Abril que rehabilitado con el empleo de Teniente quedó en situación de reemplazo
1849 a 51	En situación de reemplazo
1852	En id. hasta 1º de Julio que fue colocado en el Regtº de Africa quedando de guon en Valencia
1853	Del mismo servicio en idem hasta 27 de Octubre que marchó con su Bon al principado de Cataluña
1854	De servicio ordinario en Sta Coloma de Farnes provª de Gerona hasta fin de Abril que pasó al 3er Bon del Regto de America, quedando de reserva en Cáceres hasta fin de año
1855 y 56	D. idem idem hasta fin de Novre del 2º año que con motivo de la creación de los 3os Bones se incorporó al Regto en Madrid prestando el servicio ordinario el resto del año
1857	De servicio ordinario en Guadalajara hasta fin de Setbre que pasó á incorporarse al Regto de la Constitución nº 29 en Tortosa con el cual prestó el servicio de su clase hasta fin de año
1858	Idem en idem todo el año
1859	De idem en idem hasta fin de Dbre que fué bajo por pase con ascenso al Bon provincial de Ciudad Rodrigo, segun Real orden de 27 de Noviembre último
1860	De guon en Palencia y Ciudad Rodrigo, hasta el 21 de Setiembre que quedó en provincia
1861 a 63	En la misma situación
1864	En la misma situación hasta fin de Abril que fue bajo por pase con medio sueldo al Bon provl de Plasencia segun disposición del Excmo Señor Director gral del Arma fecha 25 de Abril al que se incorporó á su debido tiempo y quedó en Gargantalla Olla, hasta fin de Junio que pasó al Regto de Africa nº 7, donde quedó de guon en Valladolid hasta fin de año
1865	De idem en idem hasta el 31 de Marzo que formó parte de la Columna movil de Castilla la Vieja creada

Figure 15-2e

AÑOS.	
	por Real orden de 26 del mismo á las ordenes del Sr. Brig.r Comandante general D. Enrique Enrique en la que permaneció hasta el 22 de Mayo que regresó á Valladolid donde continuó de guion hasta el 25 de Agosto que emprendió la marcha con su Bon. para la plaza de Zamora quedando de igual servicio hasta la fecha del Cierre
	8.a Subdivision
	Comisiones que ha desempeñado
1855	La de auxiliar de la Caja de quintos de Caceres en el reemplazo de este año.
1856	La de vocal del Consejo de Guerra permanente de la Ciudad de Caceres desde 19 de Julio hasta que fué levantado el estado de sitio en que estaba declarada dicha Ciudad
1857	La de receptor de quintos de la Caja de Caceres desde el 21 de Mayo en que salió de Madrid hasta el 6 de Julio que regresó á la Corte entregando á su Cuerpo 160 quintos de dicha prov.a y cuya comision desempeñó á satisfacion de sus Gefes
1860	La de Fiscal en el expediente mandado instruir por disposicion del Excmo. Señor Capitan General de Castilla la vieja en averiguacion de las pelaciones causadas por los vecinos del Valle de Argañan en el puente de la concepcion fronterizo á Portugal
1861 a 62	La de receptor de quintos de este Bon. en la Caja de Salamanca
1863	La de Capitan depositario hasta fin de Junio
	9.a Subdivision
	Cruces y condecoraciones que disfruta
	Ninguna

AÑOS.

10.ma Subdivisión

Licencias temporales que ha disfrutado

1853 En 1.º de Mayo disfrutó cuatro meses de licencia temporal incorporandose al cuerpo en fin de Agosto

11.ma Subdivisión

Causas que se le han formado y castigos graves que se le han impuesto

1852 Se le formó sumaria por haber apelado publicamente a su vecino de la villa de Valderrobles la noche del 15 de Agosto de cuyas resultas sufrió dos meses de arresto en su Castillo por R. O. de 27 de Agosto 1853.

Don José García de Longoria Com.te fiscal y 2.º Gefe acc.l de este 1.er Bon del Regimiento Inf.a de Africa n.º 7, del que es 1.º el T. C. D. Fernando Velarde y Osma &.a = Certifico: Que la hoja de servicio que antecede es copia a la letra de la original que existe archivada en esta oficina de mi cargo. Y para que conste lo firmo en Zamora a nueve de Setiembre de mil ochocientos sesenta y cinco = José García de Longoria = V.º B.º Fernando Velarde = Conforme = El Coronel = Dionisio Marorra = Hay un sello que dice = Regimiento Inf.a de Africa n.º 7. =

Madrid 5 de Diciembre de 1868

Es copia

El Brig.r Secrio

DIRECCION GENERAL DE INFANTERIA

[signature]

Figure 15-3

110

El Cap.n de Cavalleria Don Jose de Zuñiga su edad quarenta y cinco años su Pais Quautidan su calidad Noble su salud Robusta sus servicios y circunstancias los que expresa.

Tiempo en que empezó à servir los Empleos.				Tiempo q̃ há que sirve y quanto en cada Empleo.			
Empleos.	Dias.	Meses.	Años.	Empleos.	Años.	Meses.	Dias.
Soldado Disting.o	18	8bre	1772	De Soldado Disting.do	5	10	8
2.o Alferez	26	Agosto	1778	De 2.o Alferez	1	1	8
1.r Alf.z volante	4	8bre	1779	De 1.er Alferez volante	"	2	17
Yden de Presidio	21	Diz.re	1779	De Yden de Presidio	"	4	1
Ten.te Comand.te	21	Abril	1780	De Ten.te Com.te	11	7	29
Capitan	21	Diz.re	1791	De Capitan	9	"	10
Total hasta fin de Diziembre de 1800					28	2	13

Regimientos y Compañias donde há servido

En el de Dragones de Mexico. En la Comp.a del Norte en la 3.a volante, y Pres.o de San Carlos. En el de S.n Diego y en el de S.n Agustin del Tucson.

Campañas y acciones de Guerra en que se há hallado

En 9 camp.as tres mandadas por si, en la que se apresaron 16 Piezas. Descubrió el Camino del Nuevo Mexico con Comunicacion à la Sonora. En tres Mariscadas en la Creacion y trasladacion de los Presidios de la Vizcaya en donde tubo varios encuentros con los Enemigos: En californias mandó 13 años el Presidio de S.n Diego perficionando hta. su conclucion la obra del Presidio. Tubo 3 Comisiones en dha Provincia teniendo que emprender en la ultima dos viajes a 200 Leguas del Pres.o y pasando con licencia à Mexico fue comisionado p.r el Exmo. S.or Virrey, para aclarar los ajustes de Quentas de californias y la intrincada Quenta del Cap.n Moncada que mataron los Enemigos en el Rio colorado, lo que executó reintegrandose la R.l Haz.da de mas de 70 pesos, y mantenido los Apaches de Paz con Aorros conocidos à la R.l Haz.da y en reconocim.tos que se han hecho en el tiempo que ha mandado el Pres.o del Tucson se han dado muerte à 13 Enemigos. Desde el mes de Junio esta comisionado para correr con el Ramo de Inspeccion de esta Provincia.

Jose de Zuñiga

Desempeña sus obligaciones.

Valor. Conocido.
Aplicacion. Bastante
Capacidad. Buena
Conducta. Arreglada
Estado. Casado.

Rava

ARCHIVO GENERAL DE SIMANCAS

Archivo General de Simancas, Secretaría de Guerra, Hojas de Servicios de América, Legajo 7279, I, 110.

D. G. G. Año de 1858 Colegio

Numero 2022 G

Gonzalez Trejo y Moreno D. Meliton

en instancia a S. M. desde Tortosa ftia 24 de Agosto, solicita plaza de Cadete y acompaña los documentos siguientes.

1º — Partida de bautismo por la que aparece nacio en Garganta la Olla el dia 10 de Marzo de 1844 —

2º — Id de Casamiento de los padres

3º — Copia del Real despacho de Tente de Infantes a favor del padre —

(2 Sbre 1858) Por disposicion de S. E. se pasó a el Sr. Ministro de la Guerra —

E. S.

A la piedad de S. M. reciba D. Meliton

Figure 15-5

— 86 —

NOMBRES.	EMPLEOS QUE SE LES CONCEDEN.
D. Pablo Vila y Casanova	
D. Joaquin Olsina y Lluch	
D. Miguel Carranza y Ruiz	
D. Lesmes Saro y Gonzalez	
D. Pedro Pertegas y Escrich	
D. Norberto Valera y Estéban	
D. Luis Artime y Mosquera	
D. Guillermo Diaz Lasarte	
D. Meliton Gonzalez Trejo	
D. Juan Lopez Peinado	
D. Nicolás Nicola y Lopez	
D. Cárlos Maimé y Más	
D. Vicente Gomez Gil	
D. Eduardo Guerra Llorente	
D. Adolfo Rodriguez Mesa	
D. Vicente Aguirre y Villar	
D. Julian Gomez Landero	
D. Ignacio Machiandarena Celaya	Empleo de Teniente.
D. José Lara y Gil	
D. Manel Saenz y Saenz	
D. Alberto Cebrian y Cama	
D. José Gallo y Molina	
D. Demetrio Cuenca y Martinez	
D. Enrique Andreu y Salas	
D. Francisco Clavería y Calvo	
D. Engenio Manresa y Pareja	
D. Juan Castaño y Ochoa	
D. Luis Dato y Cañamas	
D. Juan Carrillo y Melero	
D. Calisto Ferrer Miyaya	
D. Antonio Jimenez Abalos	
D. Luis Ochoa Galiano	
D. Baldomero Gonzalez Ramos	
D. Adolfo Castro y Prieto	
D. Baldomero Arredondo Cobo	
D. José Medrano Martinez	

SERVICIO HISTO
(MA... S... ALCALA N... ...
Reproducción lumaca del original archi...
CORTES A. ...

neral de Andalucía lo siguiente:—El Consejo de Guerra de Oficiales generales celebrado en Sevilla, el dia 5 de Octubre del año próximo pasado para ver y fallar la causa instruida contra el Teniente del regimiento infantería de la Constitucion D. Eduardo Robres Lemus, por haber desaparecido de la Península, sin autorizacion, y en averiguacion de su conducta militar pronunció la sentencia siguiente:—Le ha condenado y condena el Consejo por unanimidad de votos, á ser despedido del servicio; sin que en ningun tiempo, ni en ninguna clase activa ni pasiva pueda volver á él, teniendo presente la Real órden de 19 de Enero de 1850. Enterado el Rey (Q. D. G.) á quien he dado cuenta de la citada causa que adjunta remito á V. E.; Visto lo que de ella resulta, y de conformidad con lo manifestado por el Consejo Supremo de la Guerra en acordada de 30 de Mayo último, ha tenido á bien aprobar la preinserta sentencia; mandando se publique la misma en la forma prevenida; siendo así mismo la voluntad de S. M. que se recojan los Reales despachos del espresado Teniente D. Eduardo Robres.—De Real órden comunicada por dicho Sr. Ministro lo traslado á V. E. para su conocimiento.»

Lo que trascribo á V..... para su noticia y la de los individuos del cuerpo de su mando. Dios guarde á V..... muchos años. Madrid 28 de Junio de 1871.—Córdova.

Direccion general de Infantería.—7.° Negociado.—Circular numero 253.—Cumpliendo con lo prescrito en el reglamento de 1.° de Marzo de 1867 en lo relativo al pase y ascenso de los Jefes y Ociales de infantería y caballería de los ejércitos de Ultramar, han sido alta y baja en las escalas respectivas durante el segundo trimestre del presente año, los que figuran en la adjunta relacion por los motivos que en la misma se manifiestan.

Lo que he dispuesto se publique en el Memorial del arma para su conocimiento, el de los interesados, y en cumplimiento de lo mandado en el mencionado reglamento.—Dios guarde á V..... muchos años. Madrid 1.° de Julio de 1871.—Córdova.

Figure 15-6b

— 471 —

RELACION QUE SE CITA.

ALTA Y BAJA *ocurrida en las escalas de aspirantes para pasar en su empleo y con ascenso á los diferentes Ejércitos de Ultramar, durante el segundo trimestre del año actual.*

ALTAS.

PROCEDENCIA.	Clases	NOMBRES.	Ejército á que solicitan pasar.	Concepto de su pase.
Reemplazo	T. C.	D. Antonio Jimenez Fajardo.....	Filipinas.	
Idem.....	Com.	D. Benito Gutierrez Gomez.....	Id.	En su emp.º
Córdoba 10	Id.	D. Angel Pazos Vela-Hidalgo....	Id.	
Reemplazo	Id.	D. Joaquin Rama Garcia.....	Id.	
Navarra 25	Id.	D. Ventura Lopez Nuño.....	Cuba.	Con ascenso
C.ª Mérida	Cap.	D. Joaquin Aymerich Villamil...	Filipinas.	En su emp.º
Bailen 24..	Id.	D. Antonio Nuñez de Prado.....	Id.	
Rey 1.....	Id.	D. Luis Lopez García.....	Id.	
A. de Torm	Ten.	D. Diego Bordalonga Ros.....	Id.	
Idem.....	Id.	D. Manuel Seco y Shelly.....	Id.	
Iberia 30..	Id.	D. Demetrio Camiñas Garcia....	Id.	
Princesa 4.	Id.	D. Benito Saez Madruga.....	Id.	Con ascenso
Reemplazo	Id.	D. Rafael Perez Briz.....	Id.	
Zaragoza..	Id.	D. Ramon Suarez Rodriguez.....	Fs y Pº Rº	
Bailen 24..	Id.	D. Ricardo Rnbalcabar Villareal.	Pto. Rico.	
C.ª Santan.	Id.	D. José Cabello Noguera.....	Ultramar	
Castilla 16.	Id.	D. Ricardo Alonso Serrano.....	Cuba.	
Mallorca..	Id.	D. Gaspar Machado Aisa.....	Pto.-Rico	
Reemplazo	Id.	D. Meliton García Trejo Moreno..	Filipinas.	En su emp.º
Idem.....	Alf.	D. José Blanco Calvo.....	Id.	
Infante 5..	Id.	D. Gabriel Castro Castro.....	Id.	
Valencia..	Id.	D. Juan Verdié Escalona.....	Cuba.	
Castilla 16.	Id.	D. Juan Fraga Silva.....	Id.	
Reina 2...	Id.	D. Pedro Rodriguez Sopeña.....	Id.	
Idem.....	Id.	D. José Argüelles Cortina.....	Id.	
Reemplazo	Id.	D. Juan Vazquez Pestana.... ...	Id.	
Reemplazo	Id.	D. Juan Zabalinchaurreta Goitia.	Id.	
Caz. Fig..	Id.	D. Antonio Rocel Rocel.....	Pto.-Rico	
Cantábria.	Id.	D. Manuel Rodriguez Gutierrez..	Id.	
Sevilla 33.	Id.	D. Rafael Cerdan Serra.....	Filipinas.	
Idem.....	Id.	D. José Cluet Abadal.....	Id.	
Caz. Mad..	Id.	D. Leandro Ciria Roble.....	Id.	
Córdoba 10	Id.	D. Manuel Zamora Veguez.....	Id.	Con ascenso
Caz. Mad..	Id.	D. Agustin Guia Gomez.....	Id.	
Astúrias..	Id.	D. Antonio Perea Lopez.....	Id. ó P.-R.	
Res.ª Mad.	Id.	D. José Gonzalez Huelga.....	C.ª ó P.-R.	
Reemplazo	Id.	D. Manuel Mendoza Sainz.....	Filipinas.	
C.ª Santan.	Id.	D. Gerardo Moran Loredo Brana..	Id.	
Caz. Barc.	Sg. 1.º	D. Francisco Madain Celestino...	Cuba.	
Leon 38...	Id.	D. Laureano Alvarez Garcia.....	Id.	
Bon. Prov.	Id.	D. José Alfaro Servan.....	Filipinas.	
Iberia 30..	Id.	D. Luis Pró Trugillo.....	Id.	
Res.ª Bad.	Id.	D. Arturo de la Guardia Baeza...	Cuba.	
Astúrias..	Id.	D. Pedro Valduque Ferrer.....	Id.	

SERVICIO HISTÓRICO MILITAR - ESPAÑA
(MADRID - ALCALA N.º 2 - MADRID-8)
Reproducción [illegible] del original archivado en este Servicio

Figure 15-7

Archivo General de la Nación, *Inquisición*, Volume 1292, p. 423.

En La Villa de Sinaloa en beinte y nueba Dias de El mes de Junio de mill setecientos Quarenta y ocho an^{s}; Yo D^{n} Juan de Goycoechea The^{te} Gn^{l}al Politico Y militar de Este Nuebo Reyno y Prouincias de Sinaloe Para Efecto de Elejir Y nombrar Cap^{n} y oficiales Subalternos a la Compania Miliciana de Españoles de esta dha Villa; tengo Probeydo autto y promulgado Por Bando, el dia Veinte y quatro deel Corriente mes mandando La Concurrencia en este Real Presidio Para El dia de oi, en obserbencia de la Prouidencia; dada Por El se^{or} LL^{do} D^{n} Joseph Raphael Rodriguez Gallardo Abogado dela Real Audiem^{a} de Mexico, Y Visitador delos Presidios de Esta Governa^{on} En Virtud de despacho que Por el Exmo se^{or} Virrei de esta nueba españa Se le cometio con fha de veinte y dos de Enero deste Presente año pera El destino que en el se Refiere, y echa La eleccion de dhos oficiales, Procedi a Passer la Muestra en la forma y Manera siguente, Primera Mente

Cap^{n} D^{n} Miguel Carlos de Mollinedo Por Muerte de D^{n} Sebastian Lopez de Ayala y Guzman

(Marginal note: Este se puso con titulo de cap^{n} sin haverlo admitido)

The^{te} D^{n} Ygn^{o} de Lugo Por Renuncia de D^{n} fran^{co} Peñuelas

Alfrz D^{n} Manuel de Billa Viscncio

Sarg^{to} D^{n} fran^{Co} Boborquez todos estos oficiales manifestaron armas y caballos necesarios

5. Cabo de Esquadra Ygn^{o} de Castro Con Armas y Caballos
6. Cabo de Esquadra Ylario de Espinosa Con lo mesmo
7. Cabo Antt^{o} Sotelo Con Armas y Caballos
8. Cabo de Esquadra Ju^{o} Diego de Castro Con todas armas Y Caballos-
9. El Cap^{n} Reformado D^{n} Pedro Antt^{o} Albarez de Acebedo Thodas armas y Caballos
10. El Cap^{n} D^{n} Sebastian Antt^{o} de Ascarrega Thodas armas y Caballos
11. El Cap^{n} D^{n} Joseph de Angulo Thodas Armas y Caballos—
12. El Cap^{n} D^{n} Thomas de Bujdobro, todas armas y Caballos
13. El Cap^{n} D^{n} Felissino Antt^{o} de Ascarrega Thodas armas y Caballos
14. D^{n} Joseph Man^{l} Lopez todas armas y Caballos
15. D^{n} Ju^{o} del Valle Thodas armas y Caballos
16. D^{n} Ju^{o} Albarez de Acebedo todas armas y Caballos
17. [illegible]ando Goycoechea todas armas y Caballos
96. Ygn[illegible] todas armas y Caballos
97. Esteban Bono[illegible] armas y [illegible]caballos
98. Pedro Barcelon sin [illegible]
99. Joseph Baldez sin armas dos [illegible]
100. Ju^{o} Antt^{o} Romo Lanza y adarga dos [illegible]
101. Antt^{o} de Uria, sin armas seis Ca[illegible]
102. Ju^{o} Man^{l} de Castro todos armas y [illegible]allos
103. Nicolas Antt^{o} Redondo sin armas t[illegible] Caballos
104. Nicolas de Alexo sin armas todos Caballos

Ausentes D^{n} Jua^{o} Maria de Alcala todas Armas tres Caballos

1.
2. D^{n} Ju^{o} Joseph Bon todas Armas y Caballos
3. D^{n} Manual Gutierres todas Armas y Caballos
4. francsico de Espinosa Con Armas y Caballos
5. Juan de Acosta
6. Joseph de Uria
7. Ygn^{o} de Uria
8. Antt^{o} Felis con Todas Armas y Caballos
9. D^{n} Claudio Brism Con todas Armas y Caballos
10. D^{n} Joseph Garcia todas armas y Caballos
11. D^{n} Santiago Bernardo Garcia
12. D^{n} Juachin Gamez Maldonado con todas Armas dos Caba^{os}

Todos los Quales en la conformidad que se Refiere en El Extracto que anttesede Pasa con la Muestra Con assistencia de Su Tha^{te} D^{n} Ygnacio de Lugo y sub alternos, Por aucencia de el Cap^{n} y Por que se sdbierte en muchos de ellos Carecer de Armas las mande se aperciban los tales dentro de El termino de Tres meses desde la fha de esta, ale menos de lanza, Y Adarga Bajo dela Pena de seis pesos, que se les anceran Yrremisiblemente no lo hasiendo y de que a Su Costa se manderan huser Para que en dho termino se Presenten con ellos y qua en Las Urjencias o Ymbasiones que se ofrescan puedan hallarse Preuenidos Para La Defense, y Pare que Conste Lo Pues Por Dilixencia que la firme con los testigos de mi assistem^{a} Ynfrascriptos de q^{e} doy fee—

Juan de Goycoechea (rubrica)
Franz^{co} Lopez Peñuelas (rubrica) Joseph Lopez Peñuelas (rubrica)

CHAPTER 16

NOBILITY, INQUISITION, AND GOVERNMENTAL SERVICE RECORDS

The common thread that links all of the records discussed in this chapter is that they deal almost exclusively with the Spanish upper class. For the vast majority of Hispanics, especially those in the Americas, their ancestry will rarely, if ever, trace to these types of records. Even though the hidalgo class of Spain was very broad, it is not likely that a large portion of one's ancestry will be of such nobility, and, even for those who do encounter one or more noble lines, it is not likely that the records described in this chapter will have an impact upon that research as frequently as might other records.

The desire to believe that one's family has the blood of nobility, if not royalty, is very strong in most human beings. As that is not highly probable, it would be wise for all to console themselves with the following words of Miguel Cervantes de Saavedra in his immortal work Don Quixote:

> Rejoice, Sancho, in the humbleness of your lineage, and do not think it a disgrace to say you come of peasants; for, seeing that you are not ashamed, no one will attempt to shame you. Consider it more meritorious to

> be virtuous and poor, than noble and a sinner. Innumerable men there are, born of low stock, who have mounted to the highest dignities. . . . Remember, Sancho, that if you take virtue for your means, and pride yourself on performing virtuous deeds, you will have not reason to envy those who were born princes and lords. For blood is inherited, but virtue acquired, and virtue has an intrinsic worth, which blood has not. (Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, Don Quixote, translation by J. M. Cohen)

Since most researchers will only rarely encounter family lines involving nobility, the purpose of this chapter is to impart to the general reader a broad exposure to these important and all-pervasive aspects of Spanish society, and the records that they generated. As the researcher of even the humblest of families will encounter references to nobility, he needs to understand how these institutions and systems related to the records that he will be working with, and to the persons for whom he will be searching. In addition, for those who do encounter family lines among the Spanish nobility, perhaps through an ancestor who was a military leader or a civil leader during the Colonial Period, this chapter should give enough awareness of the major types of records to be able to begin such reseach.

THE SPANISH NOBILITY AND THEIR RECORDS

HIDALGUIA - UNTITLED NOBILITY

Spanish nobility were divided into two major categories: titled and untitled. The status of untitled nobility was called hidalguía. Hidalgo, or hijodalgo (one of the untitled nobility), which literally translated means "son of something", is defined in the fundamental thirteenth century legislation, the Siete Partidas, (Partida Segunda, Titulo XXI), as the nobility that comes to men by

lineage. To have the full rights and privileges of an hidalgo from that time forward, it was necessary to prove hidalguía in a person's lineage running back to at least his bisabuelos (great-grandparents). Hidalguía might be considered a general pool of nobility.

The origin of hidalgo status is lost in the early years of the Reconquest. Beginning in 711, all but the northern mountain areas of Spain had been conquered by the Moors. Those who led or assisted in someway in those first steps of the Reconquest were given special status as hidalgos. This meant that in Northern Spain all persons in certain entire villages, and in the provinces of Guipúzcoa and Vizcaya the entire population, were deemed to be hijos dalgo.

In later years, as the concept of knighthood grew, the status of caballero (knight) was granted by the King, and often was merely a man who could afford to serve the King on horseback, rather than on foot. This was a distinct category from the inherited status of hidalgo. It was, therefore, possible for the law to say "el Rey puede hacer caballero, mas no hijos dalgo" (the King can make a knight but not an hidalgo). (Santos de Pagadigorria Mugica, Matrícula de Hijos Dalgos de Villa de Helorio, Junta de Cultura de Viscaya: Bilbao, 1965, page 51.) Nevertheless, it was also possible when one's deeds were outstanding in the service of the King, especially during the period of the Reconquest, for the King to grant hidalgo status de privilegio (by privilege) as a recognition of one's own, and one's family's assistance in the Reconquest.

In addition to the honor of hidalgo status, there were certain legal and financial rewards. In the legal category, some of the benefits seem of little practical significance. For example, an hidalgo who was condemned to death, was to die by the sword or axe, and not be hung or garroted. He had the right to separate prison quarters from the pecheros (commoners).

Hidalgos were also given the places of privilege in the local church, in stately processions, and in court parties involving the royal family.

Of greater practical import, and certainly the primary reason for going through the legal process of proving one's hidalguia, were the material benefits. The law, as set forth in the Novésima Recopilación (Newest Compilation) of Phillip II, clearly states that debts of hidalgos cannot be collected by seizure of residences, horses, mules, or personal weapons. However, the most significant of these privileges was an exención (immunity) from payment of tributos (taxes), both pechos (regular taxes) and derramas (extraordinary taxes). The exemption, while significant, did not apply to all taxes, but only to the royal tax. The local, or concejiles (council), taxes still had to be paid, and as a practical matter, were always the heaviest.

Hidalgos were also exempt from the forced quartering of soldiers, but were at the same time themselves required to serve in the military, generally as officers. In fact, prior to 1831, these positions could only be held by those of hidalgo status or by titled nobility in the regular Spanish army. Similar restrictions on important governmental posts required that they be held by hidalgos. This could be both a blessing and a curse, because most such local positions, as well as membership in military orders and certain ecclesiastical benefits, had to be paid for, as they were generally a means of raising funds for the Crown or the Church.

In spite of the fact that privileges given to hidalgos were both economic and honorary in nature, hidalguía was not synonymous with wealth. Poverty, and even working as a manual laborer, did not negate one's hidalguía. In some towns, located in regions that were poorly favored by nature, there were hidalgos and nobles who were laborers, cobblers, shopkeepers, tavern

owners, butchers, and even pobres de solemnidad (poor with solemnity). (Hidalguía Vol.1, No. 2, page 243, citing from Heraldica de Don Alejandro de Armegal, 2a ed. pag. 144.) An excellent example of this, if tradition is correct, is the family of Hernan Cortez, whose Hidalgo father was a swineherder.

Hidalguía records that are found in local archives generally constitute two types: () censuses of the nobility, similar in information and appearance to that of Figure 13-3 in Chapter Fifteen on censuses, and (2) prepared genealogies, known as informaciones genealógicas (genealogical investigation reports) or limpiezas de sangre (purity of blood records). These types of records are commonly found in the Ayuntamiento (City Hall). The censuses of the nobility were used extensively as a means of proving the nobility of one's ancestors, and in many proofs of Hidalguia there will be citations from these. These census documents can be found under several different names, including padron de hijos dalgo (census of hidalgos), and lista del estado de los vecinos (list of the status of the heads of families). In many cases, these lists were compiled as the exceptions to the impuesto de pechos (commoners tax) and to the quintas (military conscriptions), from both of which those who had Hidalgo status were exempted.

The informaciones genealogicas, generally found in the municipal or other local archives, were usually prepared as a proof of nobility necessary to join a local military or fraternal order, apply for a particular local government position, or to perform activities that required proof of Hidalguía. The existence of these types of records in municipal archives varies dramatically, but nearly all large cities, such as Granada, Seville, Lima, Mexico City, and similar cities, have such records in their archives.

Another major source for records specifically

relating to the hidalgos are the national archives of a country, and especially those of Spain. Nearly every national archive in Spain has at least one or two sections relating to hidalgos . These archives were usually a depository for records which originated from those proving hidalguía as a means of entering a particular insitution. The decision to search in such records will generally result from finding that one's ancestor was involved with the particular institution that generated the nobility records.

Records of a more general interest are the records contained in the two archives in Valladolid and Granada, holding records from the former Chancillerias Reales (Royal Chancery Courts). The Chancilleria Real de Valladolid originated in 1371, and was permanently located at Valladolid in 1489. That organization continued until the year 1834, when it was abolished. It was the supreme civil and criminal tribunal for all Spain until 1489. At that time, "todas las ciudades, villas, lugares, castillos, y fortalezas. . . ayende del Rio Tajo" (all of the cities, villages, places, castles, forts . . . below the River Tajo) were placed under the jurisdiction of the new Chancilleria de Ciudad Real, which in 1494 was moved to the city of Granada.

The archives of the Chancillerias Reales are most significant for the sections known as the Sala de los Hijosdalgos (Tribunal of hidalgos), and in Valladolid, a section known as Sala de Viscaya. These originate from the courts where the hidalgos came forward to do one of two things: (1) establish their hidalguia to be reimbursed for taxes that had been assessed against them, or other actions that had been taken against them contrary to their hidalgo status; and (2) to establish their hidalguía in order to avoid the future possibility of something happening that would endanger their status. The Sala de los Hijosdalgos de Valladalid is indexed in a published four volume series entitled Sala de los Hijosdalgo,

Catalogo de Todos los Plietos y Expedientes y Probanzas, (Hidalguia: Madrid, Zaed. 1956). Figure 16-1 reproduces page 161 of Volume II of that series. Note the presence in that index of several persons by the surname of Iriarte who are listed as residents of Mexico. Residents of the American colonies who were interested in protecting properties they still owned in Spain from the tax collector are found on nearly every page of this index.

Most of the documents from the Sala de los Hijos Dalgos generally contain a petition proving the hidalguía of the person named in the index. This petition will include the following: (1) an initial declaration setting forth the purpose of the petition and the request by the individual petitioner, or his representative, for a hearing before the court; (2) the testimony taken in the town of residence and/or birth of the petitioner; (3) baptismal and marriage certificates of the petitioner and his direct line ancestors for at least three generations; (4) citations from local censuses of nobility substantiating each direct hidalguía ancestor; (5) a summary of the petition, and of the status of the ancestors of the petitioner; and (6) a statement of the action taken by the court. As these documents frequently run to dozens of pages, no attempt is made to reproduce in this book an entire document. Figure 16-2 reproduces the summary pages of the petition of Fernando de Ollos, who was absent in Cartejina de Indias and was, therefore, represented in the petition by his brother Diego de Ollos, a priest. The following is a transcription and translation of Figure 16-2.

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

Manuel de San Pedro Horttiz en de Don Fernando // deoyos nattural del lugar de Suarias en el valle de Pena Mellera // de las montanas y obispado de oviedo vezino dela azivd de Cartajena de // los vros reinos de yndias, hijo lexitimo de Don Diego de oios nattural Y ve // zino que fue de dho lugar de Suarias y panes en dho valle y de Dona Antonia // de oios su lexitima mujer, nietto por linea patterna de Don Alonso de Oyos // Noriega Y Dona Maria Fernandez de Serdio su mujer, seguno nietto por la linea // patterna de Don Diego de Oios Colosia y Dona Maria Sanchez de No // riega su mujer, tercero nietto por otra linea patterna de ottro Don Die // go de Oios y Cattalina de Oios su mujer, quarto nietto poradha linea patter // na de Don Alonso Garzia de Ojos y Maria Sanchez de Colosia su // mujer, ttodos vezinos natturales que fueron de dhos lugares de Suarias // y Panes; y la dha Maria Fernandez de Serdio Abuela patterna de // mipte hija lexitima de Alonso Fernandez de Serdio y Maria Gonza // lez de serdio su mjuer natturales y vezinos que fueron del lugar // de Buelles en dho valle de Pena Mellera y la dha Maria Sanchez // Pedro Ortiz. de Noriega visa abuela patterna de mi parte hija lexitima de Antonio // de Noriega y Francisca de Noreiga su mujer natturales y vezinos que // fueron del lugar de Zimiano en dho valle de Pena Mellera, y dho // mi partte, nietto por la linea matterna de Juan Garcia de Oios y // Luzia de Oyos su mujer vezina que fueron de dho lugar de Buelles // y dho Juan Garzia de Oios abuelo matterno de mi pte hijo lexitimo // de Alonso Garzia de oios y Maria Gonzalez de Pinera su mujer // naturales y vezinos que fueron de dho lugar de Buelles y la referida Luzia de oios Abuela matterna de mi pte hija lexitima de // Juan de oios y Catta de la Guerra su mujer natturales y vezinos // que fueron de dho lugar de Suarias = digo que mi parte es // hijo dalgo nottario de sange de si padres abuelos y // demas

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Manuel de San Pedro Ortiz, in the name of Don Fernando // de Ollos native of this place of Suarias in the valley of Pena Mellera // in the mountains and bishopric of Oviedo, resident of the city of Cartajena of // your kingdoms of the Indias. Legitimate son of Don Diego de Ollos native and re // sident that he was of said place of Suarias and Panes in the said valley and of Dona Antonia // de Ollos his legitimate wife grandson on the paternal side of Don Alonso de Ollos // Noriega and Dona Maria Fernandez de Serdio his wife, great-grandson on the paternal line // of Don Diego de Ollos Colosia and Dona Maria Sanchez de Nor // iega his wife, great-grandson on the other paternal line of another Don Die // go de Ollos and Catalina de Ollos his wife, third great-grandson on said pater// nal line of Don Alonso Garcia de Ollos and Maria Sanchez de Colosia his // wife all neighbors and natives that they were of said places of Suarias // and Panes; and the above-mentioned Maria Fernandez de Serdio paternal grandmother of // the applicant legitimate daughter of Alonso Fernandez de Serdio and Maria Gonza // lez de Serdio his wife natives and residents that they were of the place // of Buelles in said valley of Pena Mellera, and said Maria Sanchez // de Noriega paternal great-grandmother on my part legitimate daughter of Antonio // de Noreiga and Francisco de Noriega his wife natives and residents that // they were of the place of Simiano in said valley of Pena Maellera, and said // of my part grandsons by the maternal line of Juan Garcia de Ollos and // Lucia de Ollos his wife neighbors that they were of said place of Buelles, // and said Juan Garcia de Ollos maternal grandfather of my part legitimate // son of Alonso Garcia de Ollos and Maria Gonzalez de Pineras his wife // natives and residents that they were of said place of Buelles, and // the above-refered to Lucia de Ollos maternal grandmother on my part legitimate daughter of // Juan de Ollos and Catalina de la Guerra his wife natives and residents // that they were of said place of Suarias, I say that my position is // that of a well known hijo dalgo by blood on my own and by my parents, grandparents, and // other

SPANISH TRANSCRIPTION

aszendienttes por dhas lineas y en estta possesion an // esttado cada uno en suttiempo en dhas lugaros y Valle de Pena // Mellera y demos Ziudades villas y lugares de los vzos reinos y // senorios done an bibido y tenido vezindad vienes y azien // da rais; gozando de las lienzrres, prerro gattibas y liverttades // correspondienttes a su esttado noble. Sin acto en conttrario // Y es asi que a causa de la ausencia de mi partte a dho ziud // de Carttajena de Yndias donde es vezino y aunqe pidio // a el consejo y vezinos del lugar de onttamio de dho valle // de Pena Mellera (donde ttiene casa aviertta) y ottras posesiones y heredades de prados condiferentes vienes) y que se diesen vezin // dad y el estado de hijo dalgo que le corresponde como es nottario en dho valle que es su orijen, no la a podido con seguir // come resulta del ttesttimonio dado por Juan Guerra de Mar vro sno y del aiunttamiento y audienzias del // zittado valle que con poder expesias presento y Juno Y porque no es justo que ttteniendo mi partte en dho lugar de // Onttamio casa aviertta y azienda rrais y allandose dho // lugar en dho valle de Pena Mellera origen de mi partte se reobscurezca su hidalguia por su ausenzia supco asi se servia mandar despachar a mi parte real provon para que // en dho lugar de Onttamio reconttinuen en la posicion de hijo // dalgo en que ae sitado y sus causanttes en los demas Lugares del mismo valle.

Expresados en estta pettizon y quando por aora estto zese se sirva mandar que la xa dedho valle // consejo y vesinos de dho lugar de Onttamio ynforme a // tasata con justificazion soure el conttenido de la pettizion fe // riazon y por on de mipte y quando a ella no aia lugar, se despache // Rl provon de dar estado conozido coninserzon de las auttos a con // dados en la forma horda prov y asi sea // M. San Pedro //

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

ancestors; and in this position they have // been found each one in his time in said places and valley of Pena // Mellera and other cities, valleys and places of your reigns and // dominions where they have lived and have had residency, goods, and have // held property, rights, prerogatives, and liberties // corresponding to their noble status. Without any act to the contrary, // and it is so, that as a result of my absence in said ci // ty of Cartajena de Indias, where I am resident, and even though he asked // the counsel and neighbors of the place of Ontamio of said valley // of Pena Mellera [where] he has an open house and other possessions // and inheritances of lines with other different goods, requesting that they grant to him citizenship // and the status of hidalgo that correspondes to him, as it is well known // that this is his origin; he has not been able // to obtain this as a result of the testimony given by Juan Guerra de // Mar your notary and of the ayuntamiento and audencia of // the above-mentioned valley who with special power presented himself and took the oath and // because it is not just that having [as] my part in said place of // Ontamio an open house and real property, and said place being found in the // [same] valley of Pena Mellera [as] my origin, // that my hidalguia should be made obscured by my absence where it my // serve to order someone sent in my favor your royal approval so that // in said place of Ontamio they might reconstitute in the proofs of my hidal // guia in which I have already set forth and by this way also in the other pla // ces of said same valley expressed in this petition and // that it might now be set forth to be sent to the people of said valley, // council, and [the] neighbors of said place Ontamio that they might be informed and // appraised with justification of the contents of this petition justifi // cations, and proof in my favor because they did not give recognition [tack] that there be sent // royal approval of the giving of said recognized status with the authority of the acts sent out to such areas // in the ordinary form and justification, M. San Pedro. //

SPAN. TRANS.

No habiendo tenido esta parte estado, leden el que le corres // ponda, arregladonse a los autos acordados que se ynserten // y habiendole tenido ynformen de los motibos que ha hatizo // para no haberle cotinuado en el; en verdad Valladolid // octubre treze de 1731.

ENG. TRANS.

Not having previously set forth the status of this person we give to him that which corres // ponds to him arranging the appropriate agreed upon acts that ought to be included // and everything so granted that the others be informed of his motives and that he has been so named // that such things may not continue and in truth [this is executed] Valladolid // on the thirteenth of October seventeen thirty-nine.

The third section of the Sección de Hijosdalgo in the Archivo de la Real Chancilleria de Valladolid also includes many of the padrones for towns throughout Castile. The original padrones were frequently submitted with the petitions for verification of Hidalguía status filed with the Real Chancilleria.

Obviously, the person who encounters one of these records for a direct-line ancestor will have found a wealth of genealogical and family history information. In addition to the Catálogo de la Sala de Hijosdalgos, there are also Catálogos de Nobleza Guipuzcoana and Nobleza Alavesa, which index smaller sections within that same section. Unfortunately, similar catalogs are not available for the archives at Granada, and its collection has been severely reduced by loss of documentation.

Titled Nobility

As stated in the Royal Decree of Phillip IV given in Madrid in 1629, the Kings of Spain "acostumbraron premiar servicios y honrar a muchas familias de estos reynos" (were accustomed to award services and honor many families of these kingdoms) with titles. Both before and after this statement, many titles of nobility were granted by the Spanish monarchs.

The principal titles of the Spanish nobility were the following:

1. Príncipe (Prince) - With two minor exceptions, this title was limited to the sons of the kings of Spain. The exceptions both came during times of turmoil for Spain, under Charles IV and Amadeo I.

2. Duque (Duke) - This title was first created in 1370. In the time of Phillip II, there were only 20 nobles in Spain who carried the title of Duque. However, by 1931, at the time of the second republic, over 125 different ducados (dukedoms) had been created.

Originally, this was understood to be a title solely given to a son of a King, or to a great military leader who had saved the kingdom.

3. Marqúes (Marquis) - The origin of this title appears to come from the governors of the Marca Hispanica. In the Siete Partidas (Partida Segunda, Titulo I, Ley Segundo), Marques is defined as the lord of a certain land within the limits of the kingdom.

4. Conde (Count) - This is the oldest, and until the XVII Century, was the highest of the titles of nobility granted by the kings of Spain.

5. Vizconde (Viscount) - During the times of Phillip IV, it was declared, as a means of raising revenue, that no person was to receive a title of nobility, such as Duque, Marqúes, or Conde, without first having been given the title of Vizconde. This system continued until 1846. As a result, there were many Viscountships which were cancelled, or left vacant, after the granting of higher titles of nobility to the recipients.

6. Barón (Baron) - The highest title of nobility in the Kingdom of Aragon was that of Baron, used by the primary representatives and leaders of the nobility. After its introduction into Castile. it was initially used there to describe all of those of the highest titled nobilities, such as Duques, Marqueses, and Condes. While it has been used as a separate and distinct title of nobility at different times during Spanish history, it has been the least frequently used title.

7. Señor (Lord) - This title came into being upon the granting of dominion over a particular village or geographical district. Such dominion was called a senorio, and was the result of the granting of hereditary governmental powers over areas reconquered from the Moors.

In addition to the above titles, the title of Grande de España or Grandeza de España was also granted as the highest dignity that the King of Spain could give. As there had been some confusion prior to 1520, the Emperor Charles I declared that the Grandeza de España was to be considered separate from all other titles. At that time twenty-five additional families with noble titles were named as Grandes de España.

While the early granting of titles by Spanish kings was clearly a reward for service to crown and country, the system later became a means of raising revenue for the Crown. As a result, in addition to the concesiones (concessions) and other documents creating the title of nobility, there are a variety of revenue-related documents concerning nobility, which may be found in the Archivo de Simancas, the Archivo Histórico Nacional, the Archivo General de Indias, and the Archivo de la Corona de Aragon.

The nobility were not required to serve as common soldiers, but were required to give military service to the king. In later years it became possible for them to buy their freedom from such service by the payment of the media anata, equal to one-half of the annual salary of a military officer. At the time of Phillip IV in 1664, the title of Vizconde carried with it a media anata of 750 ducados, and that of Marques 1,500 ducados, in addition to the 750 that was required first to be named a Vizconde. The creation of a Grandeza required payment of 8,000 ducados and the succession to the title of a Grandeza created after 1631 required payment of 4,000 ducados. Succession to the title of Conde or Marques cost 750 ducados and that of Vizconde, 375. Additional charges known as lanzas were also made for those who were feudally obligated to carry arms for the king.

The granting of titles of Castile, until 1708 and in many cases even after that, was handled by the

Consejo de la Camara de Castilla (The Council of the Cabinet of Castile. Those in Aragon were handled by the Consejo de Aragon, until 1707, at which time that body was abolished and the Camara de Castilla took over its function. In addition to the charges set forth above, there were also charges for the processing of the derechos (rights of succession).

All of the above could be grouped in categories such as those found in several sections of the Archivo General de Simancas, entitled mercedes (grants), privilegios (privileges), ventas (sales), and confirmaciones (confirmations), which dealt with a variety of payments that were made for titles, positions, and successions of the nobility.

If one is going to research these types of documents, the books Nobilario Espanol by Julio Atienza (Madrid, 1948) and the Guía del Investigador of the Archivo General de Simancas (Angel de la Plaza Bores, Ministerio de Cultura: Madrid, 1980) will give the researcher who has found ancestors among the nobility initial background and guidance. In addition, he should recognize the value of the periodical Hidalguia, as its pages are full of valuable general information concerning both titled and untitled nobility, and information relative to specific titles, concessions, and families. The best way to begin work with this periodical reference is to use the Indice General de la Revista Hidalguia 1953-1977 (Vicente Cadenas y Vicent, Madrid: 1978, Hidalguia.)

The person tracing ancestors in the Americas should not overlook the possibility that nobility records may exist in the colonial records. For example, the Archivo Histórico de Hacienda in Mexico City contains media anata and lanzas records, as well as mercedes and salarios. Large archives that originated with the colonial governmental divisions, such as those of Mexico City, Lima, Peru, and Guatemala City, should be checked when one is working with

American ancestors. The other locations where such records may be filed are in the oldest municipal libraries in the principal colonial cities.

MILITARY ORDERS OF CHIVALRY AND CIVIL FRATERNAL ORDERS

Beginning in the twelfth century, ordenes militares (military orders of chivalry) were organized among the nobility of Spain. Their initial goal was to live the life of a religious order while fighting the Reconquest, driving the Moors from Spain. The orders of Calatrava, Santiago, Alcantara, and Montesa were founded on these principles. The Orden de Santiago had the additional special mission to protect and shelter the pilgrims who traveled to the tomb of Saint James at Santiago de Compostela in northwestern Spain. In addition to those already named, a fifth order found throughout Spain was the Orden de San Juan de Jerusalén, whose members were initially charged with organizing a crusade to,and defending trade routes with, the Holy Land. As were most other religious orders, these were organized under the direction of the Pope, and were independent of civil and local ecclesiastical control.

As a result of military strength and accumulated wealth, the power of the Orders became very great. At the end of the fifteenth century, this situation brought them directly into conflict with the policies of Ferdinand and Isabel, who were attempting to centralize control of the Spanish state in the Crown. These Monarchs saw the position of the independent Orders as a threat. Therefore, through political and religious intrigue, they gained control of the orders of Santiago, Calatrava, and Alcantara, which were placed under the control of the Crown of Spain in 1523 by Pope Adrian VI. Phillip II, in 1587, added control of Montesa to the list. As the original purpose of the Reconquest disappeared, these orders became honorary

societies of the greatest honor and prestige.

At the end of the eighteenth century, the Spanish monarch Charles III added two additional honorary fraternal orders to those above. These were civil orders, that is non-military, and were known as the Orden de Carlos III and the Orden de Isabel la Catolica.

As these orders of knighthood were restricted to those who could show Hidalgo status, it was necessary for one to prove his status before he could join such an order. By the end of the sixteenth century, a basic format developed for joining a military order. First, the candidate had to be nominated by the king, then the Consejo del Orden (Council of Knights) appointed two of its members to examine the documents submitted by the nominee. These documents included birth certificates and marriage certificates for the nominee and his parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents. It was also necessary to provide documentation showing their hidalgo status. This information was generally derived from the listas del estado de vecinos or padrones de hijosdalgo of the town of origin. Testimony was also taken from several witnesses and/or provided by sponsors of the nominee. This was generally done by the questioning of the witnesses by the commissioners who personally visited them or, when that was not possible, by appointees of the commissioners. These statements were then written down and signed under oath. At the conclusion of this entire process, the commissioners compiled everything into a report. These reports, most of which are contained in the Archivo Histórico Nacional, frequently run to well over 100 pages. As they include a complete genealogy for at least three generations back with detailed documentation, they are of great value. Nevertheless, where possible, one must verify these records, as there were definitely cases where commissioners were paid to find a favorable report and overlook the lack of hidalguía or the presence of Moorish or Jewish ancestry

among the ancestry of the nominee.

The basic format for the entrance into the Military Orders was used for the Civil Order of Carlos III. Figure 16-3 is a copy of the Table of Contents and the summary of genealogy for an expediente (application) to join that Order. The following translation of that document shows the extensive documentation found in these petitions:

> In the decree of the 30th of June of 1860 the King, our Lord, did proceed to make a grant of the Cross and pension of number of the royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles III, to Don Francisco de Cea Bermudes, Counsel General of Spain in Russia.
>
> As a consequence, this most grateful person has presented his proofs of legitimacy, nobility and purity of blood with his genealogical tree set forth in the following order:
>
> No. 1. Don Francico Cea Bermudez, native of the city of Malaga, the petitioner.
> Certificate of Baptism on pages 1 and 68.
> His nobility, by having been exempt this numbered person and his brothers as hijosdalgos in the lottery of the quintas (conscriptions): See pages 143, 145, and those that follow.
> Item by the royal proof of his family: Pages 111 and those following.
> Item by testimonial: Page 48 reverse.
>
> No. 2. Don Manuel de Cea, native of Malaga, father of the petitioner.
> His faith (certificate) of Baptism: Pages 2 and 68 reverse.

His marriage with the following number: Page 8 and page 71 reverse and page 72.

His power to make a testament: Pages 15 and 76.

His nobility for having been exempt his sons as hijosdalgos in the lottery of quintas: Pages 143, 145 and those following.

Item by proof of his family: Page 111 and follows.

Item by testimonial: Page 48 reverse.

No. 3. Juana Buso y Silva, native of Malaga, mother of the petitioner.

Her faith of Baptism: Pages 3 and 69 reverse.

Her nobility by that which her father No.6 enjoys: Pages 162 reverse and 164 reverse.

Item by testimonial: Page 48 reverse.

No. 4. Pedro de Cea, native of Malaga, paternal grandfather.

His faith of baptism: Pages 4 and 69 reverse and 70.

His marriage with the following number: Pages 9 and 72 and reverse.

His nobility for having been exempt, in the drawing for militias, a brother of this number in virtue of the royal proof of nobility of blood that was his father, No. 8, presented: See pages 138 reverse and 139 and 139 reverse, and the following which results in the order being given to this No. 4 to keep the exemption that belonged to him.

Item by decree of the family: Pages 111 and those following.

Item by testimonial: Page 48 reverse.

No. 5. Maria Blas La Conta, native of Malaga, paternal grandmother.

Her faith of baptism: Pages 5 and 70 and reverse.

Her will pages 19 and 76 reverse and 77.

No. 6. Francisco Buso, native of Malaga, maternal grandfather.

His faith of baptism: Page 6 and pages 70 reverse and 71.

His marriage with the following number: Pages 10 and 72 reverse and 73.

His nobility for having been exempt in the lottery of the quintas as hijodalgo, one son of the number as a result of the Royal Decree of nobility of blood won by his father: See page 162 reverse.

Item by testimonial: Page 48 reverse.

No. 7. Dona Barbara de Silva, native of Malaga, maternal grandmother.

Her faith of baptism: Pages 7 and 71 and reverse.

Her will: Pages 23 and 77 and reverse.

No. 8. Don Salvador de Cea Bermudez, native of Malaga, paternal greatgrandfather .

His faith of baptism page 150.

His marriage to the number that follows, pages 11 and 73 and reverse.

His will: Pages 26 reverse and 77 reverse and 78.

No. 9. Dona Lazara Munoz, native of Malaga, paternal greatgrandmother, that which is applicable to this number has been referred to in the former.

No. 10. Don Juan Jose La Conta, native of Malaga, father of the paternal grandmother.

His marriage with the following number: Pages 12 and 73 reverse and 74.

His will: Pages 30 and 78 and reverse.

No. 11. Dona Josefa Buensenor, native of Malaga, mother of the paternal grandmother. That which corresponds to this number is expressed in the previous.

No. 12. Don Agustin Buzo y Buzo, native of Genova, paternal greatgrandfather.

His marriage with the number that follows: Pages 13 and 74 reverse.

His certificate of burial that says he did not make a will: Pages 32 and 75.

No. 13. Teresa de Montes, native of Malaga, maternal greatgrandmother.

Her faith of burial expresses the fact she did not make a will: Pages 33 and 76.

No. 14. Juan de Silva y Menscuero, native of Malaga, father of the maternal grandmother.

His marriage with the following number: Pages 14 and 74 reverse and 75.

His will pages 35 and 75.

No. 15. Maria Quirado y Ramos, native of Malaga, mother of the maternal grandmother. That which applies to this number has been expressed in the previous.

The testimonial of witnesses received partially in Madrid and in Malaga confirmed all the above referenced and that the Petitioner is of good character and

demeanor: See pages 39 and 48 reverse.

Documents such as the información genealógica from which the above summary was taken were presented not only to join a military or civil order, but also to marry after having joined the Order. In such petitions the hidalguía of the bride is proven.

In searching for petitions, it is helpful to know that the orders themselves were divided into several categories of members. The two most common were those of caballeros (knights) and religiosos (persons who had taken religious vows). The Sección de Ordenes Militares (Section of Military Orders) in the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid contains the vast majority of the records for the military orders in Spain. (The only major exception to this is the collection of records for the priorities of the military order of San Juan de Jerusalén in Catalonia and Aragon, which are housed in the Archivo de la Corona de Aragon.) The records for this section are well-organized, and are generally indexed. Published indexes for most of these sections can be identified by checking Chapter Nineteen under nobility records or under the appropriate archives. Also of interest to those whose ancestors may have been members of the military orders while in the Americas is the two volume work of Guillermo Lohman Villena, Los americanos en las órdenes militares, (Madrid: 1947).

In addition to the various petitions containing genealogical information, there are extensive administrative records for the Orders. Besides being significant for those whose ancestors were members of the Orders and may have been involved in its administration, these records may also have importance for persons whose ancestors came from the localities that were owned and/or ruled by these orders. The vast encomiendas (land grants) of the Orders, given to them particularly in the southern portion of Spain during the time of the Reconquest, generated many records of a

local nature that may be of interest to the family or local historian, whose ancestors come from these localities. If references are found in one's research in local histories or archives to periods when a particular locality was governed by one of these Orders, the researcher should check the administrative records for that Order to see if there are any records of interest for that place.

Like the titled nobility, members of the military and civil orders were not limited to those of Spanish origin. There are to be found, in the proofs of nobility for knighthood, knights from all over Europe. Of particular note are those from Ireland whose expedientes have been extracted and published in the book, Irish Knights and the Spanish Military Orders, (Dublin, 1960: Govenment Publication Sales Office).

Typical of the excellent quality and extensiveness of the indexing that has been done for the various sections of military orders is the page reproduced in Figure 16-4 from the index for Pruebas para contraer matrimonio de las ordenes de Calatrava, Alcántara, y Montesa (Maria Angeles Perez Castalleda, Madrid: Ministerio de Cultura, 1980.) Obviously, anyone who finds reference to one of the military orders in a record of an ancestor should check these indexes. In addition, anyone who has found that one of his ancestors are of hidalgo status should make a similar search, not only for the first ancestor found to be an Hidalgo, but for the earlier generations, which might conceivably have contained, if not direct line ancestors, then brothers who were members of these orders. Persons who immigrated to the Americas are also found among the members of these orders, joining in some cases before immigration, and in others after immigration.

There were also local military and civil orders in many cities, which required similar proofs of nobility, and in some cases were also limited to those

with ancestry in the town. Records of these local orders can generally be found in the regional archives, or in those of the municipality in which they were created. Information about many of these smaller military orders can also be found in the pages of the periodical hidalguía.

INQUISITION

While in the popular mind the Inquisition is most frequently associated with Spain, the concept originated in Italy rather than in Spain. The Inquisition was found throughout the nations of Europe, particularly in Italy and France. Two hundred years before the establishment of the Inquisition in Spain, one had been set up by the Church of England. In all cases, the purpose of these religious inquisitions was to control heretics and prevent religious crimes. The uniqueness of the Spanish institution, as it was established in 1489 by the Pope, was its double character, being both civil and religious. It came at a time when, unlike the other countries of Europe, Christian Spain was just completing the eight hundred year Reconquest, in which the non-Christian Moors had been driven from Spain. Its creation served the desire of the Catholic Monarchs of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabel, to achieve unity and royal control of the country.

The Monarchs of Spain sought to establish three unities: geographical, political and religious. Geographical unity was achieved by the union of the Crowns of Castile and Aragon through the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabel. Political unity came more gradually, as the various institutions of the state centralized their powers in Madrid under the Crown. Complete political unity was not achieved until the time of the Bourbon Kings in the Eighteenth Century, when they eliminated most of the traditional regional political entities.

Unity of religion was viewed as essential, because, for so many years the enemy had been considered as non-Christian. To achieve this religious unity and a greater degree of political control, the Inquisition became an arm of the Spanish state to guarantee that reconquered Spain would remain free and strong, without the fear of internal enemies who would support the non-Christian countries of the Mediterranean, which still confronted Spain, from Turkey on the east to Morrocco immediately across the Strait of Gibralter. Unfortunately, this merger of religious and political power fell hard upon those who were religious or political heretics (the distinction often being difficult to determine), as well as those, such as the Jews, who were non-Christian. As a result, the Inquisition sought out political and religious heretics, and those whose Jewish ancestry might have made them sympathetic to the Jews. All Jews were ordered expelled from Spain in 1492, and the Moriscos (the Christianized Moors) in the 1520's.

In 1483, Thomas de Torquemada was named as the Inquisitor General of Castille, and later of Aragon. Following his appointment, the Monarchs of Spain created the Consejo de la Suprema Inquisicion (Council of the Supreme Inquisition), which was composed of the Inquisitor General and three ecclesiastics, two of whom had to have doctorates in law. Under that central body, which formed both the Court of Appeal, and in some cases a court of primary jurisdiction, as well as the administrative arm of the Inquisition, there were organized Tribunales Del Santo Oficio. These Tribunales del Santo Officio (Tribunals or courts of the Holy Office) were established in all of the bishoprics in the lands ruled by the Kings of Spain.

Soon after the creation of the Supreme Council of the Inquisition, a central archives was established in Alcala de Henares. Eventually, in the nineteenth century, those records came to rest in the Archivo Historico Nacional in Madrid, which has the largest

collection of Inquisition records. Among the records included in that archives today, in addition to the records of the Supreme Council and the Tribunal of the Royal Court, were those of the following dioceses: Barcelona, Canarias, Cordoba, Cuenca, Granada, Logrono, Llerena, Mallorca, Murcia, Santiago (in Galicia), Sevilla, Toledo, Valencia, Valladolid, Zaragoza; those in Italy, in Palermo (Sicily) and Cerdena (Caser); and the three tribunales in the Americas, Cartagena de las Indias, Lima, and Mexico.

The records of some of these tribunales have been very well indexed, such as those of Cordoba, Toledo, Valencia and Lima. Others, such as Llerena, are almost without organization and definitely without any form of indexing. Some of these indexes, such as that of Valencia, are indexed not only by the names of the person involved with the Inquisition, but also by the names of the towns from which those persons came. In some cases, this last index can be very valuable in identifying any records for a particular town. Even if no direct ancestor appears in the index, there are times when part of the history of a town, or information on collateral lines, can be gathered from such records.

Those with interest in Peruvian ancestry should consult the book Informaciones genealógicas de peruanos seguidos ante el Santo Oficio by Guillermo Lohmann Villena. Many of the Peruvian Inquisition cases have been set out in full in the two-volume work by Jose Turibio Medina, Historia del Tribunal de la Inquisición de Lima, 1569 to 1820 (Santiago de Chile, 1956). This book deals not only with people from Peru, but from many other South American countries, especially Chile and Equador. For those whose ancestors come from Mexico and Central America, there is a section of the Archivo General de La Nación in Mexico City entitled Ramo Inquisición, which contains 1,556 volumes of Registros de Limpieza de Sangre, being the original records of the Santo Oficio de Nueva Espana (Holy

Office of Mexico). This entire collection has been microfilmed by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and is available at their library in Salt Lake City, or through its local branch libraries. There is also a published volume by Guillermo S. Fernandez de Recas, Aspirantes americanos a cargos del Santo Oficio, sus genealogias ascendientes (Libreria Manuel Porrua: Mexico, D.F., 1956)

Inquisition records can be classified into two major categories: judicial and administrative. In the first class are the various indictments and cases brought before the Inquisition and tried by it. The index for the Inquisition of Toledo provides an indication of the variety of types of causas (cases) presented to the Inquisition. It include categories for bigamy, blasphemy, dishonesty, false accusation, heresy (of several varieties including Spiritualists, Anglicans, Calvanists, Masons, and others), Moriscos (Moors), perjury, slander, marriage of those under religious vows, sacrilegious actions, and various others.

The proceso (procedure) followed in a case was as follows: (1) A declaration or accusation. (2) Examination of the accusation by two inquisitors who decide whether the accusation is inherently heretical or not. If the former were the case, these inquisitors had the power to order immediate imprisonment. (3) The accused, generally incarcerated by this time, was called before the two inquisitors and one or more notaries to make a declaration in response to the accusation. (4) The notaries took the testimony that was given. (5) Three such opportunities were given. Usually, if the individual confessed and repented during this phase, a light sentence, or no sentence more than condemnation, was given. (6) If the accused denied the charges made by the fiscal (prosecutor), he was provided with a procurador de oficio (public defender), who counseled and assisted him in his defense. He also had the option of naming one or more

of his own procuradores (defenders). (7) It was possible, in certain extreme cases to put the individual to torture. The methods utilized to gain such confessions were not different from those that were, at the time, being used by secular tribunals throughout Europe. (8) The next step was to receive testimony from both the accused, and any other witnesses that he, his procuradores, or the fiscal might want to bring forward. (9) A final opportunity for the accused and the fiscal to review the case was given. (10) Declaration of guilty or not guilty was given, and a sentence announced if the verdict were guilty. In some cases, in which there was not sufficient evidence for a clear conviction, but doubts had been raised, it was possible to give the accused a severe warning, and require financial or spiritual penance. (11) A proclamation of abjuration or absolution took place in public hearings (autos de fe), or in the hearing chamber itself in private,and the sentence was imposed.

Figure 16-5 reproduces pages 158 and 159 from the Catalog for the Inquisition of Toledo which sets forth the surnames of the persons accused of being judaizers, and the subsequent disposition of their cases. The person wanting to explore in greater depth the actual procedures observed in a variety of crimes tried should read the introduction to the book Archivo del Santo Oficio de Cuenca (Archivo diocesano de Cuenca: Cuenca, 1965) which explains a variety of crimes involved, with particular emphasise on that of judaizing.

The administrative records of the various Inquisition courts are fairly extensive, as these were powerful courts with both civil and religious power. These institutions also have the same types of administrative records, including notarial records, as those encountered in any other tribunal in Spain. If one has reason to believe that his ancestor may have been deeply involved in this administrative process,

the searching of such records would be of value to the family historian.

The Inquisition, beginning in the middle part of the sixteenth century, also required that those who served in one of the official positions of the system had to prove their purity of origin. In the first seventy-five years or more of the existence of the Inquisition, this was not an issue, and the Inquisitor General Torquemada himself had Jewish ancestry. Once purity of blood became essential for those serving as familiares (personnel) of the various tribunals, it was necessary to prove purity of blood by presenting genealogical data. These proofs provide most interesting documentation for the genealogist and family historian. These proofs were for persons who were not tried by the Inquisition, or even accused of crimes. For example, for the Inquisition in Cordoba, there are 1,977 petitions or expedientes of persons born within the jurisdiction of that tribunal who held some type of administrative office with the Inquisition.

It was also necessary at times to prove one's purity of blood for civil positions, such as a notary or Secretario del Ayuntamiento (clerk of City Hall), or for membership in local cofradías (fraternal orders). In addition, unlike the records discussed in other sections of this chapter, those involved with the Inquisition did not have to be, and frequently were not, of the nobility. While they tended to be persons of good standing in the community, from old Christian families, a requirement of Hidalguía was not necessary to serve among the personnel of the Inquisition. The catalog of the Inquisition of Cordoba, referring only to the genealogical testimonials, contains the names of over 23,000 persons coming from all professions and social strata.

The basic format for an application to be a familiar (local Inquisition representative or other

office holder in the Inquisition), was as follows: (1) A statement requesting nomination to the position. (2) A statement setting forth the applicant's good standing in the community and genealogical purity. (3) Copies of the applicant's baptismal certificate and marriage certificate, as well as those of his spouse, parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents, and such other documents as wills, memberships in military orders, previous contact with the Inquisition, or anything else that would show the good standing of the individual in the community and the purity of his ancestry. (4) Following submission of this information, two commissioners were appointed and sent out to the city or village of birth, as well as to that of the residence of the applicant and his family. There, they took written testimony from friends and neighbors, and in some cases enemies, of the individual. (5) The petition terminates with some type of resolution. This portion of the document may appear at the beginnning of the petition or at the end, and generally sets forth whether or not the office was granted, and if not, the reason why.

The genealogical materials set forth in these documents are very similar to those assembled for the military orders and in the proofs of Hidalguia submitted to the Real Chancilleria in Valladolid. For this reason, none of these are reproduced here. What is unusual in these records are the extensive testimonies of friends and neighbors who were contemporaries of the applicant. In addition to responding to the basic printed questions which the commissioner was required to ask relative to the purity of blood and the good Christian standing of the applicant, his parents, grandparents, and other family members, these witnesses were frequently given opportunity to testify as to other things they knew about the family or the individual.

Figure 16-6 and Figure 16-7 are portions of the testimony given in the application of Joaquin Varea y

Raga, a resident of the town of Tuejar in Valencia at the end of the eighteenth century. These entries represent only two pages of more than 40 pages of testimony in the original document. Up to fifteen witnesses were usually interviewed, and their testimony recorded. In many cases, if there were a particular problem, more than one witness would mention it. The reason for seeking the additional testimony on the point is the fact that the commissioners were specifically instructed by written direction, coming out as early as 1580, that they were to be very certain that the testimony given was true and not false. Accounts of two problems recorded several times in the application appear. One related to his apparently frequent visits to the house of a widow in town, and the other to an incident in which a distant cousin of Joaquin had shot (or otherwise killed) another cousin. (It is interesting that the testimony of the witnesses did not agree as to the manner in which the individual performed the murder.) Interestingly, neither of these local scandals was sufficiently grave to prevent Joaquin from successfully obtaining the desired position.

It is also of interest to note that Joaquin Varea was not of the nobility, and is listed as a laborer in the town; however, his father and grandfather were escribanos (notaries). Figure 16-8 reproduces the response of the inquisitors to the report of the commissioners concerning the minor transgresion of Joaquin Varea. The transcriptions and translations of Figures 16-6, 16-7 and 16-8 are as follows:

To the sixth [question]: He said that, [as to] Josef Varea notary and Dona Catalina Martinez de la Raga, Jose Varea y Josefa Lopez, Don Francisco Martinez de la Raga, and Dona Isabel Anna Herrero, parents and maternal grandparents of the above referred to Joaquin Varea y Raga and the remainder of his ancestors on the side of his father as well as those of his mother, [the witness] knows and can attest that all and each one of them have been and are old Christians, of clean blood without blemish, not of the race of the Jews [or] Moors, nor converts nor of any other sect are they converts, nor have they been known or reputed to be such. And they have not been processed by the Holy Office of the Inquisition. As far as [the witness knows] about anyone of the family of the applicant, the only thing incurred of infamous [nature] or of note is [that] the witness must state, to discharge his conscience, that, about four or five years before, in the city of Valencia Francisco Varea, a relative of Joaquin Varea the applicant, was hung for having murdered in this town Javier Varea, also a relative, for the motive, according to what people say, that [Javier] had infuriated Francisco saying that he [Francisco] was the author of certain robberies recently committed in the area.

To the seventh [question]: He said that he was known [that] said Joaquin Varea y Raga held the position of Regidor Mayor in this town and last year it was also held by his brother, that [the witness] has also known two uncles of the applicant, [who were] Ecclesiastics and one of whom was the holder of the benefice of the parish of Saint Martin of Valencia and that he knows of no other favorable acts corresponding to these

families.

To the eighth [question]: That he had heard from certain neighbors in the village that the above mentioned Joaquin Varea y Raga is known in the town for certain visits that he regularly makes to one house, resulting in many gossiping about this, but that he [the witness] saw nothing of this, nor is he annoyed by it, if the man has many properties and for this reason is found in all parts of the town. And he has not been charged in any tribunal.

DECREE (The inquisitors who reviewed the application and informations of Joaquin Varea Raga) said: That bearing in mind the dishonor that could result to the applicant in suspending him from the place of a minister of the Inquisition, after having revealed his petition and having taken the testimony of purity, and not finding in them any impediment which would prevent [his serving], and thinking in the equity that the laws permit as far as this person goes, they approved and allowed as sufficient the testimony so that he [Joaquin] could be and is a ministro familiar (local representative) of the Holy Office in said village of Tuejar and, having calculated the cost of the gathering of the documentation and testimony, and its cost having been paid, he is to be advised that he should present himself to take the oath of office.

And as far as the tenor of his life, it is not that which corresponds to what the tribunal [wishes] in its ministers. Let it be known, therefore, that the secretary proposes that he serve as a prosecutor in the ultimate presentation, for the purpose that,

> before he [Joaquin] is administered the oath, he be held back from taking the oath until he has been admonished by the senior inquisitor, before whom he must present himself, and offer to conform his activities to those of decency that is demanded by his known position as ministro familiar. It is so recommended by said inquisitors and they have signed, to which I certify. Licenciado Fuerte, Senor Beltran, and Don Juoquin Bautista Falcor y Bellero, Secretario.

The value to the family historian of the Inquisition records is very great. The discovery of this record in the Archivo Historico Nacional by Jeri Bebout (see Chapters 3 and 4) had particular meaning for her, because the records in the village of Tuejar were destroyed during the Spanish Civil War. Through the use of notarial records she has been able to establish relationship with the family of Joaquin Varea and thereby extend the Varea line back several generations in spite of the lack of parish records.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE RECORDS

Considering the bureaucratic tendencies of Spain and the former Spanish colonies, one should watch for indications that direct-line ancestors, or their brothers or brothers-in-law, may have worked in some governmental capacity. Governmental personnel records are generally found in national archives, such as the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid, the Archivo General de Centroamérica in Guatemala City, and the Archivo General de Simancas in Simancas, Spain; or in the archives of the government entity for whom the person worked. Entities, such as Hacienda (Treasury), Asuntos Exteriores (Foreign Affairs), Gobierno (Government), Fomento (Development), or Guerra (War), are especially likely to have such archives. In many cases, however, these archives have been combined into the national central archives, where they form a

separate section. In addition to these archives in the country of search, the American researcher will also want to check in Spain in the Archivo General de las Indias in Seville, in the Archivo General de Simancas in Simancas, and for the nineteenth century, in the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid for the governmental service records from the colonial period.

While the exact nature of governmental service records is as diverse as the government entities themselves, there are three primary types of records of interest to the family historian:

(1) Nombramientos or empleos. This document is an order or decree which names the person and the particular job or promotion. Such documents may provide the name of the person, his date and place of birth, and his parents' names, as well as whether or not he is married, and perhaps other personal information. The American researcher who is looking in the archives of Spain for government service records should check Catálogo xx del Archivo General de Simancas, Títulos de Indias (Patronato Nacional de Archivos Historicos: Valladolid, 1954), which indexes records from the Sección General del Tesoro (General Treasury Section), that paid the colonial officials for their work. Although in most cases during the colonial periods those holding government position were usually of the nobility, there were also, in the colonial areas especially, many individuals who were not of the nobility.

(2) Hojas de Servico and Relacciones de Méritos y Servicios. These were formal documents prepared, and frequently printed, for an individual who was involved in the civil service. In many cases, several copies were filed with the appropriate authorities for use as they saw fit in petitions for promotion or other activities. Figure 16-9 is an example of such a Relación de Méritos for one of the abogados de la Real Chancillería de Granada (Attorneys of the Royal

Chancery Court in Granada). In some cases, these are listed in published indexes. An example of this is the Indice de Relaciones de Meritos y Servicios Conservados en la Seccion de Consejos by Ramon Paz (Cuerpo de Archiveros: Madrid, Falcutativo, 1943) which sets forth the printed relaciones de meritos found in the records of the Consejo Real (Royal Counsel) in the Archivo Historico Nacional in Madrid, Spain.

(3) Pensiones (Pensions). This last category can be of the greatest interest to the genealogist because of the extensive information that may be provided in proving the relationship to the deceased government worker of the widow, orphans, or other persons who had a right to the pension. A request for a pension is likely to set forth the name of the spouse of the deceased government worker, the names of his children, and frequently those of his parents. It will also very likely set forth the dates and places where he served in government service. In many cases, it will also include copies of his baptismal or birth certificate, death certificate, marriage certificate, and will. It may also include the same type of records for his spouse and children. Unfortunately, published indexes for these types of records are not extensive, but in many cases the original collections are alphabetically arranged. In exceptional cases where indexes exist, they can be very valuable. An example of this type of index is the two-volume work by Antonio Matilla Tascon, Indice de Expedientes de Fucionarios Publicos, Viudedad y Orfandad, 1763-1872, (Hidalguía: Madrid, 1962) which sets forth the pensions granted by the Seccion Montepios (Welfare Section). Figure 16-10 reproduces a page from this index, showing the alphabetical arrangement by surname and the type of information provided as to the year of application, the person making the application for the pension, and the nature of the service performed by the deceased government employee.

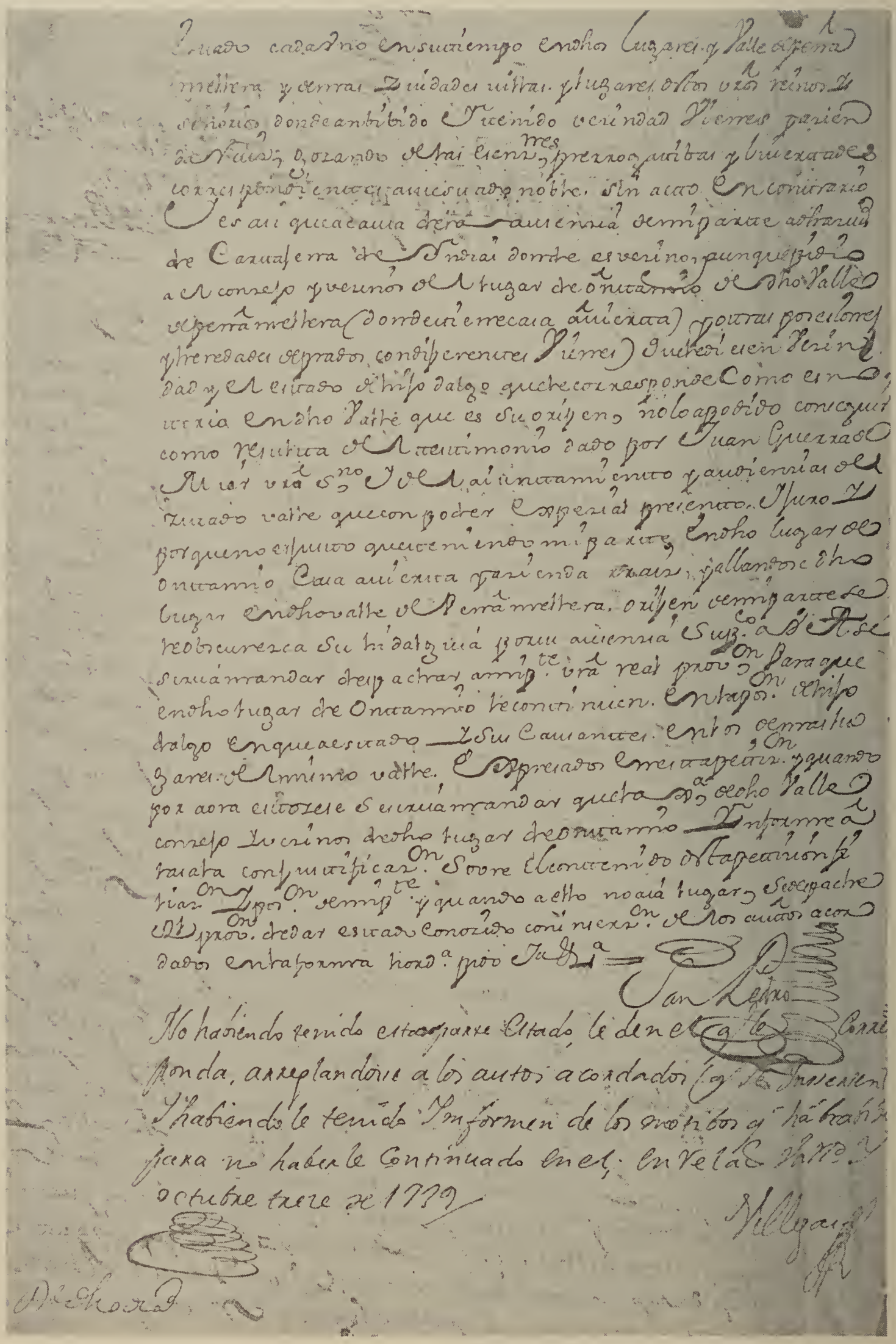
Iriarte, Juan de.--Santa Cruz de Campezu, 1783.
Iriarte, Juan Manuel Pascual de.—Calahorra, n. de San Sebastián (Guipúzcoa), 1757.
Iriarte, Manuel de. — Santa Cruz de Campezu, 1782.
Iriarte, Martín.—Méjico, o. de Mondragón, 1673.
Iriarte, Pedro.—Méjico, o. de Mondragón, 1663.
Iriarte, Pedro Antonio de. — Santa Cruz de Campezu, 1783.
Iriarte, Remigio de.—Santa Cruz de Campezu, 1783.
Iriarte, Santiago de.—Santa Cruz de Campezu, 1783.
Iriarte, Vicente.—Méjico, o. de Mondragón, 1763.
Iribarren, Antonio Ventura de.—Coruña, 1755.
Iribarren, Hernando de. — Gumiel de Izán, 1612.
Iribarren, Juan Bautista de.—Madrid, n. de Lecumberri, 1783.
Iribarren, Juan Ignacio de.—Madrid, 1773.
Iribarren, Juan Luis de. Madrid, 1773.
Iribarren, Martín Lorenzo de. — Madrid, n. de Lecumberri, 1783.
Iribarren, Tomás de.—Curiel, 1756.
Iribarria, Félix.—Alberite, 1757.
Iribe, Antón de.—Nalda, 1555.
Irigoras, Felipe de.—Arcaute, 1784.
Irigoyen, Jerónimo de. — Arganzón, 1711.
Irigoyen, Juan José de.—Graña, 1792.
Irigoyen e Iribarren, Francisco de.—Buitrago, n. de Arizcun, 1786.
Irisarri, Javier José de.—San Sebastián, n. de Aranaz, 1804.
Irisarri, Martín de. — Rada, v. de Aras, 1723.
Irisarri, Tomás.—Madrid, 1781.
Irisarri, Tomás.—Alcalá de Henares, 1790.
Iriusta, Diego de.—Bolívar, 1587.
Irizar, Juan de.—Valladolid, 1558.
Irizar, Juan de.—Arnedo, 1664.
Iros, Diego.—C. de Ibias, 1572.
Iros, Juan.—C. de Ibias, 1572.
Iruegas, Antonio María.--Lerma, 1816
Iruegas, Lorenzo de. Caballero de la Real y distinguida Orden de Carlos III.—Madrid, 1806.
Iruegas, Baltasar.—Madrid, 1781.
Iruegas Bárcena, Francisco de.—Madrid y Pinto, 1721.
Iruegas Bárcena, Juan Miguel Angel de.—Madrid y Pinto, 1721.
Iruegas Bárcena, Lázaro de.—Madrid y Pinto, 1721.
Iruegas Bárcena, Mauricio de. — Salmantón, tierra de Ayala, 1757.
Iruegas Bárcena, Miguel de. — Renedo, 1618.
Iruegas y Sotomayor, Bartolomé de. Lorcio, v. de Tudela, 1782.
Irulegui, Juan Miguel.—Jijano, v. de Mena, 1781.
Iruleta, Joaquín.—Santander, 1772.
Iruleta, Tomás.—Santander, 1772.
Irurctagoyena, Francisco. — Valladolid, 1779.
Iruretagoyena, Manuel. — Valladolid, 1779.
Iruz, Juan de.—San Juan de Ortega, 1543.
Isásaga, Juan de.—Torrijos, 1559.
Isasi, Domingo de.--Cuzcurrita de Río Tirón, 1753.
Isasi, Domingo.—Balluerca, v. de Tudela, 1767.
Isasi, Eugenio de. — Talavera de la Reina, 1773.
Isasi, Eugenio de. — Talavera de la Reina, 1784.
Isasi, Francisco.—Ciguri, j. de Santo Domingo de la Calzada, 1720.
Isasi, Francisco.—Burgos, 1805.
Isasi, Francisco María. — Laguna de Cameros, 1779.
Isasi, Juan Santos de.--Toledo, 1773.
Isasi, Manuel de.—Arbigano, 1782.
Isasi, Manuel de.—Luyando, tierra de Ayala, 1794.
Isasi, Manuel de.—Burgos, 1805.

SELLO QUARTO, VEINTE
DE MARAVEDIS, AÑO
DE MIL SETECIENTOS
TREINTA Y NUEVE.

M. P. S.

Manuel de Sn Pedro Alonso en nre de Dn Fernando
de Soto y Marmolejo natural del Lugar de Suarias en el valle de Segera mellera
de Aramo principado de Oviedo viudo de Maria de Castañera del
los y reino de Leon de la una parte y de la otra Dn Diego de Soto natural de
dicho lugar de Suarias y parte en dicho valle de Segera
dicho su suegro en nombre de Dn Alonso de Soto
Noriega y Da Maria Sanchez de Soto su mujer, vecinos del dicho lugar de Suarias
de la otra parte de Dn Diego de Soto Colonia y Da Maria Sanchez de Soto
viuda de Noriega su mujer, vecinos del dicho lugar de Suarias de la otra parte
ge de Soto y Cat.a de Soto su mujer, Juan del dicho lugar de Suarias de la otra
ra. de Dn Alonso Garcia de Soto y Maria Sanchez de Colonia su
mujer, todos vecinos y naturales que fueron del dicho lugar de Suarias de la
parte; Ita de la otra Maria de Soto mujer de Pedro de Soto natural que fue del
mismo lugar de Suarias hija legitima de Alonso de Soto y de Maria Sanchez
ter de Pedro de Soto su mujer naturales y vecinos que fueron de Suarias
de Bueltes en dicho valle de Segera Mellera y la dicha Maria de Soto
de Noriega Viuda de Noriega de la otra parte hija legitima de Antonio
de Noriega y Fran.ca de Noriega su mujer naturales y vecinos que
fueron del lugar de Serimano en dicho valle de Segera mellera, Ita
mas de Linia de Soto su mujer vecinos que fueron del dicho lugar de Bueltes
y dicho Juan Garcia de Soto Abuelo materno de la dicha Maria de Soto
de Alonso Garcia de Soto y Maria Gonzalez de Linia su mujer
naturales y vecinos que fueron del dicho lugar de Bueltes y
ta referida Linia de Soto Abuela materna de la dicha Maria de Soto
Juan de Soto y Cat.a de la Guerra su mujer naturales que fueron del
que fueron dicho lugar de Suarias = Dijo que en la forma que es
hija de dalgo notorio de sangre de Sn y sus Padres. Abuelos
y tras de cuatrocientos pesos de plata y en virtud de la

Figure 16-2b



Decreto de 30. de Junio de 1816. se sirvió el Rey Nro. Sor. de hacer merced de Cruz y Pension de numero de la Real y distinguida Orden Española de Carlos Tercero, Dn. Francisco de Zea Bermudez, Consul General de España en Rusia.

En su consecuencia ha presentado este Agraciado sus Pruebas de legitimidad, nobleza, y limpieza de sangre, con el Arbol genealogico, dispuesto en el orden siguiente:

N.º 1.
Dn. Francisco de Zea Bermudez, natural de la Ciudad de Malaga, Pretendiente -

Su Partida de Bautismo: al fol.º 1.º y 68.
Su Nobleza, por haber sido exentos este Num.º y sus hermanos, como Hijos-dalgo en los Sorteos de Quintas: Veanse los fol.s 143. 145. y siguientes.
Yd. por Rl. Executoria de su Familia: f.º 111. y sig.tes
Yd. por Informacion: f.º 48. b.to

N.º 2.
Dn. Manuel de Zea, natural de Malaga, Padre del Pretendiente - - - -

Su Fé de Bautismo: f.º 2. y 68. b.to
Su Casamiento con el Num.º sig.te: f.º 8. y 71. b.to y 72.
Su Poder para testar: f.º 15. y 76.
Su Nobleza por haber sido exentos sus hijos, como Hijos-dalgo, en los Sorteos de Quintas: f.º 143. 145. y sig.tes
Yd. por Executoria de su Familia: f.º 111. y sig.tes
Yd. por Informacion: f.º 48. b.to

N.º 3.
Juana Buzo y ...ra, natural de Malaga, Madre del Pretendiente - - -

Su Fé de Bautismo: f.º 3. y 69. b.to
Su Nobleza por la que gozó su Padre N.º 6: f.º 162. b.to y 164. b.to
Yd. por Informacion: f.º 48. b.to

N.º 4.
Pedro de Zea, natural de Malaga, Abuelo paterno - - - -

Su Fé de Bautismo: f.º 4. y 69. b.to y 70.
Su Casamiento con el Num.º sig.te: f.º 9. y 72. y b.to
Su Nobleza por haber sido exento del Sorteo de Milicias un hermano de este Num.º en virtud de la Rl. Executoria de hidalguia de sangre que presentó su Padre N.º 8: Veasé el f.º 138. b.to y 139. Y al f.º 139. b.to y sig.tes resulta se mandó guardar á este Num.º 4. las exenciones que le correspondian.
Yd. por Executoria de su Familia: f.º 111. y sig.tes
Yd. por Informacion: f.º 48. b.to

N.º 5.
Maria Blasa La..., natural de Malaga, Abuela pa... - - - - -

Su Fé de Bautismo: f.º 5. y 71. y b.to
Su testamento: f.º 19. y 76. b.to y 77.

Figure 16-3b

N.º 6.
D.n Francisco Buzo, natural de Malaga, Abuelo materno -
Su Fé de Bautismo: f.º 6. y 70. b.to y 71.
Su Casamiento con el Num.º sig.te f.º 10; y 72. b.to y 73.
Su Nobleza, por haber sido exento del Sorteo de Quin como Hijodalgo, un hijo de este Num.º en virtud de la Re Executoria de hidalguia de sangre ganada por su Padre D. Vease el f.º 162. b.to
Id. por Informacion: f.º 48. b.to

N.º 7.
D.a Barbara de Silva, natural de Malaga, Abuela materna -
Su Fé de Bautismo: f.º 7. y 71. y b.to
Su testamento: f.º 23. y 77. y b.to

N.º 8.
D.n Salvador de Zea Bermudez, natural de Malaga, Bisabuelo paterno -
Su Fé de Bautismo: f.º 150.
Su Casam.to con el Num.º que sigue: f.º 11. y 73. y b.to
Su testamento: f.º 26. b.to y 77. b.to y 78.

N.º 9.
D.a Lazara Muñoz, natural de Malaga, Bisabuela paterna -
Lo que conviene á este Num.º se há referido en el anterior

N.º 10.
D.n Juan Josef La-Costa, natural de Malaga, Padre de la Abuela paterna.
Su Casamiento con el Num.º sig.te: f.º 12. y 73 b.to y 74.
Su testamento: f.º 30. y 78. y b.to

N.º 11.
D.a Josefa Buen-Señor, natural de Malaga, Madre de la Abuela paterna -
Lo que corresponde á este Num.º queda expresado en el antecedente.

N.º 12.
D.n Agustin Buzo y Buzo, natural de Genova, Bisabuelo materno - -
Su Casamiento con el Num.º que sigue: f.º 13. y 74.
Su Partida de Entierro, que dice no testó: f.º 32. y 75.

N.º 13.
[illegible] de Montes, [illegible]ral de Malaga, [illegible]buela materna. } Su Fé de Entierro, que expresa no testó: f.º 33. y 76.

N.º 14.
[illegible] Juan de Silva y [illegible]ranquero, natural [illegible] Malaga, Padre de la [illegible]uela materna. } Su casamiento con el Num.º sig.te f.º 14. y 74. b.to y 75. Su testamento: f.º 35. y 79.

N.º 15.
[illegible] María Tirado y [illegible]mos, natural de [illegible]alaga, Madre de la [illegible]uela materna. } Lo que conviene á este Num.º se ha expresado en el anterior

Las Informaciones de testigos, recibidas judicialmente en Madrid, y en Malaga, comprueban todo lo referido; y que el Pretendiente es de vida arreglada buenas costumbres: Veanse los fol.s 39. y 48. b.to

GASCON y Fernández del Pozo.—V. Saenz de Cenzano Veladiez, Isabel Ana.
GASTON Navarrete Elizacoechea y de Sanz, María Rosa.—s. n.—a. 1792.

Sig. 297

PADRES:
Miguel José Gastón.
...
ABUELOS PATERNOS:
Antonio Gastón.
Estefanía Elizacoechea.
ABUELOS MATERNOS:
Melchor de Navarrete.
María Micaela de Sanz.

Para casar con Juan José Ruiz Apodaca.

GAVALDON.—V. Navarrete Valdivia de Angulo, María Teresa.
GAVIOLA Alonso y de Caricolea.—V. San Vitores de, Antonia de.
GAYOSO de Lemos y Arias de Moscoso y Ozores, María Jacinta.—Santiago de Compostela.—a. 1731.

Sig. 298

PADRES:
Andrés Gayoso Mendoza.
Constanza de Lemos, Condesa de Amarante y de San Miguel de Penas.
ABUELOS PATERNOS:
Juan Gayoso Mendoza.
Urraca María de Moscoso.
ABUELOS MATERNOS:
Sancho Arias, Conde de San Miguel de Penas.
Juana Ozores Lemos.

Para casar con Fernando Verdes Montenegro.

GAYOSO y Pardo de Figueroa.—V. Alvarez de Argis de Andrade de, María Andrea.
GAYOSO y de Quiroga.—V. Valcarce Quiroga, Teresa de.

GAYTAN de Ayala de Chaves, María Francisca.—Condesa de Villafranca de Gaytán.—s. n.—a. 1696.

Sig. 286

PADRES:
Juan Gaytán de Ayala.
Juana Antonia de Chaves.

Para casar con Bartolomé Ordovás.
GAYTAN de Ayala de Padilla y de Ayala, Luisa.—Toledo.—a. 1640.

Sig. 299

PADRES:
Luis Gaytán de Ayala, Conde Villafranca.
Inés María de Ayala.
ABUELOS PATERNOS:
Juan Gaytán de Ayala.
Francisca de Padilla.
ABUELOS MATERNOS:
Juan de Ayala.
Inés de Ayala.

Para casar con Francisco de Gurrea Borja.

GERIQUE y Farfan.—V. López Sierra Rascón, Antonia.
GIJON Muñoz Gijón y Calero, María Manuela Rosa (1).—Valdepeñas.—a. 1713.

Sig. 300

PADRES:
Cristóbal Gijón.
María Manuela Muñoz.
ABUELOS PATERNOS:
Pedro Gijón.
Juana Gijón.
ABUELOS MATERNOS:
Diego Muñoz.
María Calero.

Para casar con Gabriel de Cabreros y León.

(1) Con estas pruebas existe otra petición de matrimonio de D. Antonio Díaz de Cevallos Villegas, Caballero de Calatrava, con la dicha D.ª María Manuela, viuda del anterior.

GIJON Niño Carbonero, Catalina.—Corral de Calatrava.—a. 1677.

Sig. 301

PADRES:
Pedro Carbonero.
Catalina Gijón Niño.
ABUELOS PATERNOS:
Juan Carbonero.
María Muñoz.

JUDAIZANTES.	RESULTADO DE LA CAUSA.	AÑOS.	Número del legajo.	Número de orden. A.	Número de orden. M.
A					
Abencerraje Fixnyx.—V. Martínez de los Olivos (Juan).....		1484—1485	105	551	1
Acebedo (D.ª Pascuala de). Testificación de Catalina López Carallo contra la susodicha y otras personas portuguesas.....	Incompleta.	1601—1601	189	855	1
Acebedo (Simón) y Mendez (Baltasar), portugueses.....	Idem.	1610	(1) 130	1	-
Acosta (Ana, Catalina y Jorge de).—V. Núñez (Blanca y Elena.).		1630	189	876	22
— (Catalina).—V. Cristo de la Paciencia.....		1630—1632	140	158	4
— (Diego de), escribano de Uceda.	Absuelto.	1533—1547	130	5	-
— (Diego de), sastre y procurador, vecino de Uceda.....	Idem.	1534—1535	131	6	1
— (Felipa de), portuguesa, vecina de Madrid.....	Condenada.	1588—1594	»	7	2
— (Francisco de), portugués.—Testificaciones contra el mismo.....	Incompleta.	1630—1635	189	856	2
— (Leonor), mujer de López (Diego), portugueses, vecinos de Madrid.....	Idem.	1638	»	857	3
— (Luis de), portugués, vecino de Madrid, lencero.....	Absuelto.	1630—1632	131	8	3
Nota.—En el auto de fe celebrado el 4 de Julio de 1632 en la Plaza Mayor de Madrid, donde á este reo se le pronunció la sentencia, se hallaron presentes el Rey D. Felipe IV, la Reina, el Cardenal Zapata (D. Antonio), inquisidor general, Consejo de la general Inquisición y los Reales Consejos de Castilla, Aragón y Portugal.					
Acosta (Manuel de).—V. Rodriguez de Morales (Pedro).....		1596—1600	181	753	7
— Melo (Manuel de).—V. Melo Manuel del.....		1607—1611	165	558	8

(1) El exp.º 130 no cumbra [illegible]

	RESULTADO DE LA CAUSA.	AÑOS.	Número del legajo.	Número de orden. A.	Número de orden. M.
Acosta (María de), mujer de Antonio Rodriguez, vecina de Ciudad Real, portuguesa.....	Condenada.	1634	131	10	4
— y Tovar (Alejandro del, contador del duque de Benavente. Se le aplicó el tormento..	Suspendida.	1661—1669	130	2	2
Acre (Teresa de), viuda de Diego Alonso, vecina de Toledo.....	Condenada.	1423—1424	131	10	5
Aguiar (Pedro Lorenzo del), portugués, vecino de Madrid. Ausente	Relajado en estatua	1633—1650	»	11	6
Aguila (Isabel del), mujer de Benito de Herrera, vecina de Atienza.....	Condenada.	1540—1541	»	32	7
Aguilar (Alonso del), vecino de Talamanca.....	Suspendida.	1510—1519	»	13	8
— (D. Diego de), portugués, vecino de Madrid.....	Condenado.	1669—1671	»	14	9
— (Francisco del), mercader portugués, vecino de Madrid..	Idem.	1652—1654	»	15	10
— (Juan Martin del), vecino de Pelvis, cardador.....	Idem.	1544—1548	»	16	11
Ajir (Rodrigo) a. Rodrigo de Villarcal, vecino de la Calzada.....	Absuelto.	1400	»	17	12
Albín (María de), portuguesa, mujer de Bernardo Portelo, vecina de Madrid.	Incompleta.	1653—1654	»	18	13
Alcalá (Diego de), por otro nombre Diego Jimenez, vecino de Alcalá de Henares, sastre.....	Absuelto.	1526—1527	»	19	14
— (Fernando del), vecino de Toledo.....	Incompleta.	1611	»	20	15
Alcaraz (Rodrigo de), vecino de Daimiel.....	Absuelto.	1541—1549	»	21	16
Alcocer (Martin de), vecino de Alia...	Condenado.	1511—1513	132	23	2
Alegre (Juan), zapatero, vecino de Ciudad Real.....	Idem.	1484	»	24	3
Alférez de Ricamonte (Antonio), alias López de Ricamonte, portugués, vecino de Madrid, confitero.....	Idem.	1652—1653	»	25	4
Alfonso (Andrés), vecino de Belalcázar zapatero.....	Idem.	1501—1503	»	26	5

Figure 16-5

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Figure 16-6

6a A la sexta.

Dixo: Que Josef varea escrivano, y Da. Catalina Martinez dela Raga. Josef varea. y Josefa Lopez Dn. Fran.co Martinez dela Raga, y Da. Ysabel Ana Herrero Padres y Abuelos Paternos y maternos. de dicho Joaquin Varea y Raga. y los demas sus Ascendientes asi por parte de Padre como de Madre, sabe y le consta à el testigo. que todos y cada uno de ellos han sido y son Christianos viejos limpios de limpia sangre sin macula. ni raza. de Judios. Moros, ni conversos. ni de otra secta convertidos y por tales han sido tenidos y reputados. y que tampoco han sido procesados por el S.to off.o de la Yquisicion. Y respecto à lo que se le pregunta de si alguno de la familia del Pretendiente ha incurrido en infamia ò nota debe decir por descargo de su conciencia que habra como quatro ù cinco años: que Aorcarro

en la ciud. de valencia à Fran.co Varea pariente del Joaquin Varea Pretendiente. por haver muerto en esta villa à Fabian Varea. tambien su pariente por motivo segun dicen las gentes. de haverle injuriado este. à el Fran.co diciendo. que los robos que se hacian en esta tierra era el Autor de ellos el mencionado Fran.co à quien llamaban por Apodo el Matriculado cuyos Quartos se pusieron en los caminos de esta villa.

(7a) A la sep.ma

Dijo: Que ha conocido al dho Joaq.n Varea y Baza, obtener el empleo de Regidor mayor en esta Villa, y el año pasado lo fué tambien un herm.o suio carnal; q.e igualm.te ha conocido dos tios del Pret.te Eccos, y el uno fué Beneficiado de la Parroq.a de S.n Martin de Val.a y q.e no sabe de mas actos positibos corresp.des à estas familias=

(8a) A la octaba

Dijo: Que ha oydo decir à algunos Vecinos de esta Villa, q.e el dho Joaq.n Varea y Baza, esta notado en el Pueblo, por cierta entrada q.e tiene en una Casa, por lo q.e le mormoran esta comunicacion, pero q.e el test.o nada sabe de positibo, ni q.e sea inquieto, si q.e es hombre de muchos caudales, y q.e por esta razon maneja todo este Pueblo, y q.e no sabe haya sido procesado en ningun trib.l=

Figure 16-8

Auto } Dixeron: Que en atencion al deshonor que podria resultar al pretendiente en suspenderle la gracia de Ministro Familiar, despues de haberse divulgado su solicitud, y de haberse practicado las Informaciones de limpieza: no resultando de ellas impedimento que le obste, y usando de la equidad que permiten las Leyes en quanto â su Persona aprobaban, y dieron por bastantes, paraque pueda ser, y sea Ministro Familiar del S.to Oficio en dicha Villa de Tuxpan, y que sacada la cuenta, y satisfecho su importe, se le avise paraque se presente â prestar el juramento de estilo.

Y por quanto su tenor de vida no es en el dia qual corresponde, al que el Tribunal desea en sus Ministros hagase tambien lo que propone el Secretario que hace de Fiscal en su ultimo Pedimento, con tal que sea antes de admitirle al juramento; Difiriendole este hasta q. advertido por el S. Inq.r mas antiguo, â quien debera presentarse, ofrezca conformar sus procederes â la decencia que pide su nueva condecoracion de Ministro Familiar. Asi lo mandaron dichos Señores Inquisidores, y lo firmaron de que certifico.

Lic.do Fuentes. D.r Bertran

En el 2 de mayo de 1808 se halló en Madrid, y escribió diversas cartas manifestando las crueldades y perfidias cometidas por los franceses, circulándolas por las dichas villas y otros pueblos, las que ayudaron notablemente al glorioso levantamiento de aquel partido, que aumentó su relacion verbal luego que llegó fugado de esta Corte.

Desde esta época permaneció en la villa de Canillas de Aceytuno, conduciéndose con el mayor zelo por el amor á la patria y al rey, ocupándose en el alistamiento de tropas, su armamento, prision y conducion de desertores al egército, contribuyendo y haciendo contribuir con donativos para las urgencias del Estado.

Levantó en la misma villa una compañía de milicias Honradas, de la que fue nombrado capitan.

Habiendo sido nombrado en 809 por el gobierno legitimo corregidor de Villafranca, reyno de Córdoba, no lo admitió por hallarse ocupada por los enemigos, y no esponerse á sucumbir en cosa alguna, y se retiró á vivir como particular en Málaga.

Ultimamente siempre ha manifestado su integridad, inteligencia y rectitud en lo que ha estado á su cargo.

MÉRITOS,

GRADOS Y EGERCICIOS LITERARIOS

DEL LICENCIADO

Don Antonio José Godinez, abogado de la real chancillería de Granada, é incorporado en los reales consejos.

Consta es hijo legítimo y natural de la ciudad de Velez Málaga, y de edad de 36 años.

Fue colegial porcionista en el colegio imperial de san Miguel de la ciudad de Granada, y por su oposicion á la beca mereció la primera nota: que defendió en capilla un acto de conclusiones, respondiendo completamente á todos los argumentos.

Que en 1795 recibió el grado de bachiller en filosofía.

Estudió 3 años leyes, y en 1798 recibió en esta facultad el grado de bachiller, y asimismo estudió 2 años de cánones.

Que en los actos que hubo en dicho colegio fue uno de los nombrados para arguir, é igualmente fue varias veces de réplica á la universidad y colegio de Santiago de la referida ciudad de Granada, encargos que se distribuyen á los mas beneméritos.

En 1802 fue recibido de abogado de la real chancillería de Granada, y en el mismo fue incorporado en los reales consejos.

Es individuo de la sociedad de Velez Málaga.

En 1803 el señor duque de Medinaceli le nombró corregidor de las villas de Comares, Canillas de Aceytuno y otras; y con motivo de las epidemias padecidas en las ciudades de Málaga y Velez no perdonó fatiga para preservar aquellos pueblos de ella.

En virtud de reales órdenes para el establecimiento de cementerios, dispuso la construccion de uno muy decente estramuros de la poblacion; habiendo hecho otras varias obras en aquellos pueblos para el aseo y limpieza de ellos, y construido dos hermosas fuentes, para cuyos gastos adquirió los arbitrios necesarios, sin gravámen del vecindario, costeando mucha parte de sus intereses.

El comandante general de Marina del departamento de Málaga le comisionó para que entendiese en una causa sobre rompimiento de varios terrenos en la villa de Sedella, en la que obró con inteligencia, justificacion y zelo por el servicio del rey.

Figure 16-9
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6.665. Hereta Zenea, José de, Director Obras Públicas, 1862, V., Gordón Archimbad, Margarita.
6.666. Hermida, Bartolomé, Gobernador Civil, 1864, V., Romero Cadavid, Teresa.
6.667. Hermida, Francisco Antonio, Oficial 3.°, 1863, H., —— Garrido, Ventura.
6.668. Hermida, Juan Francisco, Interventor Resguardo, 1854, H., ——, María.
6.669. Hermosa, Francisco, Guarda Almacén, 1819, V., Navarro, Bruna.
6.670. Hermosilla, Claudio, Admor. Rentas, 1806, V., Aparicio, María.
6.671. Hermosilla, José, Guarda Mayor Resguardo, 1829, H., ——, Carmen y Antonia.
6.672. Hermosilla, Manuel, Admor. Estancadas, 1821, V., Valcázar, Vicenta.
6.673. Hermoso García, Vicente, Subteniente Carabineros, 1843-54, V., García, Jerónima.
6.674. Hernáez, Antonio, Oficial Mayor, 1828, V., Victoria, María Lorenza.
6.675. Hernáiz, Sinforoso, Interventor Salinas, 1803, V., Hernaiz Pedregal, María Rufina.
6.676. Hernáiz Pando, Antonio, Tercenista, 1867, V., Dufose Vernis, Francisca.
6.677. Hernán Martínez, Juan, Vista Aduanas, 1795, V., González, Ramona.
6.678. Hernán Martínez, Mateo, Contador Rentas Salinas, 1792-96, V., García de Peñalosa, Antonia.
6.679. Hernández, Agapito, Subteniente Carabineros, 1859, V., Lozano, Carolina.
6.680. Hernández, Antonio, Admor. Tabacos, 1806, H., ——, Manuel.
6.681. Hernández, Antonio, Admor. Rentas, 1798, V., Casado, Antonia.
6.682. Hernández, Antonio, Catedrático Facultad Medicina, 1866, H., —— Morejón, Josefa.
6.683. Hernández, Antonio, Admor. Rentas, 1855, V., Laseca, Tomasa.
6.684. Hernández, Antonio, Portero Juzgado Hacienda, 1864, V., García, Matea.
6.685. No existe.
6.686. Hernández, Baltasar, Inspector Ingenieros Caminos, 1856, V., Muñoz, María del Mar.
6.687. Hernández, Bernardo, Oficial Contaduría, 1814, V., Solaño, María.
6.688. Hernández, Canuto, Oficial, 1839, V., Andreu Gómez, Antonia.
6.689. Hernández, Casimiro Antonio, Oficial en Galicia, 1829, H., ——, Rita.
6.690. Hernández, Eulogio, Carabinero, 1855, V., Viguera, María de la Cruz.
6.691. Hernández, Felipe, Contador Alcántara, 1831, H., —— Manzano, Antonia.

SECTION III

SPAIN

CHAPTER 17

GEOGRAPHY OF SPAIN

This chapter provides a broad knowledge of the cultural, linguistic, and political geography of Spain, as well as some detail on the historical changes in the political geography. Of necessity, this coverage cannot give all of the local detail necessary to do effective genealogical research in a particular area. The importance of familiarity with the geography of the country, and of the specific locality where you are researching, was discussed in Chapter Eight. Reference works, described in Chapters Four and Nineteen, should be consulted for the kind of detailed in-depth knowledge a good family historian needs.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Spain occupies five-sixths of the Iberian peninsula (the remaining one/sixth is Portugal), and two major island groups, the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranian and the Canary Islands off the coast of Africa. The facts of physical geography have dictated the history of Spain in many ways. Spain's geographical position on the Iberian peninsula, jutting out into the Atlantic, and isolated from the rest of Europe by the high mountains of the Pyrenees, helps one to understand, at least in part, the unique role of Spain in the history of the world. There is a

saying in Spain that "Europe ends at the Pyrenees, and Africa begins at the Straits of Gibraltor."

While the peninsular nature of the country gives it an apparent geographic unity that countries such as Germany and France lack, the internal nature of its geography, being more mountainous than any other country in Europe except Switzerland, tends to sectionalize the country, and create the patrias chicas (little fatherlands), accounting for the extreme regionalism one encounters in Spain. With the exception of the border with Portugal and the border of Andorra (which itself contains only 191 square miles in the Pyrenees), Spain's border consists entirely of either coastline or high mountains. The country consists of the high central plateau, known as the meseta, which is surrounded by high mountains on the north, south, east, and part of its western side. In this central plateau is found Castile, whose political hegemony over all of the rest of the peninsula resulted in the Castilian language becoming the official language of the country, known throughout the rest of the world as Spanish.

Mountains

In Spain there are seven principal mountain ranges (see Figure 17-2): (1) The Cordillera Cantabrica forms a row of mountains across northern Spain from the Pyrenees on the east, almost to the northern border of Portugal on the west. (2) The Pyrenees dominate the entire border with France from the Bay of Biscay west to the Mediterranean Coast northeast of Barcelona. (3) The Iberico system extends from the southern border of the Basque countries in Northern Spain, to the low-lying mountain ranges of Teruel and Valencia on the eastern coast. This system separates Castile in the central plateau from Aragon and the Ebro River Valley. (4) Cutting across central Spain is the Cordillera Carpetovetonica, which runs from the Portuguese border to the foothills of the Iberico system. The

Cantabricas, Ibericos, and Carpetovetonicos effectively isolate the central plateau of old Castile from Galicia, the Asturian and Basque Coasts, the Ebro River Valley, Catalonia, and Valencia. (5) The Andalucia region of southern Spain is separated from the plateau of new Castile and Extremadura by the Sierra Morena range, which runs from the Portuguese border to the head waters of the Guadalquivir. (6) South of the Guadalquivir river valley is a parallel system known as the Penibetico, which runs from south of Seville to Murcia. (7) South of Granada, and separating that part of the country from the coast area of Almeria, is the very high Sierra Nevada Range.

In addition to these mountains, several minor ranges further subdivide the country. For example, the low-lying Serena Cuenca east of Madrid separates Madrid from Teruel and Valencia. The Montes de Toledo parallel the southern boundary of the Tajo River Valley, just as the much higher parallels the northern boundary. Each of the mountain ranges are divided into locally known subranges. For example, the Carpetovetonica range, cutting across central Spain just north of Madrid, is composed of two primary sections, the Sierra de Gredos and the Sierra de Guadarama.

Frequently the names of towns, and even the names of families, are taken from physical landmarks. For example, the southern foothill region of the Sierra de Gredos in Caceres is known as La Vera. Many of the towns throughout that area take their names from the regional name. For example, Aldea Nueva de la Vera, Jarandilla de la Vera, Villanueva de la Vera, and Madrigal de la Vera. In researching in the small town of Puebla de San Miguel in Valencia, the family name of Tortajada was found to be quite common. A close examination of a detailed local map showed that a minor range of mountains in the area was known as the Sierra de Tortajadas. Researchers should always carefully refer to a local map for details that will reveal mountains, and their names and heights.

Rivers

There are six principal rivers in Spain. One of these, the Ebro, goes from west to east, beginning in Logrono, flowing through Zaragoza, and entering the Mediterranean Sea at Tortosa. The other five all flow west, four into Portugal, where they ultimately reach the Atlantic, and the fifth directly into the Atlantic. These five are:

1. The Mino, flowing southwest through Galicia to form the northern border of Portugal.

2. The Duero, which begins in the region of Soria, and flows north of the Carpetovetonica Mountains, through the high central plateau, and past Valladolid to the Portuguese border.

3. The Tajo, the principal river of Spain, and a frequent division line between northern and southern Spain, flows from its headwaters north of Teruel due east of Madrid, west past Toledo to the Portugese border.

4. The Guadiana, which parallels the valley of the Rio Tajo and is separated from it by the Montes de Toledo. It has its origin in the region of Ciudad Real, and flows past Badajoz into Portugal.

5. The Guadalaquvir, the river of Andalucia, flows west southwest between the Sierra Morena and the Penebetico system, flowing through Cordoba, Seville, and out to the Atlantic in the bay of Cadiz. Its lower portion, between Seville and the coast, was formerly navigable, making Seville, though many kilometers inland, an important port well into the nineteenth century.

Climate

Climatically, Spain has three primary zones: (1) Northern Spain, along the narrow coast above the Cantabrian mountain range, and northwestern Spain (Galicia) have maritime weather with mild winters and cool summers. The skies are frequently cloudy and rainfall is high and well distributed throughout the region. (2) The high mountain ranges of the northern coast of Portugal and of the southern coast of Spain give the central Meseta cold winters and hot summers. Temperatures vary greatly, not only seasonally, but even between day and night. Rainfall is inadequate, and as a result, the land is flat, hot, arid, and frequently barren. (3) The Mediterranean Coast and the lowlands of Andalucia have Mediterranean temperatures, which vary considerably, but the winters are milder than those of the Meseta. Rainfall from Barcelona to Gibraltar, in spite of being coastline, is among the lowest anywhere in the country. The overall result of the climatic conditions in the waters surrounding Spain is such that most of the moisture-laden cloud systems are diverted away from all but the northern coastal area of Spain, giving the entire country a very low precipitation level, much of it under 20 inches per year.

CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

The map in Figure 17-3 provides a cultural picture of Spain. The major cultural groups of Spain are reflected in its fifteen traditional regions: Galicia, Leon, Castilla la Nueva, Castilla la Vieja, Asturias, Navarra, Vascongadas (Basque countries), Cataluña, Aragon, Murcia, Andalucia, Extremadura, and Levante (Valencia); and the two island groups, the Balearic, and the Canary Islands. Each of these regions is very distinct. Lifestyles, clothing, traditions, customs, foods, and even attitudes vary greatly from one region to another. A person who has lived in Spain for an extended period of time rapidly

learns to distinguish the people from various regions, even when they are gathered together in the large metropolises, such as Madrid or Barcelona. These regional differences are not only noted, but also strongly reverenced and maintained by the Spaniards themselves. A genealogist can, through personal inquiry, rapidly learn quite a bit about the particular region from which his ancestors came. Generally throughout Spain, especially in libraries within each region, there will be books discussing the various customs and local traditions. These will contain pictures of traditional foods, traditional dress, and other items of particular interest for the family historian.

LINGUISTIC GEOGRAPHY

Spain can also be divided linguistically. The map in Figure 17-4 offers a general picture of the linguistic patterns on the Spanish peninsula. The line of demarcation between dialects and languages is often difficult, and at time fuzzy even for linguists, but generally the four languages spoken on the peninsula are 1) Gallego (or, as modern linguists combine this with Portuguese, Gallego-Portuguese), 2) Castilian, 3) Catalan, and 4) Basque. Due to the predominance of Castilian, other linguistic variations are generally considered dialects of that language. Today, even the Gallego actually spoken might be considered a dialect of Castilian. Besides indicating the language that was most likely spoken by one's ancestors, linguistic boundaries frequently indicate traditional cultural, commercial, and even ecclesiastical ties.

Linguistic boundaries tend to follow natural topographical boundaries, such as mountain ranges, that limited social intercourse and, therefore, the spread of a particular dialect or language. Greater understanding and awareness of the various dialects that were spoken can be ascertained by consulting one of the books on language listed in category IV-C of

Chapter Nineteen, such as La Historia de la Lengua Espanola by Rafael Lapesa, The History of the Spanish Language by Robert K. Spaulding, or The Spanish Language by William J. Entwistle.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

For an orderly discussion of the various administrative divisions into which Spain is divided, this section will consider the following categories: civil, judicial, notarial, ecclesiastical, and minor administrative divisions.

Civil Political Divisions

The orgin of the division of Spain into several political units can be traced as far back as the time of the Romans, when recently-conquered Spain was divided into two large provinces (the word province coming from Pro vincere, that is, a region to be conquered). Later, during the Augustan period of Roman rule, Spain was divided into three provinces: Tarraconense, Betica, and Lusitania. Under Diocletian, the division of provinces was modified to form six: the three above, plus Cartaginense, Gallecia, and in Africa, Tingitana. All of these, however, as well as the many Caliphates and Taifas of the Moslem occupation of the peninsula, are of only historical curiosity for the genealogist.

As Spain was re-christianized during the Reconquest, the fifteen regions discussed previously as cultural divisions emerged. Depending upon the nature of their origin, these were known politically as reinos (kingdoms), principados (princedoms), or condados (an area ruled by a count). Unlike the other regions, Andalucia was divided politically into four reinos (kingdoms): Sevilla, Granada, Cordoba, and Jaen.

Within all fifteen of the regions were found other geographical or political entities of lesser

category such as meridades, encomiendas, estados, and jurisdicciones (en tierras or comunidades). These small units varied greatly in relative size, power, importance, and independence, being the result of the haphazard patterns of development during the Reconquest. Encomiendas, for example, were large tracts of land owned by the various military orders. Estados were the private fiefdoms of dukes, counts, and other nobility (ducados, condados, or marquesados). Comunidades were groups of towns united together for various purposes, frequently with special privileges and exemptions granted by the crown in return for their support. Most of these entities held at least the functions and powers that today are attributed to local government, and in many cases were entirely independent, even of the crown.

Due to the complexity of these many and varied divisions, and the fact that, as the political power of their owners increased or diminished, their relative strength, independence, and size would vary accordingly, no attempt can be made in the few pages of this chapter to discuss them. The genealogist should be aware that all of them produced varying classes of records, many of the local nature of particular interest in family history research.

The current location of those records varies dramatically with the type of entity. For example, even as late as the early nineteenth century, the records for the area of Ciudad Real, including ecclesiastical records, were kept by the Military Order of Santiago which ruled a vast encomienda, encompassing that entire area. As a result, the dispensas matrimoniales for the parish of Daymiel in the province of Ciudad Real can be found in the Military Order Section of the Archivo Historico Nacional in Madrid. To identify many categories of local records it is necessary to ascertain the history of the political geography of the area in which one is interested. To do this the genealogist should consult a detailed general

history of Spain, a geographical dictionary such as Madoz, and, if available, a local history for the particular region, or the specific town or parish, in which he is interested.

King Carlos III (1759 - 1788) was dissatisfied with the chaos of these medieval political institutions which he had inherited. As a first step in reform in the year 1785, he initiated a detailed study of the morass of political and administrative divisions in Spain. Published in 1789, under the direction of the Count of Florida Blanca, chief advisor to Charles III, this study, España dividida en provincias e intendencias (Madrid: Imprenta Real, 1789) with its corresponding nomenclature, can be of real value in attempting to identify various units to which a town could belong. Based upon this study, Charles III took action and ordered the redivision of Spain into intendencias. For the crown of Castile there were twenty-five, and for the crown of Aragon there were four.

By the year 1800, some changes had been made in these divisions and all were referred to as provincias. In the Diccionarío de hacienda by Canga Arguelles, Spain is listed as being divided into thirty-four provinces, not including the territories on the African coast. These were divided into larger geographical classifications according to their location, either as coastal provinces or interior provinces. These divisions are listed below.

Northern Maritime Provinces: Asturias, Burgos, Cataluña, Galicia (sub-divided into Santiago, Coruña, Betanzos, Mondoedo, Lugo, Orense, and Tuy), Guipuzcoa, and Vizcaya.

Southern Maritime Provinces: Granada, Murcia, Sevilla, and Valencia.

Island Provinces: Canarias, Mallorca, Menorca,

and Ibiza.

Northern Interior Provinces: Alava, Aragon, Avila, Guadalajara, Leon, Madrid, Navarra, Palencia, Salamanca, Segovia, Soria, Toro, Valladolid, and Zamora.

Southern Interior Provinces: Cordoba, Cuenca, Extremadura, Jaen, La Mancha, and Toledo.

In 1802,a change was made in the above division resulting in five new provinces: Cadiz, (formed from part of Sevilla), Malaga (part of Granada), Cartagena (part of Murcia), Alicante (part of Valencia), and Santander (part of Burgos).

The French invasion of 1809 resulted in reorganization of the provinces of Spain into departamentos, also called prefecturas. These 38 departamentos generally took the names of rivers within the country. Since the entire country was never occupied by the French, and the period of occupation was brief, the genealogist will only find reference to these in limited areas of Spain between the years 1809 and 1813.

Folowing the French defeat, the provinces of 1802 were once again established until the year 1822, when the Cortes passed a new division into 52 provinces. These provinces, which form the basis for the modern Spanish provinces, were: Avila, Alicante, Almeria, Barcelona, Badajoz, Bilbao, Burgos, Cadiz, Caceres, Castellon, Chinchilla, Ciudad Real, Cordoba, Cuenca, Calatayud, Coruña, Granada, Guadalajara, Gerona, Huelva, Huesca, Islas Canarias, Islas Baleares, Jaen, Jativa, Leon, Lerida, Logroño, Lugo, Madrid, Malaga, Murcia, Oviedo, Orense, Pamplona, Palencia, Santander, San Sebastian, Sevilla, Salamanca, Segovía, Soría, Toledo, Tarragona, Teruel, Vitoría, Valencía, Valladolid, Villafranca, Vigo, Zamora, and Zaragoza.

Unfortunately, in 1823, with a change in governments, this division was eliminated by the decree of Ferdinand VII, and Spain returned to the old divisions. In 1833, at the beginning of the reign of Isabel II, a new division of provinces was created, following the lines of 1822, except that the provinces of Calatayud, Jativa, and Villafranca del Bierso were eliminated by joining them respectively to Zaragoza, Valencia, and Leon. Also the names of Chinchilla and Vigo became Albacete and Pontevedra. The only major change in this system, from then to the present, was in 1927 when the province of Canarias was divided into two to form Canarias and Las Palmas, making a total of fifty provinces. Figure 17-5 is a map showing the modern provinces. Figure 17-6 lists the major regions of Spain prior to 1789, and the modern provinces into which each region was divided.

Generally, all of the modern provinces are named after the provincial capital, usually a principal city, although not always the largest, e.g., the province of Pontevedra, where the largest city is Vigo. Until 1983 there were five exceptions to this general rule; the provinces of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, Navarra, Alava, and Baleares. A sixth exception was createaed in 1983 when the province of Santander was renamed Cantabria.

Because the new provincial lines attempted to follow mountain ranges, they frequently ignored traditional political lines, sometimes separating towns which had always been associated politically. In many cases, however, traditional political or cultural ties have been respected, resulting in a large number of enclaves. These are small sections of a province which are completely surrounded by another province. Most of these types of enclaves were eliminated in the creation of the provinces in 1833. However, the following still exist. (The traditional nature of these enclaves is seen in the fact that these same enclaves also continue to exist in the ecclesiastical division): El condado de Trevino, surrounded by the province of

Alava, belongs to Burgos; Anchura in Toledo belongs to Ciudad Real; Fuente Palmera in Toledo belongs to Cordoba; Llivia, surrounded completely by France, belongs to Gerona; Los Barrancos in Madrid belongs to Guadalajara; La Dehesa de Cepeda in Segovia belongs to Madrid; Villa de Petilla in Zaragoza belongs to Navarra; San Llorente in Leon belongs to Palencia; El Valle de Trucios in Vizcaya belongs to Cantabria; Ademuz in Teruel belongs to Valencia (see Figure 4-5); Roales in Zamora belongs to Valladolid; El Termino de Orduna in Alava belongs to Vizcaya.

Most of the modern provinces are divided into sub-divisions known as terminos minicipales. (Figure 17-7 illustrates these divisions in the Province of Oviedo.) These are regions grouped around a small city, with a long tradition and historical permanence, antedating that of the provinces by many centuries. The terminos municipales can be divided into smaller units, of great importance in some areas, and non-existent in others. The names of these smaller subdivisions vary from region to region. In general, they are known as anejos, but in Galicia they are called parroquias and in Vizcaya anteiglesias. In the oldest traditional areas, such as Galicia and the Cantabrian provinces, the termino municipale may be an area which takes its name from one or more of the smaller sub-divisions, and has no clearly identified center. For example, in the termino municipal of Nogueira- Raimuin in Orense there is no single town by that name. Instead, two of the parroquias are Raimuin and Nogueira, and the municipal offices are found in the parish of Luintra.

All of these civil divisions may have engendered different types of records, and also may have determined the location at which archives have been created. An awareness of the political divisions to which a town belongs and belonged may be very important in locating records.

Judicial Divisions

The civil divisions discussed thus far are the civil-political divisions whereby executive and legislative programs are administered throughout Spain. Of equally great interest to the genealogist, because of the variety of the records produced in them, are the judicial divisions of Spain. The most important of these are the chancillerias, audiencias, partidos judiciales juzgados de primera instancia, and juzgados comarcales y municipales.

Chancellerías

Originally, the supreme judicial functions in the Spanish system of justice were divided between two chancillerías, one in Valladolid and the other in Granada. That in Valladolid supervised and administered the courts for the area north of the Tajo River; that in Granada, the area south of the Tajo River and the American colonies. The Valladolid Chancillería was organized in 1485, and reorganized in 1562 by Phillip II. The southern chancillería was originally organized in Ciudad Real, but in 1505 was moved to Granada. Additional discussion of the functions of these organizations, and of the records contained in their archives, will be found in Chapter Eighteen. It should only be noted here that, in addition to the normal types of suits and appeals that one would expect to find in a court archives, there will also be extensive material recognizing the nobility or Hidalguía of particular families (see Chapter Sixteen). These chancillerías had the final say as to the qualifications for titles and nobility privileges in Spain. In modern Spain most of the judicial functions once held by the chancillerías are now carried by the Tribunal Supremo.

Audiencias

Below the chancillería were the territorial

audiencías or audiencías reales. These functioned both as courts of first instance, and courts of appeal from lower decisions, and were based upon provincial or regional geographic boundaries. While today the judicial divisions primarily serve judicial functions, in the past the power of these entities was not so limited, and included legislative and executive activities. A brief history of the Audiencía Real in Galicia will exemplify the typical development and powers of the early audiencías thoughout Spain.

The Real Audiencía of the kingdom of Galicia was established by the Catholic Monarchs Ferdinand and Isabel in 1480. At that time, a Supreme Judicial Representative of the monarchs was sent to Galicia, with civil and criminal jurisdiction to hear and investigate any criminal or civil cases, both in original jurisdiction and in appellant jurisdiction. They also served as the link for appeals made directly to the monarchs. In these matters the justices were given full power, and use of equity that extended well beyond the capacity of judicial offices, as we conceive of them today.

There was no central seat for this Real Audiencía, and it therefore traveled extensively on a circuit basis throughout the various cities and towns of Galicia. Eventually, however, as the work of the Audiencía grew, the court adopted a permanent meeting place, first in Santiago and later in La Coruna. Powers were added gradually to those of the Real Audiencía, until into the eighteenth century its authority and powers were very extensive, including not only the administration of justice, but military, political and administrative matters. In effect, it was the government of the kingdom of Galicia, at nearly all levels.

Fortunately, an archives was created for the Real Audiencía early in its history, and, even today, the records of its early years can be consulted in the

regional archives (El Archivo Histórico Del Reino de Galicia) in the city of La Coruña. The list of its sections appearing in Figure 17-8 indicates the varied nature of its collection, and of the institution that engendered it.

The real audiencias continued to exist into the 1800's, and were found in Galicia, Sevilla, Asturias, Las Canarias, Extremadura, Aragon, Valencia, Cataluna, and Mallorca. Today, many of the judicial functions, but not the military and political functions, have been taken over by the audiencías territoriales, which are found in Albacete, Barcelona, Burgos, Caceres, La Coruña, Granada, Madrid, Oviedo, Palma, Las Palmas, Pamplona, Sevilla, Valladolid, and Zaragoza.

Partidos Judiciales

Prior to the eighteenth century, the system of courts and justice below the audiencía level, while very extensive, varied greatly from one part of the country to another, depending upon the nature of the local political governing body. For this reason, no attempt is made here to discuss local judicial entites prior to the eighteenth century. At that time, under each audiencía, local judicial divisions called partidos judiciales were organized, usually encompassing several municipalities. These have remained as the primary judicial divisions throughout the intervening centuries, but their boundaries have been frequently redrawn, most recently in 1965. Therefore, the genealogist must carefully analyze the history of these partidos in his locality of interest in order to determine where records about his ancestors could be found for a particular time period.

An excellent map showing the current partidos judiciales, with the names they now carry, appears as Lamina 90 in the Atlas Nacional de España (Madrid: Instituto Geografico y Catalid,1965). It should be noted that in the very large cities there exist several

partidos judiciales, e.g., 33 in Madrid and 21 in Barcelona. A large number of the partidos judiciales which had lost population, and therefore importance, in the century before 1965, were suppressed and combined with others at that time. Figure 17-9 is a list of these suppressed partidos judiciales.

The court in each partido judicial is known as the juzgado de primera instancia. These are the courts of original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal proceedings. In addition, there exist smaller courts, the juzgados comarcales and juzgados municipales, which are in charge of the civil register. The jurisdiction that these courts have is primarily limited to local family problems and property matters.

Notarial Divisions

The notary plays a significant role in Spanish legal life, as discussed in greater detail in Chapter Twelve. To be legally binding, all documents must be drafted by a notary, and signed and witnessed by him. A copy of the document is then retained in his files. A wide variety of documents, including testaments, transfers of power, land sales, and marriage contracts, are to be found in notarial records. The notaries are not government officials. This is a private system administered by regional organizations (colegios notariales) which might be compared with the State Bar Associations in the United States. As with those associations, the colegios notariales are quasi-public in the services they perform, but they are administered by their members.

The Notarial Law of 1869 organized all of Spain into fourteen colegios notariales (notarial colleges). These groups supervise the education, testing, and assignment of notaries within their area. Each colegio notarial is then divided into the political or governmental provinces that make it up. Some of the colegios notariales only cover one province, but most

are made up of four provinces and roughly correspond to the traditional regions of Spain. It is at the provincial level that historical archives are created.

Each province is then divided into districts. The number of districts in each province depends on many factors, including the number of notaries authorized, the traditional centers of local power, and their geographical proximity to one another. Each district is then divided into a series of notarías (notarial offices). Notarías may have only one notary, or several, depending on the size of the city, and the demand for notarial services. These positions are obtained after extensive schooling and detailed competitive examinations. There are a total of 1,328 notarial offices, found in 837 municipalities throughout Spain.

Since every town does not have a notaria, a notary in one town in a rural area in Spain may serve several nearby towns or villages, frequently traveling to those towns on a regular schedule to perform notarial services for their inhabitants. On the following pages is a list of the notarías in Spain, compiled from an extensive statistical list appearing in Annuario del Notariado Español Parte III - Estadistica Notarial, 1975 (Madrid, pp. 686-742). The list is divided first into the fourteen Colegios, and within each colegio, first into provinces, and then districts. Under each district appears a list of the notarías in the district. The cases where a town may have more than one notaría are indicated by a notation giving the current (1975) number of notaries in the town. Such notaries may, or may not, have separate offices, depending on the size of the town, and the notarial workload. Those towns which appear without any number are those in which a single notaría is to be found. To make use of this list, the researcher should first identify the particular province from which his ancestors came, and then use a map to locate the various districts or notarías listed. If the town from

which his ancestors came does not appear as a notaria, the researcher should then locate the closest town or towns in which one does appear.

COLEGIO DE ALBACETE

Provincia de Albacete
- Distrito de Albacete
  - Albacete 4 Notarios
  - Barrax
  - Casas Ibáñez
  - Chincilla
- Distrito de Alcaraz
  - Alcaraz
- Distrito de Almansa
  - Almansa
  - Caudete
- Distrito de Hellín
  - Hellín
  - Tobarra
  - Yeste
- Distrito de Roda (La)
  - Roda (La)
  - Tarazona de la Mancha
  - Villarrobledo 2 Notarios

Provincia de Ciudad Real
- Distrito Alcázar de San Juan
  - Alcázar de San Juan
  - Campo de Criptana
  - Herencia
  - Socuéllamos
  - Tomelloso
- Distrito de Ciudad Real
  - Ciudad Real 2 Notarios
  - Almagro 2 Notarios
  - Calzada de Calatrava
  - Malagón
  - Piedrabuena
  - Torralba de Calatrava
- Distrito de Daimiel
  - Daimiel
  - Villarrubia de los Ojos
- Distrito de Manzanares
  - Manzanares 2 Notarios
  - Solana (La) 2 Notarios
- Distrito de Puertollano
  - Puertollano
  - Almadén
  - Almodóvar del Campo
- Distrito de Valdepeñas
  - Valdepeñas 4 Notarios
  - Moral de Calatrava
  - Santa Cruz de Mudela
- Distrito de Villanueva de los Infantes
  - Villanueva de los Infantes
  - Villahermosa

Provincia de Cuenca
- Distrito de Cuenca
  - Cuenca 2 Notarios
  - Priego
- Distrito de Motilla del Palancar
  - Motilla del Palancar
- Distrito de San Clemente
  - San Clemente
  - Belmonte
- Distrito de Tarancón
  - Tarancón
  - Horcajo de Santiago 2 Notarios
  - Huerte

Provincia de Murcia
- Distrito de Caravaca
  - Caravaca
  - Calasparra
  - Cehegín
  - Moratalla 2 Notarios
- Distrito de Cartagena
  - Cartagena 5 Notarios
  - Fuente-Alamo de Murcia
  - Mazarrón
  - Unión (La)
- Distrito de Cieza
  - Cieza 2 Notarios
  - Alcanilla
  - Alcarán
- Distrito de Lorca
  - Lorca 4 Notarios
  - Aguilas

Distrito de Mula
Mula
Archena
Molina de Segura
Distrito de Murcia
Murcia 11 Notarios
Alcantarilla 2 Notarios
Alhama de Murcia
San Javier
Totana 2 Notarios
Distrito de Yecla
Yecla 3 Notarios
Jumilla

COLEGIO DE BALEARES
Provincia de Palma
Distrito de Ibiza
Ibiza 2 Notarios
Formentera
Distrito de Inca
Inca 2 Notarios
Alaró
Binisalem
La Puebla 2 Notarios
Muro
Pollensa
Sineu
Distrito de Mahón
Mahón 2 Notarios
Ciudadela
Distrito de Manacor
Manacor 2 Notarios
Artá
Campos del Puerto
Felanitx 3 Notarios
Porreras
Santañy
Distrito de Palma
Palma 11 Notarios
Andraitx
Esporlas
Lluchmayor 3 Notarios
Santa María
Sóller

COLEGIO DE BARCELONA
Provincia de Barcelona
Distrito de Arenys de Mar
Arenys de Mar
Calella
Malgrat
Pineda
San Celoni

Distrito de Barcelona
Barcelona 67 Notarios
Badalona 3 Notarios
Cornellá Llobregat
Cavá
Hospitalet Llobregat 5 Notarios
Prat de Llobregat
San Adrián de Besós
San Baudilio de Llobregat
Santa Coloma de Gramanet 2 Notarios
Distrito de Berga
Berga
Cardona
Prats de Llusanés
Distrito de Granollérs
Granollérs 3 Notarios
Caldas de Montbúy
La Garriga
Mollet
Distrito de Igualada
Igualada 3 Notarios
Calaf
Piera
Distrito de Manresa
Manresa 3 Notarios
Sallent
Distrito de Mataró
Mataró 3 Notarios
Masnou
Premiá de Mar
Vilasar de Mar
Distrito de Sabadell
Sabadell 4 Notarios
Montcada y Reixach
Sardanyola
Distrito de San Felíu de Llobregat
San Felíu de Llobregat 2 Notarios
Esparraguera
Martorell
Molíns de Rey
Distrito de Tarrasa
Tarrasa 5 Notarios
Rubí
S. Cugat del Vallés
Distrito de Vich
Vich 2 Notarios
Manlleu
Torelló
Distrito de Villafranca del Panadés
Villafranca del Panadés 2 Notarios
San Sadurni de Noya

Distrito de Villanueva-y-Geltrú
Villanueva-y-Geltrú
Sitges
Provincia de Gerona
Distrito de Figueras
Figueras 3 Notarios
Castelló de Ampurias
Llansá
Distrito de Gerona
Gerona 5 Notarios
Amer
Bañolas
Cassá de la Selva
La Escala
Distrito de La Bisbal
La Bisbal 2 Notarios
Castillo de Aro
Palafrugell
Palamós
San Feliu de Guixols
Torroella de Montgrí
Distrito de Olot
Olot 2 Notarios
Distrito de Puigcerdá
Puigcerdá
Campodrón
Pipoll
Distrito de Santa Coloma de Farnés
Santa Coloma de Farnés
Arbucias
Blanes
Lloret de Mar
Provincia de Lérida
Distrito de Cervera
Cervera 2 Notarios
Bellpuig
Tárrega 2 Notarios
Distrito de Lérida
Lérida 6 Notarios
Agramunt
Almenar 2 Notarios
Artesa de Segre
Balaguer 3 Notarios
Borjas Blancas
Mollerusa
Serós
Distrito de Seo de Urgel
Seo de Urgel 2 Notarios
Pons
Solsona
Distrito de Tremp
Tremp
Pobla de Segur
Sort
Distrito de Viella
Viella
Provincia de Tarragona
Distrito de Gandesa
Gandesa 2 Notarios
Santa Bárbara
Ulldecona 2 Notarios
Distrito de Reus
Reus 4 Notarios
Cambrils
Falset
Mora de Ebro 2 Notarios
Mora la Nueva
Distrito de Tarragona
Tarragona 4 Notarios
Espluga de Francolí
Montblanch
Santa Coloma Queralt
Torredembarra
Valls 2 Notarios
Vendrell
Distrito de Tortosa
Tortosa 4 Notarios
Alcanar
Amposta
Cenia (La)
Cherta

COLEGIO DE BURGOS
Provincia de Álava
Distrito de Vitoria
Vitoria 5 Notarios
Amurrio
Laguardia
Salvatierra
Villanueva Valdegovía
Provincia de Burgos
Distrito de Aranda de Duero
Aranda de Duero
Roa de Duero
Distrito de Briviesca
Briviesca
Distrito de Burgos
Burgos 4 Notarios
Belorado
Castrojeriz
Melgar de Fernamental
Villadiego
Distrito de Lerma
Lerma 2 Notarios
Santa María del Campo

Distrito de Miranda de Ebro
Miranda de Ebro 2 Notarios
Distrito de Salas de los Infantes
Salas de los Infantes 2 Notarios
Distrito de Villarcayo
Villarcayo 2 Notarios
Espinosa de los Monteros
Medina de Pomar

Provincia de Logroño
Distrito de Calahorra
Calahorra
Alfaro
Arnedo
Cervera del Río Alhama
Distrito de Haro
Haro 2 Notarios
Nájera
Santo Domingo de la Calzada
Distrito de Logroño
Logroño 4 Notarios
Cenicero
Torrecilla de Cameros

Provincia de Santander
Distrito de Reinosa
Reinosa
Distrito de Santander
Santander 9 Notarios
Alceda
Astillero
Renedo
Villacarriedo
Distrito de Santoña
Santoña
Ampuero
Castro Urdiales
Laredo
Ramales
Solares
Distrito de San Vicente de la Barquera
San Vicente de la Barquera
Potes
Distrito de Torrelavega
Torrelavega 3 Notarios
Cabezón de la Sal 2 Notarios
Los Corrales de Buelna

Provincia de Soria
Distrito de Almazán
Almazán
Distrito de Burgo de Osma (El)
Burgo de Osma (El)
Distrito de Soria
Soria 2 Notarios
Agreda

Provincia de Vizcaya
Distrito de Pilbao
Pilbao 23 Notarios
Baracaldo 5 Notarios
Basauri 2 Notarios
Guecho 2 Notarios
Orduña
Portugalete 2 Notarios
Santurce
Sestao
Distrito de Durango
Durango 2 Notarios
Amorebieta
Elorrio
Villaro
Distrito de Guernica y Luno
Guernica y Luno 2 Notarios
Bermeo
Lequeitio 2 Notarios
Marquina
Munguía 2 Notarios
Ondárroa
Distrito de Valmaseda
Valmaseda
Carranza

COLEGIO DE CÁCERES

Provincia de Badajoz
Distrito de Almendralejo
Almendralejo 2 Notarios
Hornachos
Santa Marta de los Barros
Villafranca de los Barros
Distrito de Badajoz
Badajoz 4 Notarios
Alburquerque
S. Vicente de Alcántara
Distrito de Castuera
Castuera
Cabeza del Buey
Calamea de la Serena
Distrito de Don Benito
Don Benito 2 Notarios
Guareña
Distrito de Fregenal de la Sierra
Fregenal de la Sierra
Segura de León
Distrito de Fuente de Cantos
Fuente de Cantos
Monesterio
Distrito de Herrera del Duque
Herrera del Duque
Puebla de Alcocer

Distrito Jerez de Los Caballeros
Jerez de Caballeros 2 Notarios
Barcarrota
Distrito de Llerena
Llerena
Azuaga
Berlanga
Distrito de Merida
Merida 3 Notarios
Montijo
Distrito de Olivenza
Olivenza
Almendral
Distrito de Villanueva de la Serena
Villanueva de la Serena 2 Notarios
Campanario
Distrito de Zafra
Zafra
Fuente del Maestre
Los Santos de Maimona

Provincia de Cáceres

Distrito de Cáceres
Cáceres 2 Notarios
Alcántara
Arroyo de la Luz
Garrovillas
Montánchez 2 Notarios
Distrito de Coria
Coria
Hoyos
Torrejoncillo
Distrito de Navalmoral de la Mata
Navalmoral de la Mata
Jarandilla
Distrito Plasencia
Plasencia 2 Notarios
Hérvas
Jaraiz de la Vera
Distrito de Trujillo
Guadalupe
Logrosán
Miajados 2 Notarios
Distrito de Valencia de Alcántara
Valencia de Alcántara

COLEGIO DE CORUÑA

Provincia de Coruña (La)

Distrito de Coruña
Coruña (La) 9 Notarios
Betanzos 3 Notarios
Distrito de Carballo
Carballo 2 Notarios
Puentesco
Distrito de Corcubión
Corcubión
Vimianzo
Distrito de Ferrol del Caudillo (El)
Ferrol del Caudillo (El) 4 Notarios
Ortigueira
Puentes de García Rodríguez
San Saturnino
Distrito de Noya
Noya
Muros
Puebla del Caramiñal
Riveira
Distrito de Ordenes
Ordenes
Distrito de Puentedeume
Puentedeume 2 Notarios
Mugardos
Distrito de Santiago de Compostela
Santiago de Compostela 4 Notarios
Arzúa
Mellid
Negreira
Padrón
Rianjo
Santa Comba

Provincia de Lugo

Distrito de Chantada
Chantada
Monterroso
Palas de Rey
Distrito de Fonsagrada
Fonsagrada
Distrito de Lugo
Lugo 4 Notarios
Becerreá 2 Notarios
Castro de Rey
Castroverde
Friol
Meira
Sarría 3 Notarios
Distrito de Mondoñedo
Mondoñedo 2 Notarios
Puente Nuevo
Ribadeo
Valle de Oro
Vivero 2 Notarios
Distrito de Monforte de Lemos
Monforte de Lemos 2 Notarios
Quiroga
Distrito de Villalba
Villalba
Guitiriz 2 Notarios

Provincia de Orense
- Distrito de Bande
  - Bande
- Distrito de Barco de Valdeorras (El)
  - Barco de Valdeorras (El)
- Distrito de Carballino
  - Carballino
- Distrito de Orense
  - Orense 3 Notarios
  - Allariz (Vacante)
  - Celanova
  - Ginzo de Limia
- Distrito de Puebla de Trives
  - Puebla de Trives (Vacante)
  - Viana del Bollo
- Distrito de Ribadavia
  - Ribadavia
- Distrito de Verín
  - Verín

Provincia de Pontevedra
- Distrito de Cambados
  - Cambados
  - Sangenjo
  - Villagarcía de Arosa
- Distrito de La Estrada
  - La Estrada
  - Forcarey
- Distrito de Lalín
  - Lalín
  - Silleda 2 Notarios
- Distrito de Pontevedra
  - Pontevedra 2 Notarios
  - Caldas de Reyes
  - Cangas de Morrazo
  - Cuntis
  - Marín
  - Puente Caldelas
- Distrito de Puenteareas
  - Puenteareas
  - La Cañiza
- Distrito de Tuy
  - Tuy
  - La Guardia
  - Porriño 3 Notarios
- Distrito de Vigo
  - Vigo 8 Notarios
  - La Ramallosa
  - Redondela (Vacante)

COLEGIO DE GRANADA

Provincia de Almería
- Distrito de Almería
  - Almería 5 Notarios
  - Alhama de Almería
  - Canjáyar
  - Fiñana
  - Níjar
  - Sorbas
- Distrito de Berja
  - Berja
  - Adra
  - Dalias
- Distrito de Huércal Overa
  - Huércal Overa
  - Albox
  - Purchena
  - Serón
  - Vélez Blanco
  - Vélez Rubio
- Distrito de Vera
  - Vera
  - Cuevas de Almanzora
  - Librín

Provincia de Granada
- Distrito de Baza
  - Baza 2 Notarios
  - Cúllar de Baza
  - Huéscar
  - Puebla de Don Fadrique
- Distrito de Granada
  - Granada 9 Notarios
  - Iznalloz
  - Padul
  - Pinos Puente 2 Notarios
  - Santafé
- Distrito de Guadix
  - Guadix 2 Notarios
- Distrito de Loja
  - Loja 2 Notarios
  - Alhama de Granada
  - Illora 2 Notarios
  - Montefrío
- Distrito de Motril
  - Motril 2 Notarios
  - Almuñécar 2 Notarios
- Distrito de Orgiva
  - Orgiva
  - Albuñol
  - Dúrcal
  - Ugíjar

Provincia de Jaén
- Distrito de Alcalá la Real

Alcalá la Real 3 Notarios
Alcaudete
Castillo de Locubín
Distrito de Andújar
Andújar 2 Notarios
Arjona
Marmolejo
Mengíbar
Distrito de Baeza
Baeza 2 Notarios
Distrito de Carolina (La)
Carolina (La)
Bailén
Navas de San Juan
Distrito de Cazorla
Cazorla
Campillo de Arenas
Huelma
Jimena 2 Notarios
Mancha Real
Quesada
Torredelcampo
Distrito de Linares
Linares 2 Notarios
Distrito de Martos
Martos 2 Notarios
Porcuna
Torredonjimeno
Distrito de Úbeda
Úbeda 2 Notarios
Jódar
Torreperogil 2 Notarios
Distrito de Villacarrillo
Villacarrillo
Beas de Segura
Orcera
Santistéban del Puerto
Villanueva del Arzobispo

Provincia de Málaga
Distrito de Antequera
Antequera 2 Notarios
Alameda
Archidona
Campillos
Teba
Distrito de Málaga
Málaga 9 Notarios
Alhaurín el Grande
Alora
Colmenar
Coín
Distrito de Marbella
Marbella 2 Notarios
Estepona
Fuengirola
Distrito de Melilla
Melilla 3 Notarios
Distrito de Ronda
Ronda 2 Notarios
Gaucín
Distrito de Vélez-Málaga
Vélez Málaga
Nerja 2 Notarios

COLEGIO DE LAS PALMAS
Provincia de Las Palmas
Distrito de Arrecife
Arrecife 2 Notarios
Distrito de Guía
Guía
Distrito de Las Palmas
Las Palmas 9 Notarios
Arucas 2 Notarios
Distrito de Telde
Telde 2 Notarios
Vecindario
Distrito de Puerto del Rosario
Puerto del Rosario
Provincia de Santa Cruz de Tenerife
Distrito de Granadilla
Granadilla
Distrito de Icod de los Vinos
Icod de los Vinos
Distrito de La Laguna (San Cristóbal
La Laguna (San Cristóbal de) de)
3 Notarios
Tacoronte
Distrito de La Orotava
La Orotava
Los Realejos
Puerto de la Cruz
Distrito de Los Llanos de Aridane
Los Llanos de Aridane
Distrito de San Sebastián de la Gomera
San Sebastián de la Gomera
Distrito de Santa Cruz de la Palma
Santa Cruz de la Palma 2 Notarios
Distrito de Santa Cruz de Tenerife
Santa Cruz de Tenerife 7 Notarios
Güimar
Distrito de Valverde de Hierro
Valverde de Hierro

COLEGIO DE MADRID
- Provincia de Ávila
  - Distrito de Arenas de San Pedro
    - Arenas de San Pedro
  - Distrito de Arévalo
    - Arévalo
    - Fontiveros
    - Madrigal de las Altas Torres
  - Distrito de Ávila
    - Ávila 2 Notarios
    - Cebreros
  - Distrito de Piedrahita
    - Piedrahita
    - Barco de Ávila (El)
- Provincia de Guadalajara
  - Distrito de Guadalajara
    - Guadalajara 2 Notarios
    - Brihuega
    - Cogolludo
    - Pastrana
    - Sacedón
  - Distrito de Molina de Aragón
    - Molina de Aragón
  - Distrito de Sigüenza
    - Sigüenza
- Provincia de Madrid
  - Distrito de Alcalá de Henares
    - Alcalá de Henares
    - S. Fernando de Henares
    - Torrejón de Ardoz
  - Distrito de Aranjuez
    - Aranjuez
    - Arganda del Rey
    - Chinchón
    - Valdemoro
    - Villarejo de Salvanés
  - Distrito de Colmenar Viejo
    - Colmenar Viejo 2 Notarios
    - Buitrago
    - El Molar
    - Miraflores de la Sierra
    - Torrelaguna
  - Distrito de Madrid
    - Madrid 125 Notarios
    - Getafe
    - Leganés
  - Distrito de Navalcarnero
    - Navalcarnero
    - Pozuelo de Alarcón
    - S. Martín de Valdeiglesias
  - Distrito de S. Lorenzo de El Escorial
    - S. Lorenzo de El Escorial
    - Collado-Villalba
- Provincia de Segovia
  - Distrito de Cuéllar
    - Cuéllar
  - Distrito de Segovia
    - Segovia 2 Notarios
    - El Espinar
    - Santa María de Nieva
  - Distrito de Sepúlveda
    - Sepúlveda
    - Riaza
- Provincia de Toledo
  - Distrito de Ocaña
    - Ocaña
    - Tembleque
    - Villarrubia de Santiago
    - Yepes
  - Distrito de Orgaz
    - Orgaz
    - Consuegra
    - Madrilejos
    - Mora
    - Sonseca
  - Distrito de Quintanar de la Orden
    - Quintanar de la Orden
    - Corral de Almaguer
    - Puebla de Almoradiel (La)
    - Villacañas
  - Distrito de Talavera de la Reina
    - Talavera de la Reina 2 Notarios
    - Pelvis de la Jara
    - Los Navalmorales
    - Navamorcuende
    - Oropesa
  - Distrito de Toledo
    - Toledo 2 Notarios
    - Illescas
    - Navahermosa
    - Villaluenga de la Sagra
  - Distrito de Torrijos
    - Torrijos
    - Escalona
    - Fuensalida
    - Puebla de Montalbán (La) 2 Notarios

COLEGIO DE OVIEDO
- Provincia de Oviedo
  - Distrito de Avilés
    - Avilés 4 Notarios
  - Distrito de Cangas de Narcea
    - Cangas de Narcea
    - Tineo
  - Distrito de Cangas de Onis
    - Cangas de Onis

Infiesto
Llanes 2 Notarios
Nava
Panes
Posada
Ribadesella
Distrito de Gijón
Gijón 8 Notarios
Colunga 2 Notarios
Villaviciosa
Distrito de Grado
Grado
Belmonte de Miranda
Pravia
Salas
Soto de Luiña
Distrito de Pola de Laviana
Pola de Laviana
Sama de Langreo
Distrito de Pola de Lena
Pola de Lena
Cabañaquinta
Distrito de Luarca
Luarca
Boal
Castropol
Navia
Trevías 2 Notarios
Vegadeo
Distrito de Mieres
Mieres 2 Notarios
Distrito de Oviedo
Oviedo 5 Notarios
Proaza
Distrito de Pola de Siero
Pola de Siero 2 Notarios

COLEGIO DE PAMPLONA

Provincia de Guipúzcoa

Distrito de Azpeitia
Azpeitia
Segura
Zarauz
Zumaya
Distrito de San Sebastián
San Sebastián 9 Notarios
Fuenterrabía
Hernani
Irún 2 Notarios
Pasajes
Rentería
Distrito de Tolosa
Tolosa
Villafranca de Ordizia 2 Notarios
Distrito de Vergara
Vergara
Eibar 2 Notarios
Elgóibar
Mondragón
Oñate
Zumárraga

Provincia de Navarra

Distrito de Aoíz
Aoíz
Ochagavía
Sangüesa
Distrito de Estella
Estella 2 Notarios
Lodosa
Los Arcos
San Adrián
Distrito de Pamplona
Pamplona 7 Notarios
Alsasua
Elizondo
Lecumberri
Lesaca
Puente la Reina
Distrito de Tafalla
Tafalla 2 Notarios
Peralta
Distrito de Tudela
Tudela 2 Notarios
Cascante
Corella
Villafranca de Navarra

COLEGIO DE SEVILLA

Provincia de Cádiz

Distrito de Algeciras
Algeciras 2 Notarios
Los Barrios
Ceuta 2 Notarios
Tarifa
Distrito de Arcos de la Frontera
Arcos de la Frontera
Algodonales
Olvera
Utrique 2 Notarios
Villamartín
Distrito de Cádiz
Cádiz 4 Notarios

Distrito de Jerez de la Frontera
Jerez de la Frontera 4 Notarios
Distrito del Puerto de Santa María
Puerto de Santa María (El)
Puerto Real
Rota
Distrito de San Fernando
San Fernando
Alcalá de los Gazules
Barbate de Franco
Chiclana de la Frontera
Medina Sidonia
Distrito de Sanlúcar de Barrameda
Sanlúcar de Barrameda 2 Notarios
Distrito de San Roque
San Roque
Línea de la Concepción (La)

Provincia de Córdoba

Distrito de Aguilar
Aguilar
Puente Genil 2 Notarios
Distrito de Baena
Baena 2 Notarios
Luque
Distrito de Bujalance
Bujalance
El Carpio 2 Notarios
Distrito de Cabra
Cabra 3 Notarios
Doña Mencía
Distrito de Castro del Río
Castro del Río
Espejo
Distrito de Córdoba
Córdoba 7 Notarios
Distrito de Lucena
Lucena 2 Notarios
Benamejí
Iznájar
Rute
Distrito de Montilla
Montilla 2 Notarios
Fernán-Núñez 2 Notarios
La Rambla
Distrito de Montoro
Montoro
Villa del Río 2 Notarios
Distrito de Peñarroya-Pueblonuevo
Peñarroya-Pueblonuevo 2 Notarios
Espiel
Fuente-Obejuna
Hinojosa del Duque 2 Notarios
Distrito de Posadas
Posadas
Palma del Río
Distrito de Pozoblanco
Pozoblanco 2 Notarios
Villanueva de Córdoba
Distrito de Priego
Priego 2 Notarios
Carcabuey

Provincia de Huelva

Distrito de Aracena
Aracena
Cortegana
Santa Olalla
Distrito de Ayamonte
Ayamonte
Isla Cristina
Distrito de Huelva
Huelva 3 Notarios
Gibraleón
Trigueros
Distrito de La Palma
La Palma
Bollullos par del Condado 2 Notarios
Escacena del Campo
Distrito de Moguer
Moguer
Distrito de Valverde del Camino
Valverde del Camino
Puebla de Guzmán

Provincia de Sevilla

Distrito de Carmona
Carmona
Viso del Alcor
Distrito de Cazalla de la Sierra
Cazalla de la Sierra
Constantina
Guadalcanal
Distrito de Ecija
Ecija 2 Notarios
Fuentes de Andalucía
Distrito de Lora del Río
Lora del Río
Cantillana
Distrito de Marchena
Marchena
El Arahal
Paradas
Distrito de Morón de la Frontera
Morón de la Frontera 2 Notarios
Montellano
La Puebla de Cazalla

Distrito de Osuna
Osuna 3 Notarios
Estepa 2 Notarios
Herrera 2 Notarios
Distrito de Sevilla
Sevilla 15 Notarios
La Algaba
Camas
El Castillo de las Guardas
Coria del Río
Pilas
Sanlúcar la Mayor
Distrito de Utrera
Utrera 2 Notarios
Alcalá de Guadaira
Dos Hermanas
Lebrija

COLEGIO DE VALENCIA
Provincia de Alicante
Distrito de Alcoy
Alcoy 2 Notarios
Bañeres
Benilloba
Cocentaina
Muro de Alcoy
Distrito de Alicante
Alicante 8 Notarios
Castalla
Ibi
Jijona
San Juan de Alicante
San Vicente del Raspeig
Distrito de Denia
Denia 2 Notarios
Jalón
Jávea
Orba
Pedreguer
Pego 2 Notarios
Distrito de Dolores
Dolores
Almoradi
Callosa de Segura
Distrito de Elche
Elche 4 Notarios
Crevillente
Santa Pola
Distrito de Elda
Elda 2 Notarios
Aspe
Monóvar
Novelda 2 Notarios
Petrel
Pinoso
Distrito de Orihuela
Orihuela 2 Notarios
Torrevieja
Distrito de Villajoyosa
Villajoyosa
Altea
Benidorm 2 Notarios
Benisa
Callosa de Ensarriá
Distrito de Villena
Villena 3 Notarios
Biar
Provincia de Castellón
Distrito de Castellón
Castellón de la Plana 4 Notarios
Albocácer
Alcora
Almazora 2 Notarios
Benicasim
Lucena del Cid
Torreblanca 2 Notarios
Villarreal de los Infantes 3 Not.
Distrito de Nules
Nules
Burriana 2 Notarios
Onda 2 Notarios
Vall de Uxó 2 Notarios
Distrito de Segorbe
Segorbe 2 Notarios
Viver
Distrito de Vinaroz
Vinaroz
Alcalá de Chisvert
Benicarló
Morella
Peñíscola
San Mateo 2 Notarios
Villafranca del Cid
Provincia de Valencia
Distrito de Alcira
Alcira 3 Notarios
Algemesí 3 Notarios
Carcagente 3 Notarios
Simat de Valldigna
Distrito de Gandía
Gandía 4 Notarios
Fuente Encarroz 2 Notarios
Oliva 2 Notarios

Distrito de Játiva
  Játiva 3 Notarios
  Alberique
  Canals 2 Notarios
  Enquera
  Mogente
  Villanueva de Castellón 2 Notarios
Distrito de Liria
  Liria 2 Notarios
  Benaguacil 2 Notarios
  Chelva
  Villar del Arzobispo
Distrito de Onteniente
  Onteniente
  Albaida
  Benigánim
  Fuente la Higuera
  Ollería
  Puebla del Duc
Distrito de Requena
  Requena
  Avora
  Buñol
  Cheste 2 Notarios
  Chiva
  Utiel
Distrito de Sagunto
  Sagunto 2 Notarios
  Cuartell 2 Notarios
  Masamagrell 2 Notarios
Distrito de Sueca
  Sueca 3 Notarios
  Cullera 2 Notarios
  Tabernes de Valldigna
Distrito de Valencia
  Valencia 28 Notarios
  Aldaya
  Alginet
  Burjasot
  Carlet 3 Notarios
  Catarroja
  Manises
  Moncada
  Montroy
  Paterna
  Picasent
  Silla
  Torrente 2 Notarios

COLEGIO DE VALLADOLID

Provincia de León

Distrito de Astorga
  Astorga 2 Notarios
Distrito de Cistierna
  Cistierna
Distrito de La Bañeza
  La Bañeza 2 Notarios
Distrito de La Robla
  La Robla
Distrito de León
  León 2 Notarios
  Armunia
Distrito de Ponferrada
  Ponferrada
  Bembibre
  Fabero
  Villafranca del Bierzo
Distrito de Sahagún
  Sahagún
Distrito de Valencia de Don Juan
  Valencia de Don Juan
  Valderas
Distrito de Villablino
  Villablino

Provincia de Palencia

Distrito de Carrión de los Condes
  Carrión de los Condes
  Perrera de Pisuerga
  Saldaña
  Osorno
Distrito de Cervera del Río Pisuerga
  Cervera del Río Pisuerga
  Aguilar de Campóo
Distrito de Palencia
  Palencia 3 Notarios
  Astudillo
  Baltanás
  Baños de Cerrato
  Frechilla
  Paredes de Nava
  Villada

Provincia de Salamanca

Distrito de Béjar
  Béjar 2 Notarios
Distrito de Ciudad Rodrigo
  Ciudad Rodrigo 2 Notarios
Distrito de Peñaranda de Bracamonte
  Peñaranda de Bracamonte
  Cantalapiedra
Distrito de Salamanca
  Salamanca 6 Notarios
  Alba de Tormes 2 Notarios

Guijuelo
Ledesma 2 Notarios
La Vellés
Linares de Riofrío
Distrito de Vitigudino
Vitigudino
Lumbrales

Provincia de Valladolid
Distrito de Medina del Campo
Medina del Campo 2 Notarios
Nava del Rey
Olmedo
Distrito de Medina de Ríoseco
Medina de Rioseco 3 Notarios
Villalón
Distrito de Valladolid
Valladolid 8 Notarios
Mota del Marqués
Peñafiel
Portillo
Tordesillas
Tudela de Duero
Valoria la Buena

Provincia de Zamora
Distrito de Benavente
Benavente 2 Notarios
Distrito de Puebla de Sanabria
Puebla de Sanabria
Distrito de Toro
Toro
Distrito de Villalpando
Villalpando
Distrito de Zamora
Zamora 4 Notarios
Alcañices
Bermillo de Sayago
Fuentesaúco

COLEGIO DE ZARAGOZA

Provincia de Huesca
Distrito de Barbasto
Barbasto
Binéfar
Graus
Monzón
Tamarite
Distrito de Boltaña
Boltaña
Benasque
Distrito de Fraga
Fraga
Albalate de Cinca
Distrito de Huesca
Huesca 2 Notarios
Almudévar
Averbe
Serifiena
Distrito de Jaca
Jaca
Berdún

Provincia de Teruel
Distrito de Alcañiz
Alcañiz
Castellote
Híjar
Valderrobres
Distrito de Calamocha
Calamocha
Montalbán
Distrito de Teruel
Teruel 2 Notarios
Albarracín 2 Notarios
Aliaga
Mora de Rubielos
Mosqueruela

Provincia de Zaragoza
Distrito de Borja
Borja
Mallén
Distrito de Calatayud
Calatayud 2 Notarios
Ateca
Brea
Distrito de Caspe
Caspe
Muella
Distrito de Daroca
Daroca
Cariñena
Distrito de Egea de los Caballeros
Egea de los Caballeros
Sos del Rey Católico
Tauste
Distrito de Tarazona
Tarazona
Distrito de Zaragoza
Zaragoza 14 Notarios
Alagón
La Almunia de Doña Godina
Belchite
Pina de Ebro
Ziera

Miltary Divisions

As far back as 1705, Spain was divided into capitanias generales which corresponded to the ancient division into kingdoms. In 1810 these were redivided into 15 units: Madrid, Valencia, Zaragoza, Barcelona, Pamplona, Burgos, Santander, Astorga, La Coruña, Valladolid, Caceres, Sevilla, Malaga, Granada, and Murcia. In 1822 they were again reorganized into 11 districts. The last division in 1960 maintained the nine peninsular military regions, plus the two regions of the Baleares and Canarias as these were organized in the latter part of the nineteenth century: (1) Madrid, (2) Sevilla, (3) Valencia, (4) Barcelona, (5) Zaragoza, (6) Burgos, (7) Valladolid, (8) La Coruña, (9) Granada. While some military records are kept in archives of the local capitanias generales, the majority of them are transferred after 25 to 50 years to the Archivo General Militar in Segovia.

Ecclestiastical Divisions

Superimposed upon all of the above are the ecclesiastical divisions of the Spanish Catholic Church, composed of arzobispados (archdioceses), obispados (dioceses), arciprestazgos (equivalent to English Church deaneries), and parroquias (parishes). There are 64 obispados in Spain. Included in that number are thirteen arzobispados and one obispado nullis (an independent diocese left over from the rule of the military order in the area of Ciudad Real). In the year 1840 there were 20,847 parishes, although today that number has been reduced to approximately 18,900.

The archdiocese is a large administrative unit composed of several dioceses presided over by an archbishop (arzobispo) who, in addition to supervising the other bishops within his ecclesiastical province, also functions as would any other bishop in supervising his archdiocese. There are eleven such archdioceses, listed in Figure 17-10 with the various dioceses that make up their ecclesiastical provinces. In addition, there are two arzobispados (archdioceses) which have been created in recent years that do not have.any other dioceses assigned under their direction: the dioceses of the two major cities in Spain, Madrid/Alcala and Barcelona. In Figure 17-10 the year appearing in brackets after the name of the archdiocese is the year in which it was elevated to the status of archdiocese. For the researcher the distinction as an archdiocese has little significance, because an archdiocese does not generate records of genealogical interest, aside from those it generates as a regular diocese.

The diocese (diocesis or obispado) is the ecclesiastical unit presided over by a bishop (obispo). Each bishop within his diocese is totally autonomous (with the exception of certain obligations owed to the archbishop, to which he is subordinate). Within each diocese there are certain types of sacraments and absolutions that can only be performed by its bishop; e.g., confirmations and giving permission for second and third cousins to be married. Bishops make final decisions as to where a parish priest will be assigned, and generally provide guidance, direction, and supervision for the functioning of the Church within their dioceses. Whereas parish priests nearly always come from the area itself, bishops frequently come from other parts of Spain, and may never have actually been in their bishopric prior to receiving the appointment as its bishop.

There were always records kept at the diocesan level. Specific types of records actually generated by the dioceses are discussed in Chapter Ten. Since

1918, copies of all baptisms, marriages, and death or burial records have also been sent to the local dioceses for filing in their archives. In addition, in many dioceses the parish records have all been brought together in a central diocesan archive. Therefore, it is important to be aware of what diocese a particular town or parish belongs to, and it may even be necessary to know the name of the diocese before being able to locate the specific parish and/or its records. The numbered alphabetical list and accompanying map, in Figure 17-11, will help the researcher to become familiar with the general locations of the dioceses of Spain.

The dioceses of Spain are nearly as old as the Catholic Church. Some of the earliest dioceses such as Merida, established in Roman times, no longer appear as dioceses. Others, such as Cartagena, Gerona, Guadix, Tarragona, and Toledo, are still dioceses, and were all organized in the first century. The vast majority of the dioceses of Spain were organized before the time in which most genealogicial researchers will be working. In cases where that is not so, or where the researcher encounters nobility among his ancestors and extends his line back into the early Middle Ages, it will be necessary to know the date in which a diocese was organized. By studying its history in the Madoz dictionary or a similar source, the researcher can identify the older diocese from which the diocese he knows was created. The list in Figure 17-11 indicates the ages of the various dioceses.

The arciprestazgo is the intermediate geographical unit between the diocese and the parish, and is presided over by a parish priest who comes from one of the parishes of which it is composed. He is called the arcipreste, and in the past had great control and authority over the other parish priests who resided in the parishes within his arciprestazgo. The extent of that power varied from one diocese to another, and from one time period to another, but often

included such things as the right to certain percentages of the money paid for various ordinances and funeral masses, the authority to invalidate any ordinances performed without his permission, and in addition, all certificates entered in the parish books for baptisms, marriages, or deaths were not considered valid until he had affixed his signature.

Arciprestazgos are very ancient institutions, many of which antedate any written comment as to their organization. They served an important function in past centuries when travel was difficult, and it was necessary to decentralize some of the authority and decision making, while unnecessary or undesirable to extend that kind of power to every parish priest. In the twentieth century, as modern means of transportation have brought the parishes in the various dioceses closer together, this decentralization has become unnecessary, and the arcipreste has correspondingly lost power and importance. In many areas today, the arciprestazgo is little more than a means of providing some regional coordination between the various parishes in a small region, but carries no authority to order any changes, or even cooperation.

Because no records were kept by the arcipreste beyond those that he submitted to the diocese, or that he kept in his own parish records, the genealogist will have no need to look for information from an individual priest because he is an arcipreste. The main contact the genealogist will have with the arciprestazgos is in making use of the Guías de la Iglesia en Espana, where the various parishes in each diocese are listed under their respective arciprestazgos. (A complete list of the arciprestazgos,in Spain, and the number of parishes in each arciprestazgo is found on pages 57 to 67 of Geografía politica y eclesiastica by Jesus Larios Martin (Hidalguia: Madrid, 1963.)

The parroquia (parish) is the primary unit of the Catholic Church in Spain. It can be defined as a

small geographical territory directed in all spiritual matters by the parroco (parish priest), who alone can authorize the administration of the holy sacraments of the church in his parish. The parish priest may have one or more assistants (coadjutores). In the case where a parish becomes very large, there may be one or more auxiliary parishes called filеales, anejos, or sufraganeas.

The earliest record of parishes anywhere in Spain is found in early Canon Law discussions defining the powers of parish priests in parishes that already existed in the fourth century A.D. The origin of the vast majority of the parishes of Spain is lost in the obscurity of time, and they are viewed by the people in the area as if they had always existed, although the size and status of each individual parish may have varied dramatically through the centuries. Many parishes grew extremely large, even in rural areas, until the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, at which time new parishes were created by separating the auxiliaries from the main parish. In the last hundred years the process has moved in the opposite direction, with many parishes being suppressed or reunited. This accounts for the fact that, today in Spain, there are approximately 1500 parishes less than there were in 1840. In some cases, parishes have even been created, suppressed, and then recreated. The records of a suppressed parish may be sent to the diocese, or be given to the parish priest in the parish to which the suppressed parish is united. Instead of suppressing the small parish, the more common practice in recent years has been to assign a parish priest to work in several parishes at the same time. While each of two, three, or four parishes may have the same priest presiding in them, all books, records, and other information will be kept separate for each individual parish.

No attempt has been or probably could be made to place all of the nearly 20,000 parishes in Spain on a

single map. There is a map for the entire country showing all of the dioceses and arciprestazgos in the Atlas Nacional de España Instituto Geografico y Catastral, (Madrid: 1955, Lamina 91.). For maps showing boundaries of individual parishes, it is best to locate and consult a guide published by the particular diocese to which the parish belongs, if such is available.

Figure 17-1

NORTHERN REGIONS
SOUTHERN REGIONS
NORTH POLE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
GREATEST MASS OF LAND
GREATEST MASS OF WATER

Figure 17-2

BAY OF BISCAY
FRANCE
Cordillero Cantábrico
Pyrenees
ANDORRA
Pyrenees
Río Ebro
Río Duero
Sistema Ibérico
Barcelona
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Carpetovetónica
Madrid
Cordillera
PORTUGAL
Río Tajo
Río Guadiana
BALEARIC ISLANDS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sierra Morena
Río Guadalquivir
Penibético
Sistema
GULF OF CADIZ
Sierra Nevada
MOROCCO

Figure 17-3

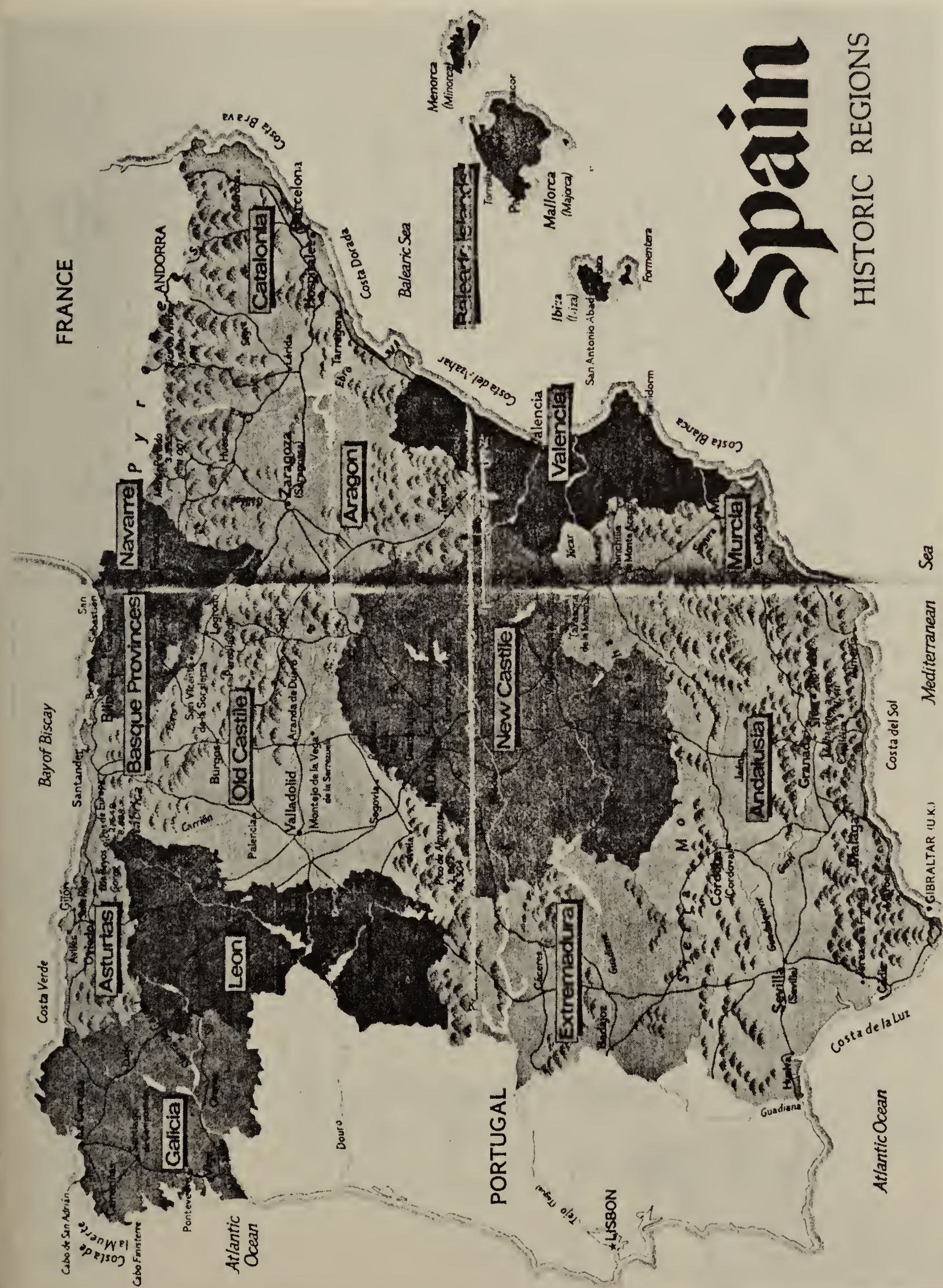
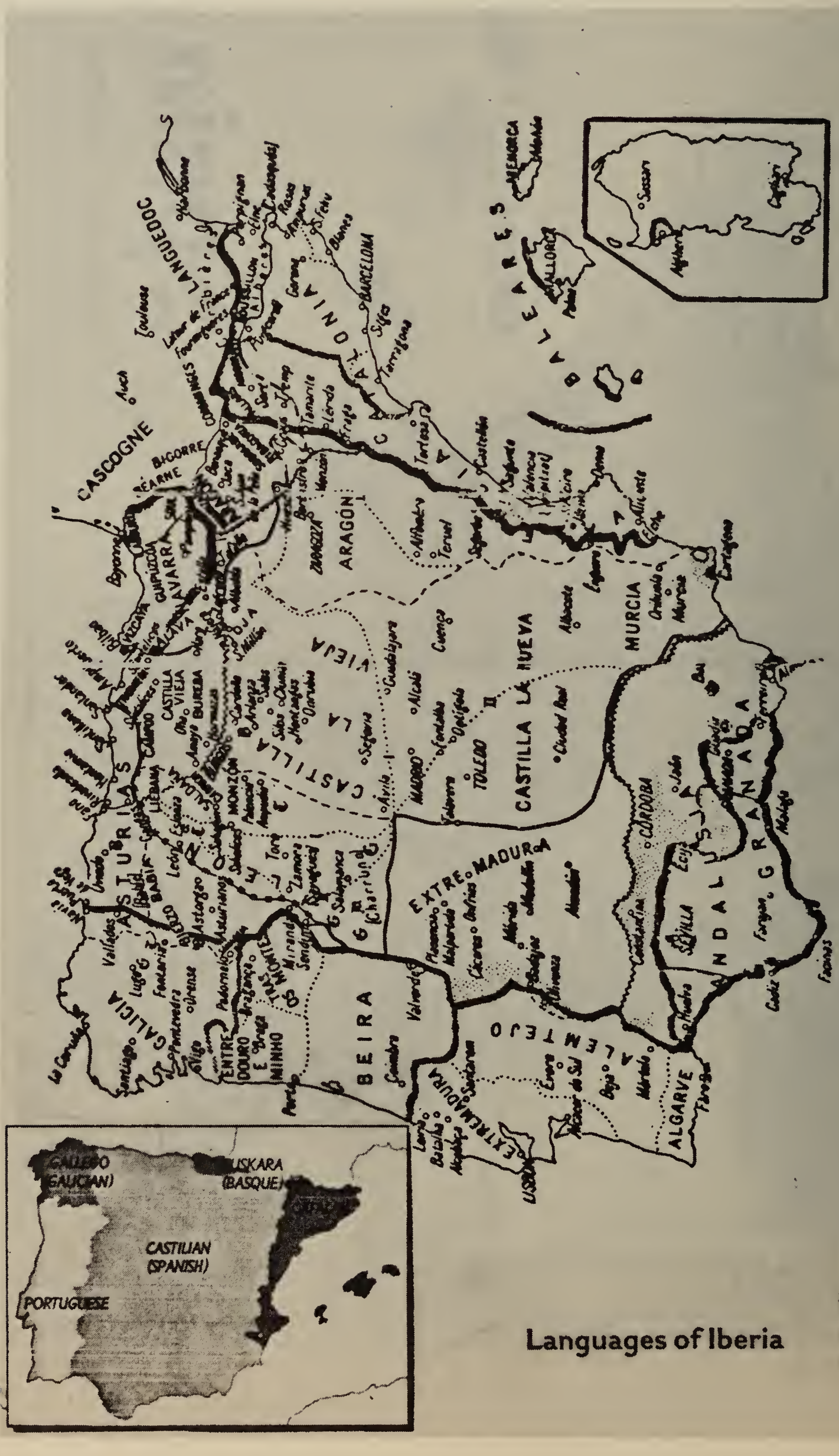
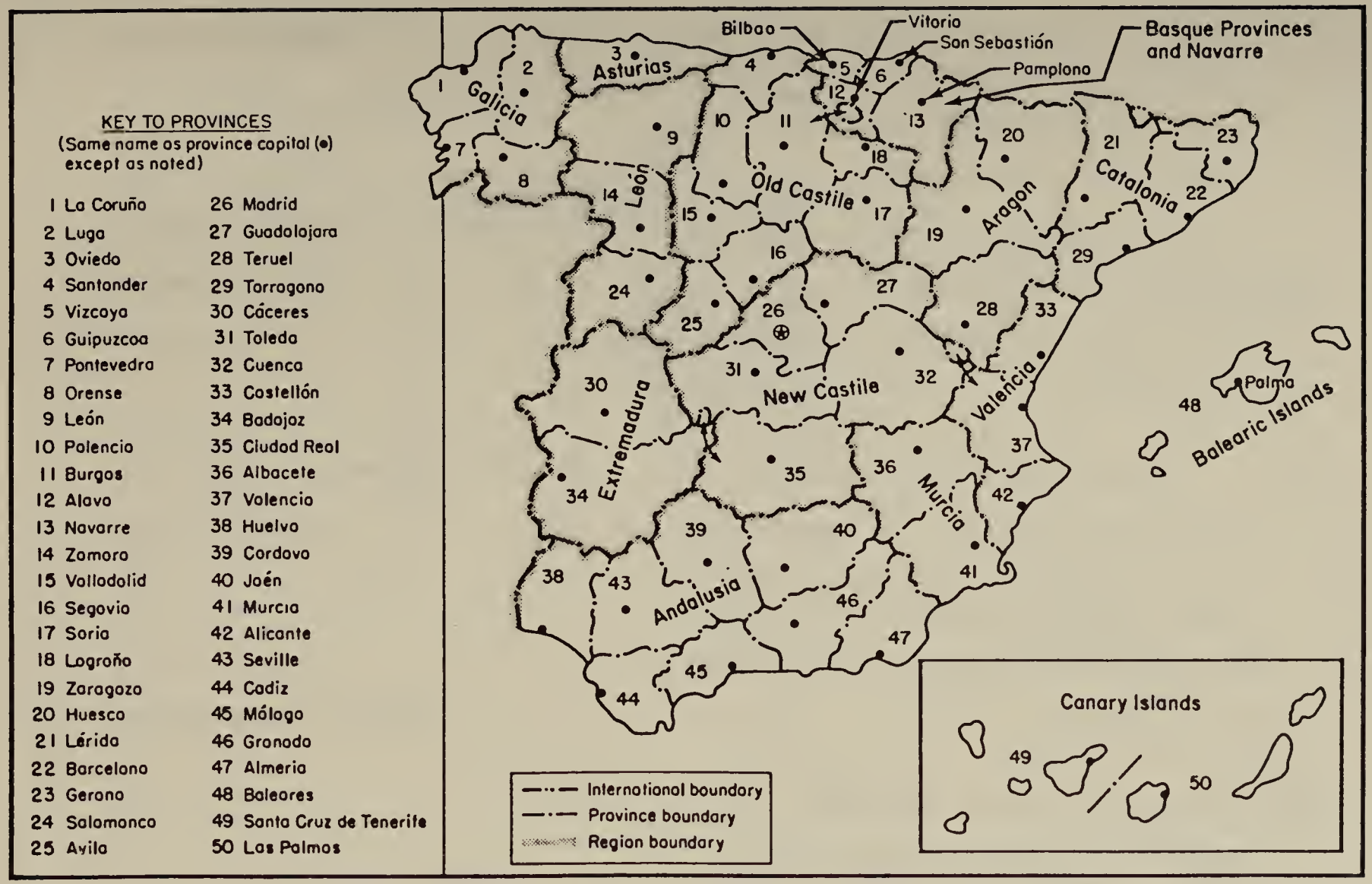

Spain
HISTORIC REGIONS
FRANCE
ANDORRA
Catalonia
Aragon
Navarre
Basque Provinces
Old Castile
Asturias
Leon
Galicia
Valencia
Murcia
New Castile
Andalusia
Extremadura
Balearic Islands
Mallorca (Majorca)
Menorca (Minorca)
Ibiza (Iviza)
Formentera
Costa Brava
Costa Dorada
Costa del Azahar
Costa Blanca
Costa del Sol
Costa de la Luz
Costa Verde
Bay of Biscay
Atlantic Ocean
Mediterranean Sea
PORTUGAL
LISBON
GIBRALTAR (U.K.)
Cabo de San Adrián
Cabo Finisterre
Santander
Gijón
Valladolid
Zaragoza
Barcelona
Tarragona
Ebro
Tajo (Tagus)
Douro
Guadiana
Sevilla
Cordova
Granada
Málaga
Cádiz
Huelva
Badajoz
Cáceres
Palencia
Burgos
Segovia
Aranda de Duero
Montejo de la Vega de la Serrezuela
San Vicente de la Sonsierra
Logroño
Carrión
Jaén
Jerez
Murcia
Cartagena
Ibiza
San Antonio Abad
Tarragona
Lérida
Huesca
Teruel
Sagunto
Valencia
Jucar
Sierra Morena

Figure 17-4



Languages of Iberia



Spain, Regions and Provinces

PROVINCES FORMED FROM TRADITIONAL REGIONS

Pre 1789 Regional Division	Provinces into which each one was divided
Castilla la Vieja (Reino)	Avila, Burgos, Logrono, Santander (or Cantabria), Segovia and Soria
Castilla la Nueva (Reino)	Madrid, Tolego, Ciudad Real, Cuenca, Guadalajara and part of Albucete
Leon	Leon, Salamanca, Zamora, Palencia, and Valladolid
Asturias (Principado)	Oviedo
Galicia (Reino)	Lugo, Orense, Pontevedra, and Coruna
Vascongadas	Bilbao (or Vizcaya), San Sebastian (or Guipuzcoa), Vitoria (or Alava)
Murcia (Reino)	Murcia and a large part of Albacete
Andalucia: (Four Reinos 1. Sevilla; 2. Granada 3. Cordoba; 4. Jaen)	1. Sevilla, Cadiz, and Huelva 2. Granada, Malaga y Almeria 3. Cordoba 4. Jaen
Extremadura	Badajoz and Caceres
Islas Canarias	Canarias, La Palmas
Aragon (Reino)	Zaragoza, Huesca, and Teruel
Valencia (Reino)	Valencia, Alicante, and Castellon
Cataluna (Principado)	Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona
Navarra (Reino)	Pamplona
Islas Baleares or Reino de Mallorca	Palma

Figure 17-7

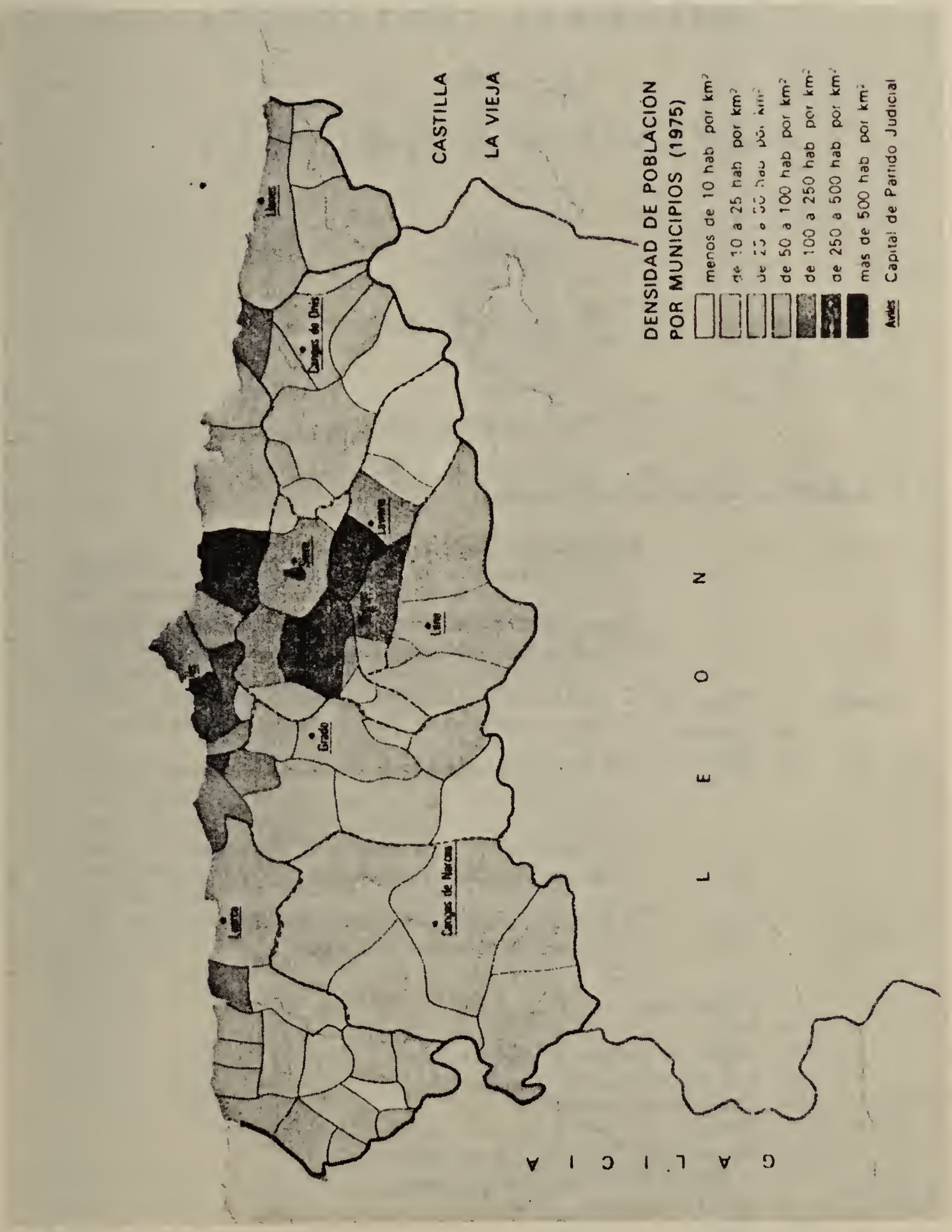

CASTILLA
LA VIEJA
DENSIDAD DE POBLACIÓN
POR MUNICIPIOS (1975)
menos de 10 hab por km²
de 10 a 25 hab por km²
de 50 a 100 hab por km²
de 100 a 250 hab por km²
de 250 a 500 hab por km²
mas de 500 hab por km²
Avilés Capital de Partido Judicial
L E O N
G A L I C I A
Grado
Cangas de Narcea

Figure 17-8

ARCHIVO HISTORICO
DEL
REINO DE GALICIA

LA CORUÑA

El Archivo comprende las siguientes secciones:

Sección I. Fariña.
» II. Figueroa.
» III. Gómez.
» IV. Pillado.

Corresponden a las cuatro escribanías de cámara de la Real Audiencia de Galicia, las cuales recibieron sus nombres de los escribanos que las poseían a mediados del siglo XVI. La documentación de estas secciones, formada por pleitos y expedientes tramitados por aquel alto tribunal e instituciones de gobierno, tiene las mismas características, por lo que, dentro de su sección respectiva, se ha clasificado en las siguientes series:

1.ª, Apeos; 2.ª, Pleitos de Arzobispos y Obispos; 3.ª, Cabildos; 4.ª, Cofradías; 5.ª, Comendadores de las Ordenes Militares en Galicia; 6.ª, Conventos; 7.ª, Ejecutorias; 8.ª, Fuerzas Eclesiásticas; 9.ª, Hospitales, 10.ª, Letra Fiscal; 11.ª Monasterios; 12.ª, Montes y Comunales; 13.ª, Nobleza; 14.ª, Obras Pías; 15.ª, Oficios y cargos públicos; 16.ª, Particulares; 17.ª, Pedimentos y sentencias; 18.ª, Universidades y Colegios; 19.ª, Vecinos, y 20.ª, Vínculos y Mayorazgos.

» V. Castro Arias.
» VI. Rivera.
» VII. Juzgado de Provincia y Causas Criminales.
» VIII. Real Intendencia. Correos y Caminos.
» IX. Protocolos de Escribanos.
» X. Diplomas.
» XI. Papeles de la Junta Superior de Armamento y Defensa de Galicia durante la Guerra de la Independencia.
» XII. Varios.
» XIII. Fondos de la Administración.

ALAVA
- Amurrio
- Laguardia

ALBACETE
- Casas Ibáñez
- Chinchilla
- Yeste

ALICANTE
- Callosa de Ensarriá
- Cocentaina
- Dolores
- Jijona
- Monóvar
- Novelda
- Pego

ALMERIA
- Canjayar
- Cuevas de Almanzora
- Gérgal
- Purchena
- Sorbas
- Vélez-Rubio

AVILA
- Barco de Avila
- Cebreros

BADAJOZ
- Alburquerque
- Fuente de Cantos
- Puebla de Alcocer

BARCELONA
- Hospitalet

BURGOS
- Belorado
- Castrogeriz
- Roa
- Sedano
- Villadiego

CÁCERES
- Alcántara
- Garrovillas
- Hervás
- Hoyos
- Jaraiciejo
- Logrosán
- Montánchez

CÁDIZ
- Chiclana
- Grazalema
- Medina Sidonia
- Olvera

CASTELLÓN
- Albocácer
- Lucena del Cid
- Morella
- Nules
- San Mateo
- Viver

CIUDAD REAL
- Almadén
- Almagro
- Almodóvar del Campo
- Piedrabuena

CÓRDOBA
- Bujalance
- Castro del Río
- Fuente-Obejuna
- Hinojosa del Duque
- Montoro
- Rambla (La)
- Rute

CORUÑA (LA)
- Arzúa
- Muros
- Negreira
- Ordenes
- Orillgueira
- Padrón
- Puentedeume

CUENCA
- Belmonte
- Cañete
- Huete
- Priego

GRANADA
- Albuñol
- Alhama de Granada
- Huéscar
- Iznalloz
- Montefrío
- Santa Fe
- Ugíjar

GUADALAJARA
- Atienza
- Brihuega
- Cifuentes
- Cogolludo
- Pastrana
- Sacedón

HUESCA
- Benabarre
- Sariñena
- Tamarite de Litera

JAÉN
- Huelma
- Mancha Real
- Orcera

LEÓN
- Murias de Paredes
- Riaño
- Valencia de Don Juan
- Vecilla (La)
- Villafranca del Bierzo

LÉRIDA
- Balaguer
- Borjas Blancas
- Solsona
- Sort

LOGROÑO
- Alfaro
- Arnedo
- Cervera
- Nájera
- Santo Domingo de la Calzada
- Torrecilla en Cameros

LUGO
- Becerrea
- Quiroga
- Ribadeo
- Sarria
- Vivero

MADRID
- Chinchón
- Getafe
- San Martín de Valdeiglesias
- Torrelaguna

MÁLAGA
- Alora
- Archidona
- Campillos
- Coín
- Colmenar
- Estepona
- Gaucín
- Torrox

MURCIA
- Totana
- Unión (La)

ORENSE
- Allariz
- Celanova
- Ginzo de Limia
- Viana del Bollo

OVIEDO
- Belmonte
- Castropol
- Infiesto
- Llanes
- Pravia
- Tineo
- Villaviciosa

PALENCIA
- Astudillo
- Baltanás
- Frechilla
- Saldaña

PONTEVEDRA
- Caldas de Reyes
- Caniza (La)
- Puente Caldelas
- Redondela

SALAMANCA
- Alba de Tormes
- Ledesma
- Sequeros

SANTANDER
- Cabuérniga
- Castro-Urdiales
- Laredo
- Potes
- Ramales
- Villacarriedo

SEGOVIA
- Riaza
- Santa M.ª la Real de Nieva

SEVILLA
- Estepa
- Sanlúcar la Mayor

SORIA
- Agreda
- Medinaceli

TARRAGONA
- Falset
- Gandesa
- Montblanch
- Valls
- Vendrell

TERUEL
- Albarracín
- Alloza
- Castelbote
- Híjar
- Montalbán
- Mora de Rubielos
- Valderrobres

TOLEDO
- Escalona
- Illescas
- Lillo
- Madridejos
- Navahermosa
- Puente del Arzobispo

VALENCIA
- Ayora
- Carlet
- Chelva
- Chiva
- Enguera
- Torrente
- Villar del Arzobispo

VALLADOLID
- Mota del Marqués
- Nava del Rey
- Olmedo
- Peñafiel
- Tordesillas
- Valoria la Buena
- Villalón de Campos

VIZCAYA
- Marquina

ZAMORA
- Alcañices
- Bermillo de Sayago
- Fuentesaúco

ZARAGOZA
- Almunia de Doña Godina (La)
- Ateca
- Belchite
- Borja
- Cariñena
- Pina de Ebro
- Sos del Rey Católico

ARCHDIOCESES AND DIOCESES OF Spain

Ciudad Real [Prior. nullis.]. (1875)
9. Burgos [1574] (1075)
8. Bilboa (1949)
37. Osma (12th Century)
39. Palencia (3rd Century)
62. Vitoria (1862)

7. Barcelona [1966] (4th Century)
20. Granada [1492] (3rd Century)
2. Almeria (1942)
13. Cartagena (1st Century)
31. Malaga (1486)
21. Guadix-Baza (1st Century)
26. Jaen (7th Century)

30. Madrid/Alcala [1966] (1884)
38. Oviedo [1954] (811)
3. Astorga (747)
27. Leon (4th Century)
44. Santander (1754)

40. Pamplona [1956] (5th Century)
11. Calahorra La Calzada-Logrono
25. Jaca (1063)
43. San Sebastian (1949)

45. Santiago de Compostela [1120] (9th Century)
29. Lugo (2nd Century)
34. Mondonedo (1114)
35. Orense (5th Century)
57. Tuy-Vigo (5th Century)

64. Zaragoza [1318] (5th Century)
6. Barbastro (1100)
23. Huesca (533)
51. Tarazona (4th Century)

54. Teruel-Albarracin (1957)

48. Sevilla [4th Century] (3rd Century)
5. Badajoz (1255)
10. Cadiz-Ceuta (1267 and 1421)
12. Canarias (1406)
22. Huelva (1953)
53. Tenerif (3rd Century)

52. Tarragona [5th Century] (1st Century)
19. Gerona (1st Century)
28. Lerida (5th Century)
50. Solsona (1593)
56. Tortosa (4th Century)

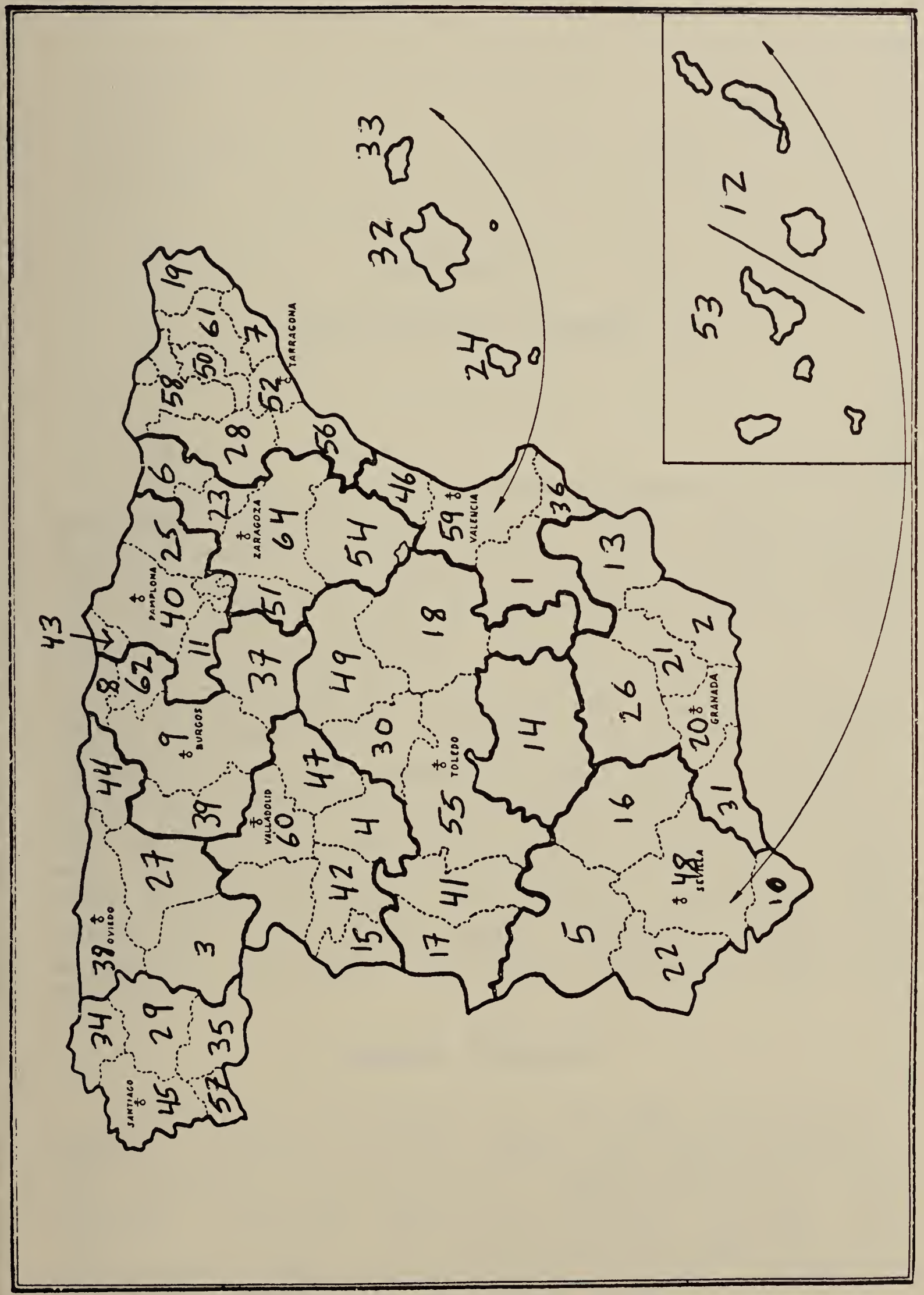
55. Toledo [4th Century] (1st Century)
17. Coria-Caceres (1142)
18. Cuenca (483)
41. Plasencia (7th Century)
49. Siguenza (589)

59. Valencia [1492] (1238)
1. Albaceta (1949)
24. Ibiza (1782)
32. Mallorca (5th Century)
33. Menorca (5th Century)
36. Orihuela (1564)
46. Segorbe (6th Century)

60. Valladolid [1857] (1595)
4. Avila (11th Century)
15. Ciudad Rodrigo (4th Century)
42. Salamanca (10th Century)
47. Segovia (6th Century)
63. Zamora (10th Century)

Note: Archidioceses are underlined with their sufragenate dioceses listed below the line. Dates in brackets represent date of elevation to Archdiocese. Dates in parenthesis represent date of creation of diocesis. Numbers preceeding names refer to location on map on Figure 17-11.

Figure 17-11


TARRAGONA
ZARAGOZA
PAMPLONA
BURGOS
VALLADOLID
OVIEDO
SANTIAGO
VALENCIA
TOLEDO
GRANADA
SEVILLA

CHAPTER 18

THE ARCHIVES OF SPAIN

One of Spain's greatest treasures is her archives. They contain the records, often very detailed, of her extensive history. In a country where modern history begins before Columbus was born, such archives offer a great variety of materials for the researcher. An archives, unlike a library, is not merely a storage place for printed books--it is a repository for original documents that were created not only to record, but to actually transact great events, as well as the small details of daily life. Archives, with their collections of original documents, offer a vast gold mine of information to the family historian who is interested in reassembling the details of the lives of his ancestors. This chapter introduces the researcher to the major types of archives, as well as to some of the larger individual archives, found in Spain.

GENERAL PROCEDURE

General procedure in Spanish archives is basically uniform, so that reading the folowing section will acquaint you with how to begin research in most archives. The major historical archives in Spain are under the direction of the Ministry of Education and its subsection for archives and libraries, Direccion General de Archivos y Bibliotecas. Many provincial,

and in some cases municipal archives, also maintain affiliation with this department. It is, therefore, nearly essential for anyone doing research in Spain to get a national investigator's card. (Tarjeta Nacional de Investigator.) (See Figure 18-1.) Obtaining one is relatively simple. Merely take the following items to one of the four major archives discussed below: two passport or photobooth pictures, a passport (or if a Spanish citizen, a Carnet Nacional de Identidad), a letter of recommendation (see Figure 18-2) and less than a dollar in Spanish currency to cover the processing fee. The letter of recommendation can be obtained from the cultural office of the researcher's embassy or consulate if he is not a Spanish citizen. For a Spaniard, the letter must be witten by a university professor, a respected businessman (that is, anyone who can sign a letter on letterhead stationery and stamp it with a seal at the bottom), or someone who already holds an investigator's card.

All of the things listed above are taken to the secretary's office (secretaria) of the archives. Be sure to call in advance and inquire about the hours, since many of these are only open during the morning hours. For example, the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid is only open for obtaining such a card from 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. Upon arrival, archives personnel will assist the researcher in filling out all of the necessary forms (see Figure 18-3), and collect the letter of recommendation, two passport pictures, and the processing fee. One of those passport pictures will then be placed on a card which becomes the researcher's National Investigator's Card. If one wishes to begin reseach on the first day, the archives may issue a temporary research slip, since it frequently takes a day or more to process the request and issue a permanent card, which is good for three years. This card will not only serve as the means of entering the major national and provincial historical archives, but is of value when attempting to get into a smaller municipal or parish archives as it is a means

of proving that the researcher is, in fact, a legitimate historical investigator.

Upon arriving at any major archives, the portero (doorman) will most likely greet the first-time researcher. Indicate to him that you are there to do research. Most of the buildings housing these archives are also of great touristic interest, and if it is not clear that the researcher is there as an investigator and not as a tourist, the portero will most likely send the him to the wrong place, or not allow him to enter. Once the portero understands that a person is a legitimate investigator and not a tourist, he will take him to one of two places: the reader's room (sala de lectores o investigadores) or the secretary's office (secretaria). In either place, the initial procedure of filling out a form is the same. That form will basically be a repetition of the information filled out at the first archives to obtain the National Investigator's Card.

After the forms have been filled out, someone will most likely explain the system used to request documents. It is the same in almost all archives. It involves filling out a small form requiring (with some variations) the following information: your name, Investigator's Card number, inventory number of the document or book desired (this is obtained from an inventory or index as discussed below), the purpose for which the research is being done (genealogy [genealogia] or family history [historia familiar] will be sufficient), date, and your signature (see Figure 18-4). These small slips of paper are then given to an assistant (usually dressed in blue) who goes and gets the book that has been requested. (Note that most libraries have a limit of one to three items that may be requested at a time.) If not brought there initially, the researcher will now be taken to the sala de investigadores and given a seat. In many archives those seats are numbered, and the seat number must be indicated on the form each time a book is requested.

The materials are delivered at that seat.

If no one has yet explained the index or inventory system the archives uses, inquire at this time. The initial explanation is most frequently superficial, and it will be necessary to ask many questions before the day is over. Do not be at all hesitant to admit ignorance and make an inquiry, since index systems vary from archives to archives, and even the most experienced of investigators must inquire the first time they go into an unfamiliar archives. Some archives, or sections within the archives, may have nothing more that a single typed inventory; others may have a multi-volume collection of published indexes. It is not at all uncommon for the larger archives to use two or three different systems, depending on which section of the archives is consulted. For example, in the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid, the majority of the sections can be consulted through more than fifty different published alphabetical indexes. Many of these are available in other archives and libraries throughout the world. Other sections, such as Codices or the Cuban portion of Ultramar have only handwritten briefly annotated inventories. These are consulted by asking to see a copy of the handwritten inventory for the specific section. Indexes to other sections, such as Juros and Consejo de Indias, are found in file card indexes in back offices. These are consulted with the help of one of the library personnel. No reference material is available regarding the type of indexing for the various sections in most archives, and therefore, one should ask the librarian each time he enters a new archives, or is in an archives with which he is already familiar when he belives there is some additional collection which may be indexed. Always ask if some type of index exists, even when there is a published inventory. Card indexes sometimes exist, giving greater detail about portions of a particular section not included in the published inventory for that section.

The people working in Spanish archives are generally very helpful. They can be divided into two groups: those who are librarians or secretaries (frequently these are women), and those who are dressed in blue or grey uniforms and go to the stacks to bring materials to the reading room. The former are always extremely pleasant and very willing to help. They compare most favorably with any librarians throughout the world in the service that they perform. The second group are also generally pleasant, but it is frequently necessary to be patient when one does not really know how large archival storage facilities can be, it is difficult to understand when one waits for fifteen minutes to a half an hour for a particular book or package of original documents. The researcher should be gracious and go out of his way, where possible, to be extremely pleasant and friendly. All library personnel ought to be treated with a maximum of deference and respect. Failure to do that may make the research experience difficult and very frustrating.

The quality of preservation of materials in Spanish archives is usually very good. Loose papers are filed and usually tied in little bundles with protective cardboard covers. In the past there has been some severe damage due to humidity, mice, and worms, but this has now been counteracted in most archives. In many cases, especially in the provincial archives, the material has recently been rearranged and filed in modern new storage arrangements that provide for a maximum of preservation and excellent accessability for the personnel and researchers who work there.

Special Services

All governmental archives provide photocopying services for those materials of which photocopying is permitted. This service, however, is usually not of a self-service nature, and frequently materials to be copied must be left for several hours or even a day or

two. The cost for such service varies. The quality of copies, however, is generally good and since no other means of photocopying is permitted, except in rare cases involving secondary reference materials, one will want to take advantage of such services. This is usually done by completing a photocopy request slip (see Figure 18-5).

For those who are unable to go to a Spanish archives but are able to consult the indexes to such archives, either by visiting the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid, or through a local university library in the United States, or the library of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake City, materials can be requested by mail. All of the archives have special forms for making such requests, but will usually honor a request in a written letter. (See Chapter Five for more explicit directions on writing such a letter.) Most libraries, upon receipt of a letter, will respond by indicating the cost of xeroxing such documents, and telling how the money should be sent. The payment is usually done by some type of international money order made out to the archives. Customarily, such mail service is very good where one can specify a particular document, and can include its catalog number in the request. The archives, however, do not have personnel, either in number or training, to do any extensive research. Most such requests will be answered with a brief letter stating that they cannot help and/or giving the name of one or two individuals in the area who will do such research for a fee.

MAJOR NATIONAL HISTORICAL ARCHIVES

In 1540, Charles V converted the castle in the town of Simancas from a state prison to a repository for major governmental documents, thus creating the first of Spain's four major historical archives. The second major archives to be created was that of Seville, where all of the documents relating to the

American colonial period were collected. The third was established in Barcelona to hold documents relating to the Crown of Aragon, that portion of the country ruled by the House of Aragon before the time of the unification of that kingdom with Castile, to form Spain as it is today. The last of the major historical archives was created in Madrid in the early nineteenth century to house the various collections of historical documents which had been amassing there as a result of normal government activity. All of these collections have, since the date of their founding, been continually added to as new materials have been created or as other entities, both governmental and ecclesiastical, have disappeared and their records have been transferred to these four archives.

The following paragraphs are only a brief introduction to each of these four archives. If one is considering doing any research, or even considering making any requests by mail, he should consult either Catalogo de los archivos españoles en que se conserven fondos genealogicos y nobiliarios, by Jesus Larios Martin, or one of the general guides available for each of these archives. The latter can be identified in the biblography in Chapter Nineteen, under each of the specific archives listed in Section II-B.

Archivo Historico Nacional

This archives was created by royal decree on the 28th of March, 1866. It is located in Madrid in the complex of the Consejo de Investigaciones Superiores on the Calle de Serrano just below the Plaza de la Republica de Argentina, and contains over 45 different sections. Its collections reflect a wide variety of Spanish history, primarily related to governmental activities, but by no means so limited. In fact, some of its most important collections are from non-governmental entities which, because they have ceased to function, needed a place for storage of their records and the Archivo Histórico Nacional was the best

place. Typical of the latter process are the administrative records for the Society of Jesus, which at the time of expulsion of the Jesuits were incorporated into the collection which is now housed in the Archivo Histórico Nacional. Other examples of such materials are university records, and records of the military and civil orders.

Among the most important sections for a genealogist are those of Ordenes militares, Estado, Sección de Juros, Consejos suprimidos, Ultramar, Inquisición, and Universidades. The section for the military orders is a collection of petitions for membership in such orders, which, following the end of the Reconquest, became prestigious societies with extensive land and great power. These are discussed in Chapter Sixteen. The State (Estado) section involves a great variety of documents relating to the functioning of the government. Of particular interest for the genealogist are those relating to personnel. An example of the type of document which is frequently found in this section is the hoja de servicios y merítos, which details the government service that various individuals performed in their years as career government workers, also discussed in Chapter Sixteen. La Sección de Juros contains extensive materials relating to nobility, and to the grants by the royal governments to individual nobles, as well as any legal contests involving such nobility rights. The sections for Consejos Suprimidos contain a wide variety of administrative documents of various government counsels that are no longer functioning. Perhaps the most important of these are the Consejo de las Indias, which had extensive dealing with the American colonies, and the Consejo de Castilla which was at one time, for all practical purposes, the main organ of Spanish government under the Spanish monarchs. Ultramar contains nineteenth century colonial records primarily from Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. The section related to the Inquisition contains various genealogical materials as well as petitions and

lawsuits, as discussed in Chapter Sixteen. The section called Universidades consists of the early records of several of the universities which have been closed down or transferred to other parts of Spain, such as that at Alcala de Henares.

Archivo de la Corona de Aragon

This archives, found in the heart of the Barrio Gotica, (the old section of Barcelona), began with the ancient archives of the counts of the city of Barcelona. Those were originally the rulers of Cataluña, and their descendants occupied first the crown of the combined Kingdoms of Aragon and Cataluña and, after the time of Ferdinand the Catholic, the throne of all Spain. The collections began in the ninth century, and since Cataluña was a separate kingdom both as to laws and as to administration until the middle of the eighteenth century, the materials contained herein cover a long period of very significant governmental activity. The sections of greatest interest from the genealogist's viewpoint are those of Chancilleria Real, Real Patrimonio, Consejo Supremo de Aragon, Procesos, Generalidad de Cataluña, Gran Priorato de Cataluña de la Orden de San Juan de Jerusalen, Real Audiencia de Cataluña, Guerra de Independencia, y Archivos Notariales.

That of the Royal Chancery contains extensive judicial documentation, similar in nature to those found in the chanceries in Valladolid and Granada, including those relating to various requests for special tax exemptions and other privileges usually extended to the nobility. The section of Royal Patrimony relates to those documents dealing with the activities and lands of the royal family within the Cataluna area. Frequently, though, the information found herein is not limited to the royal family, since large numbers of individuals were involved in the upkeep, maintenance, and daily direction of the royal activiites and lands. The Section of the Supreme

Council of Aragon contains government documents similiar to those in the Sección de Estado in the Archivo Histórico Nacional. Procesos is the section containing the records of various court actions.

The Generalidad de Cataluña (Generalitat de Catalunya) was the ruling entity during the last period of freedom for Cataluna, prior to the time of Phillip V, and contains extensive government-related documents. The Real Audiencia de Cataluña was the supreme court in many legal matters for the Cataluna area, and contains a wide variety of case materials, frequently with genealogical information about the individuals involved in those legal actions. The section dealing with the Guerra de la Independencia relates to the period during which Napoleon invaded and held Spain from about 1808 until 1814. The section on the Gran Priorato de Cataluña de la Orden de San Juan de Jerusalen contains a wide variety of documents, some of which are similiar to the petitions found for the other military orders in the Archivo Histórico Nacional. The Gran Priorato also ruled vast areas of Cataluna, and as a result, many of the documents that might normally be found in municipal or provincial archives can be found in these collections.

By far the most important of the collections in the Archivo de la Corona de Aragon, from a genealogist's point of view, are those of the Archivos Notariales. Coming from a wide variety of local notaries throughout Cataluña, these archives contain an excellent collection of wills, testaments, marriage contracts, and other documents which had to be recorded by the notary to be legally binding. The importance of this collection is enhanced by the very strong and unique role notaries and notarial documents played in Catalan life.

Archivo de Simancas

The documents in this, the oldest of Spanish

archives, generally cover the period beginning with the Catholic kings, Ferdinand and Isabel, and extend throughout the reign of the Hapsburg or Austrian monarchs into the earlier years of the rule of the Bourbon monarchs, that is, from about 1450 into the mid-nineteenth century. The archives is divided into twenty-seven different sections, many of which contain information of genealogical interest. While by no means totally limited to the nobility in its scope, many of the sections of genealogical interest in this archives deal with the nobility. An excellent second edition of the Guía del Investigador for this archives was published in 1980, and should be thoroughly read before beginning research in these records.

The first section (Patronato Real) deals with the royal family and its household, and contains a wide variety of genealogical documents, including testaments, memorials,, and other materials relating not only to the members of the royal family, but to those who made up their households and served therein. Of similiar interest to those who have connections with nobility is the seventh section (Patronatos Eclesiasticos), which has extensive material about the crown and its relations with the military and religious orders as well as with the Bishops. Section IV of the archives, (Camara de Castilla), deals with a wide variety of nobility-oriented materials that were processed through the government of Castile. Included in these are memorial petitions, information on military orders and on certain orders of knights, renunciations of titles and of offices, and government nominations which were later withdrawn, all of which provide a wide variety of valuable genealogical material. The fifth section (Consejo Real de Castilla) contains a similar collection of material involving claims, pleas, petitions, and other court processes that were brought before the Royal Council of Castile for ultimate judicial resolution.

Section XVIII, which is from the Department of

Hacienda (treasury), also has extensive material relating to privileges of nobility that were granted between 1504 and 1718. A similar collection, dealing with noble concessions that were granted by the Crown from the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries, is found in Section XVI (Escribanía Mayor de Rentas). The researcher who encounters connections with nobility in doing his research would be advised to review the Indices for these sections, to ascertain whether their ancestors had any direct contact with the governmental entities that produced these vast collections dealing with the nobility.

Two other sections are interesting to the genealogist because of the extensive court records and documents relating to legal processes that they preserve: (1) the fifth section, Consejo Real de Castilla, already mentioned above in relation to the materials it contains dealing with the nobility, and (2) the eighth section, Secretaría de Gracia y Justicia.

The wide variety of documentation in this latter section relates to the functions of that ministry as both a court system and a department of justice. There are materials on the local mayors appointed by the Crown, notarial materials, information on the Inquisition, grants of titles of nobility, special dispensations, materials on lawyers, and a wide variety of other documentation of general interest to those whose ancestors might have been directly involved with the royal government.

The last major category of genealogical records found in the Archivo General de Simancas offers the most widespread interest for those whose ancestors are not from the nobility: military records. The eleventh section, Guerra y Marina, contains a large collection of military petitions from the period covered by the Archivo de Simancas. The extensive twelfth section, Secretaría de Guerra, contains the military service records for many army and naval units, beginning with the reorganization of the Spanish army at the time that

the Bourbon monarchs ascended the throne of Spain, about 1700. Of special interest in this section is Series 117, which deals exclusively with those troops which served in the American colonies. This entire section has been microfilmed and is available through the LDS Genealogical Society in Salt Lake.

Archivo General de Indias

Documentation found in this Archives deals entirely with the American colonies. Many of these documents were originally filed in the Archivo de Simancas, but upon royal order in 1785, they were moved to the old Lonja (Exchange) building in Seville where they are still housed. Additions were made to the collections until well into the nineteenth century.

The first section of the Archives of the Indies, that of Patronato Real, contains documentation produced by the American colonies during the first half of the sixteenth century, in the process of governing and settling claims. Of great interest is the section on Informaciones de Meritos y Servicios de los Descubridores/Conquistadores (Information about merits and services of the Discoverers and Conquerors). Also in this section is extensive documentation about the ships and fleets that were sent to the American colonies, including lists of those who sailed on those ships.

The second section of the Archives of the Indies originated with the accounting materials from the Council of Indies, and has its greatest importance in the large number of names which appear relating to positions and employments in the Americas. The third section, Casa de Contratación de las Indias contains the passenger lists of those going to the Americas from 1509 to 1701, and for the period 1534 to 1790, the petitions and licenses that were necessary to go to the American colonies. Because these frequently list the place of birth for the individuals involved, they are

very important. This section has been indexed for the years 1509 to 1566 in five published volumes, and the archival personnel are currently preparing an index covering the remaining period from 1567 to 1790, which will be of great assistance in attempting to locate persons who came to the American colonies during that period.

The fourth section, Justicia, contains a vast collection of important documents for the genealogist: those dealing with judicial claims and processes under the auspices of the Council of Indies. This administrative body served as the ultimate judicial authority in the Spanish New World. In judicial actions, it was frequently necessary to prove relationships, and many of the files contain copies of sacramental certificates, or other documents, which prove the family relationships and the status of the litigants. This entire section is divided into twelve units, corresponding primarily to the original audiencias (judicial and government districts) into which the New World was divided.

The fifth section has vast documentation relating to the governmental adminstration of the American colonies. The materials of primary interest to the genealogist are the register books in which were recorded the many and varied appointments to governmental positions in the Indies. This section is also arranged by audiencias. The sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections deal primarily with government-oriented documents and have only very limited genealogicial interest.

The eleventh section deals primarily with the Capitania General de Cuba, and in conjunction with the materials preserved for the nineteenth century in the Archivo Histórico Nacional, provides an extensive history with important genealogical materials for those whose ancestors came from that island. Section Thirteen (Titulos de Castilla) has an enormous value

for those whose ancestors have roots in the nobility of South America. All information about titles, concessions, successions of titles, or any other privileges granted to the nobilty residing in the Indies, were processed through the Council of the Indies and the documentation thus produced is contained in this section. Sections Twelve, Fourteen, Fifteen and Sixteen are of great interest to the general historian, but unless one's ancestors were high government officials in the Americas, would have little interest to the genealogist/family historian.

Note that several major collections relating to the Americas are not in this Archives. Military records relating the the Americas can be found, as mentioned above, in the archives at Simancas. Governmental documentation relating to the later colonial period in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines can be found in the Ultramar section of the Archivo Histórico Nacional.

Archivos de Las Chancillerias Reales

As discussed in Chapter Seventeen, for several centuries the Supreme Tribunals in the Spanish judicial system of justice were the Chancillerias. The Chancilleria at Valladolid covered the territory north of the Tajo River, and that at Granada covered the area south of the Tajo River. These continued to function until 1834, when they were suppressed and replaced by a series of territorial audiencias. Today, both of these collections of judicial and governmental documents are housed in modern facilities in their respective cities. That in Valladolid is located on Calle Chancilleria, and is a completely new facility built in 1972 to house the extensive documental collection. The archives of the Real Chancilleria in Granada is located in Plaza del Padre Suares 1, in a sixteenth century nobleman's house, which was totally remodeled in 1963 for use as an archives.

The Archivo de la Real Chancilleria in Valladolid is divided into ten sections, several of which are of particular interest to the genealogist. The first section, that of Pleitos Civiles (civil cases), contains all of the legal documentation involved with civil claims that were brought before the Chancilleria. It is divided into 12 large sub-sections, each of which is given the name of the last escribano who presided over that section. The second section is that of pleitos criminales. This section is composed of documents similar to the first section, only relating to criminal cases.

The third section, that of the Sala de Hijosdalgo, is by far the most important for the family historian and genealogist. It contains the extensive personal petitions and files submitted by hidalgos (the general class of nobility, many of whom did not carry titles) to prove their noble status, and thereby derive certain tax exemptions which were due them. This process, with sample documents, is discussed in Chapter Sixteen. The Sala de Hijosdalgo has been indexed, and the published index is available in many libraries throughout the world.

The fourth section, Sala de Vizcaya, the fifth section, Reales Cartas Ejecutorias, and the sixth section, Reales Provisiones, are of more historical than genealogical value. Section Seven, Secretaria del Acuerdo, houses the various internal documents relating to the traditional functions of the Chancilleria. It includes a wide variety of criminal case material as well as petitions and files of people, jobs and positions, duplicate copies of sentences given, and various original notations and consultations. The eighth section, Documentos notables y especiales, is primarily a collection of the oldest documents, drawings, maps, and seals (many of which are on parchment). Of special interest in this section is a copy of the Libro Becerro de las Benetrias de Castilla.

Sections Nine and Ten make up a small library collection, composed of approximately 800 handwritten books and 1700 printed volumes, some of these generated by the Chancilleria in the process of its judicial functions, and others forming a supplemental collection for the use of researchers in the archives. In addition to all of the above, the archives also serves as a depository, on a loan basis, for municipal documentation of the city of Valladolid, and for twentieth century collections from the Magistratura del Trabajo and the Audiencia Territorial.

Unfortunately, the collection in Granada has suffered extensively from fire damage, and much of its valuable information has been lost. This is obvious in comparing the size of the two collections. That in Valladolid contains over 80,000 boxes and files in an archives with 20,000 meters of shelf space. That in Granada is a collection of slightly more than 31,000 files, stored in a little over 9,000 meters of shelf space. It may, nevertheless, contain valuable information on ancestors from among the nobility who reside in the area south of the Tajo River.

Like Valladolid, the Chancery Archives in Granada is divided into ten principle sections. Two of primary interest to the genealogist are: Hidalguías, housing a collection of documents similiar to that described for the Sala de Hijodalgos in Valladolid; and Mayorazcos y Vinculos, a collection of documentation proving claims and rights to titles. The third section of interest is that of Rentas y Tributos, documents from cases and claims relating to various royal grants that, having been extended, were later being verified or contested. The fourth section of interest, that of Pleitos en general involves judicial material similiar to that contained in the first two sections of the Chancilleria at Valladolid. Two other sections, that of Patronatos y obras pias and that of Memorias y capellanias could be of interest to the genealogist since they involve cases and materials about donations,

grants, and other acts of charity which were later contested before the courts. The collections of the Chancilleria at Granada, while not indexed in published form, can be consulted through the use of card indexes available at the archives itself.

Archivos de las Reales Audiencias

The Audiencias Reales, which functioned directly under the chancillerias, were, after the suppression of the chancillerias in 1834, reorganized into Audiencias Territoriales. The material from the audiencias of Granada and Valladolid are housed in the archives of the Chancilleria. Those of Galicia and Valencia are housed in the archives of those reinos (kingdoms). Some, such as that of Caceres, may be found in the respective Archivos Historicos Provinciales. The material for the Audiencia de Cataluña is found in the Archivo de la Corona de Aragon discussed above, and those of the others such as Zaragoza and Oviedo are found in archives in their respective cities.

The collections from the Audiencias are generally judicial materials which are arranged in the original notarial divisions. They are identified by the names of last escribanos (notaries) to function in each division. Some have been carefully and thoroughly indexed according to the names of the parties involved in the suits. Others are merely organized chronologically according to the name of the notary in charge of the division during each period. If a researcher is developing a local history, or descended from a family of significance in a particular region, it would generally be worthwhile to visit the archives. Where indices of some type are not available to ascertain the names of individual parties involved, it will be nearly impossible to locate valuable information on a particular individual without spending weeks or months searching through vast numbers of documents.

PROVINCIAL HISTORICAL AND NOTARIAL ARCHIVES

Provincial Historical Archives have now been created in 41 of the 50 Spanish provinces. Of the nine which have no provincial archives (Barcelona, Baleares, La Coruña, Granada, Guipuzcoa, Madrid, Navarra, Sevilla and Valencia), four have regional archives with notarial collections (Baleares, La Coruña, Granada and Valencia), two have Archivos Historicos de Protocolos (Guipuzcoa and Madrid), and extensive collections of local notarial records are found in the Archivo de La Corona de Aragon, in Barcelona. The volume of records collected varies dramatically from archives to archives, with only 37 meters of shelf space occupied by notarial records in Castellon and over 4,706 meters in Madrid. In some provinces, such as Huelva, no notarial records have been gathered into the provincial archives, in others, such as Caceres, nearly all such records have been collected.

Figure 18-6 reproduces a portion of a table listing all provincial historical archives in Spain, from the book Clasificacion de fondos de los Archivos Historicos Provinciales by Olga Gallego Dominguez and Pedro Lopez Gomez (Madrid: Ministerio de Cultura, 1980, pp. 23-28.) A review of this list will indicate the wide variety of local and provincial materials gathered into these archives. Chapter Twelve discusses in detail the notarial records found in nearly all of them. Chapter Thirteen discusses the census records found in many of them. The other records are judicial and administrative in nature, and of interest to the genealogist primarily when reference is found to a family member having direct contact with one of the governmental entities that organized the records.

Many of these archives also house municipal archives collections from the capital cities, or from smaller municipalities that have submitted their materials. In many archives, one may also find collections from local hospitals, convents, and private

archives, which have been donated and gathered into the provincial archives.

These provincial historical archives are generally located in the capital city of each province, by inquiring for the Archivo Histórico Provincial in the local tourist office, or sending a letter to: Director, Archivo Histórico Provincial de la Provincia de ____. The archival personnel, while unable to do specific research, are very helpful in assisting one to do research in their records, or in identifying by letter local persons who may be able to do the research for a fee.

In addition to the documents described above, the provincial historical archives also have small library collections, generally dealing with the local history of the province and the municipalities which make it up. In learning about the history of the province, or about a particular family or locality in that province, these libraries are a better source of material than can be found anywhere else (with the possible exception of the municipal library for the particular city in which one is interested). A letter or trip to the provincial historical archives to ascertain what information they have on a particular local family or city is generally well worth the effort for the genealogical researcher.

MILITARY ARCHIVES

Spain has an extensive military archival system. The most important of these archives is the Archivo General Militar in Segovia. It contains the largest collection of military records anywhere in the world. Information can most easily be secured by writing and asking for a specific document. The service record of a soldier, or more important, the military file on an officer (all of the latter have been indexed), can be of great value, not only in tracing the military career of the individual involved, but also in identifying

information about his family, and place and date of his birth. Chapter Five discusses how to write a letter to this important archives and other military archives as well. Chapter Fifteen discusses in detail, with illustrations, the most genealogically significant records contained in these archives.

For information about baptisms, marriages, and deaths of members of the military and their families, the archives of the Vicariato General Castrense in Madrid should be consulted. This contains all of the Catholic parish books for the many military regiments. If the researcher knows that his ancestors served in the military for an extended period of time, and while in the military, married, died, or had children, these records should be checked. These records can be searched after application for permission is made to the Secretaria General del Ejercito, Calle Alcala 9, Madrid, and to the presiding officer of the Vicariato at the same address.

For naval records, the Archivo Central de la Marina and the three Archivos de los Departamentos Maritimos have collections of documents similar to those contained in the Archivo General de Segovia for the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Museo Don Alvaro de Basa in Ciudad Real contains the personal documentation, service records, pension records, enlistment records, and other documents relating to naval personnel for the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The military archives of Spain are reviewed in great detail in the book Archivos militares y civiles en donde se conservan fondos de caracter castrense relacionados con expedientes personales de militares by Vicente de Cadenas y Vicent (Hidalgia: Madrid, 1975). This book is a reprint of the appendix to volume eight of the index of the Archivo General Militar de Segovia. The detail provided therein is, however, limited to descriptions of the sections of Spanish

archives containing military records. It does not index specific records, although, where printed indexes were available in 1975, it identifies those indexes.

DIOCESAN ARCHIVES

The records found in diocesan archives are discussed in great detail in Chapter Ten. Such an archives exists in each of the dioceses of Spain. The accessibility of these archives to researchers varies from total comfort and availability in some dioceses, such as Barcelona, Caceres, Malaga, and Santander, to total unavailability in other dioceses. Write a letter to: Senor Archivero, Archivo Diocesano de la Diocesis de ___, to ascertain what records are available for a particular diocese.

As the researcher works in one or more parishes within a diocese, he may frequently find reason to consult the diocesan archives. Records such as dispensations for the marriage of close relatives, donations and charitable works, and legal suits, are all filed in the diocesan archives, as well as copies of all parish records since the year 1918. Frequently, where a parish archives has been destroyed, material may be found in a diocesan archives to partially supplement the missing material.

PARISH ARCHIVES

The most important and extensive of Spanish archives are those found in each of more than 19,000 parishes and nearly 5,000 civil registers throughout Spain. The majority of these are not available on microfilm, or in printed form, although some researchers may be fortunate enough to find the parish records they need at the LDS Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City, or at one of its branch libraries especially as the recently increased filming program in Spain gains momentum. Many researchers of Spanish records will still need to personally visit, or pay a

professional genealogist or record searcher to visit these parish archives, when correspondence no longer suffices (see Chapter Six).

Parish archival collections are found in one of two places, the original parish or the diocesan archives. Research in the latter closely parallels that in other major archives, except that the research hours each day are generally shorter. The following detailed information about research in the former is given to guide the researcher in the initial contact with parish priests. This information should be coupled with reading the detailed discussion about parish records found in Chapters Nine and Ten, to give the researcher a complete picture of what he will need to do in the parish archives.

The first impression made on a parish priest is very important, since he is the only one who can give permission to consult the records in his parish. The procedure used in each parish is always basically the same. Upon arriving in a town, ask for the Casa Parroquial or the Casa del cura, (parish house or the house of the priest). In most towns this is easy to find, since it is usually near the church and, in any case, all the people in the town will know where the priest is to be found. Once there, either a housekeeper, or in the larger parishes a portero (doorman), will probably answer the door. (The priest himself may answer the door in a smaller parish). The explanation to the portero need only be to the effect that one wishes to speak with the priest in order to consult the parish records. One is usually taken to see the priest.

Upon meeting the priests, explain the purpose of your visit. Tell the priest the name of the ancestor whom you are wanting to search for in his records, and what specific information is sought. For example, the baptismal certificate for Juan Lozano Pascual, son of Juan and Rufina, who was born about 1850 in that

particular parish. It is also important at this time to indicate to the priest that this certificate is merely the first one desired, and that you are interested in doing an entire pedigree chart. It is very helpful to have the pedigree chart available with the name of that individual as number one and his parents as numbers two and three. Showing this to the priest indicates in a very graphic manner the extensiveness of the work that you are wanting to do.

It is also important for the researcher to assure the priest that he knows the individual was born in his parish, and perhaps indicate to him the source of that informaion. For example, tell him that you know Juan Lozano Pascual was born in his parish because it was so indicated in the marriage record of his first marriage in the parish of Villaverde de Iscar in 1875, and therefore it is assumed he would have been born about 1850. With this information, the priest will almost always feel that it is worth the time it takes to look for that first certificate.

Because the first impression is so crucial, it is very important to go well dressed. On the first visit to a parish, men ought to wear dress shirts and ties, and women, especially in rural areas, should dress in skirts. Conservative colors and clothes are best. Since it is frequently cold in the parish, dress warmly, even in the summer.

The only parish throughout Spain in which the author was not allowed to consult the records was one that he visited on the night of All Saints Day when the priest was busy preparing for the Day of the Dead, and uanble to be of assistance. The author was new to the country and very anxious to do the research, as well as anxious to get his money's worth on the car he had rented, and he became rather pushy. As he result, he was not allowed to use the records. On a return trip a year later the priest remembered him and still refused to give him access to the records.

Carefully consider both the day and the time of day when the initial visit to the priest will be made. Avoid important Catholic holidays and Sundays when making the first visit. Generally, priests can be found in the early morning hours, which means not before 8:00 and usually not until 9:00, or in the hours at the end of the siesta, arund 4:30 or 5:00 p.m. Another time when you can always find a priest is just before or after mass. When traveling all day, try to arrive in a town for the evening mass, usually sometime between 7:00 and 8:00 p.m. (8:00 to 9:00 p.m. in summer), sit through the mass, and when it is over, approach the priest as he is leaving the sacristy. At that point, the priest will normally take the researcher to his office, where they will discuss the possibililty of consulting the records early the next morning, and fix an appointment to return at a time that is convenient for the priest.

Parish priests are usually very friendly and helpful. With the one exception discussed, the author has always been allowed in the archives, and in many cases has even been given a key so that he could come and go as needed during his work. The author has been greatly impressed by the parish priests he has known. This is especially true of those in the small rural villages. They serve an important function, since they are frequently the only academically-prepared individuals in the area. Problems involving almost any aspect of life will be brought by the people to the priest for his help. These men are busy, dedicated individuals who perform an important service, not only spiritually, but also socially, for the people in rural areas.

A researcher should be careful to show, both in word and demeanor, the respect which the parish priest merits. The use of Don with their first name, or the use of Padre as a title, both of which indicate respect, are well deserved by these men. Be

soft-spoken and courteous, and the parish priest will frequently become a veritable ally in doing the research. The most frequent problems with parish priests, in fact, stem from the fact that the priest is too helpful, and wants to sit and talk with the researcher while he searches the records.

The research process, when one is actually present in a parish, is identical to that outlined in Chapter Four and Chapter Nine. The only real difference from library research is that one should continue to inform the priest enthusiastically about research sucesses. Remember also that the priest is probably one of the best informed persons on the locality. He, or someone he knows, may well be a source of help in deciphering a difficult surname or place name, in locating persons and places within the parish that are related to the family being researched, and in identifying other local records beyond the parish that may be helpful.

Municipal archives are frequently totally disorganized and there will be no official archivist, especially in small towns. In the case where there is no archivist, and it is clear that the archives are not in order, it will be necessary to speak to the Secretario del Ayuntamiento. Let him know specifically what records are sought, or that any information that might exist on a specific family is being sought. The more information one can give, the greater impression one makes of being a valid historical researcher, and the greater will be the possibility that the researcher will be allowed to search in a disorganized archives. Generally, where there is no archivist and one receives permission from the secretario, he will send along a young office worker or clerk to the archives. The latter may assist in getting books down, but generally will merely observe to make sure that the researcher is not in any way damaging the books.

MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES

These archives can be an excellent source of human interest type of family history materials. Records to be found in the municipal archives primarily supplement information that is found in the parish records. Some municipalities maintained civil registrations during the 30 years before national civil registration began, and these can be particularly significant. Local census records are also frequently found in the municipal archives. Beyond these, most information of genealogical interest in the municipal archives is found in the form of tax lists and other documents which provide a broader picture of the life of one's ancestors. In addition to the documents created by municipalities, the municipal archives in some cases also house the local notarial collection.

PRIVATE HISTORICAL ARCHIVES

Spain has a vast number of private archives, resulting from the personal collections of its more famous titled nobility. Among the larger of these are those of the following nobles: Duque de Veragara, Duque de Alba, Duque de Frias, Conde de Sastago, Marques del Castelar, Duque de Madrid (Don Carlos de Hapsburgo), Marques de Desio, Conde de Buenavista Cerro, Marques de Davila, Duque del Infantado, Conde de Cantilleros, and Baron de Cobes de Belchite. These will be of particular import where the researcher finds his family had connections with a particular noble family, where his ancestors served a family, or where the geographical area in which his ancestors lived was ruled by a particular nobility. In any of these three cases, it would be wise to check the archives of that particular noble family to find out what information is available. The best descriptions of these archives can be found in the magazine Hidalguía. Any time a connection is made with a particular noble family in any of the three ways mentioned above, one should check to find out whether or not an archives exists with a

collection of documents pertaining to that family.

In addition to archives created by noble families, there are several archives which have been created by those interested in genealogy and history in the twentieth century. These would include the personal archives of the two current Cronistas Reyes de Armas (King's chronicles of Arms), Juan de Rujula y Vaca, and Vicente Cadenas y Vicent. These collections relate almost entirely to noble families, and are not open to the public. The other major archives of this type is that of the Instituto de Salazar y Castro (Calle Atocha 91, 20, Madrid, Spain), which contains collections of documents (originals and copies), indexed and published under the auspices of the Asociacion de Hidalgos by Editorial Hidalguía which is located at the same address.

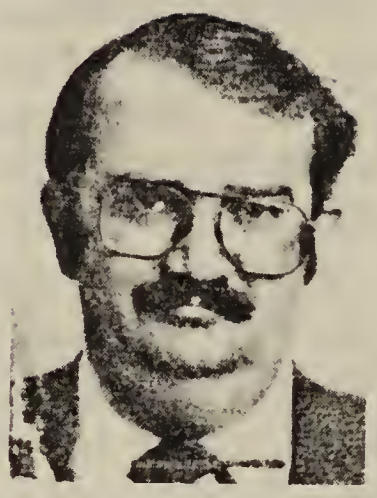
MISCELLANEOUS GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Nearly every government entity in the Spanish system of government has its own archives. Generally, the major collections from these archives, after they are over 100 years old, have been transferred to a centrally located major historical archives, primarily the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid or the local Provincial Historical Archives. Nevertheless, many of these retain documentation of real interest from the latter part of the nineteenth century, and some still retain earlier documentation. Usually, the material in these archives will only be of genealogical interest to those whose ancestors had some direct contact with that particular governmental entity.

Some of these governmental entities which have archives in Madrid include: Hacienda, Deudas y clases pasiras, Gobernacion (especially its sub-station Direccion General de Seguridad, which since 1925 controls passport applications), Educacion Nacional, Ministerio de Justicia, Direccion General de Colonias (this was created in 1901 and refers to African

colonies), Asuilos Exteriores,and the Palacio Real. Also run by the government, although not the creation of a governmental entity, is the library of the Real Academia de la Historia, which contains two vast eighteenth century genealogical collections. Those archives thatare of a local nature may contain information relating to local families, especially where those families were important in the area. Among these archives are cemetery archives (which only exist from 1870), archives of the delegaciones de Hacienda (generally one in each provincial capital),and local universities.

Figure 18-1



MINISTERIO DE CULTURA

DIRECCION GENERAL DE BELLAS ARTES, ARCHIVOS Y BIBLIOTECAS

TARJETA NACIONAL DE INVESTIGADOR N.º 363/82

Valedera hasta 3 de Mayo de 1.985

a favor de D. GEORGE RICHARD RYSKAMP

Documento de Identidad Pas. USA C909727

ARCHIVO HISTORICO NACIONAL - MADRID

Madrid, 3 de Mayo de 19 82

El Director,

Expedida por el Archivo Histórico Nacional

en Madrid a 3 de Mayo de 1982

El Secretario del Archivo. Firma del Interesado.

M.C. Gizuma

ARCHIVO HISTORICO NACIONAL - MADRID

Esta tarjeta faculta a su poseedor para trabajar en todos los Establecimientos dependientes de la Dirección General de Bellas Artes, Archivos y Bibliotecas.

Madrid, 6 de diciembre de 1973

Distinguido señor:

Me es grato presentar a Vd. a mi compatriota, Mr. George Richard Ryskamp,
con pasaporte norteamericano Núm. K516180 que se encuentra temporalmente en España efectuando trabajos de investigación, para los cuales necesita consultar algunas obras de ese centro de su digna dirección.

Agradeciéndole de antemano la atención que pueda prestarle, le saluda muy atentamente.

EMBAJADA DE LOS EE. UU. DE AMERICA - SECCION CULTURAL

Millard L. Johnson
Agregado Cultural

Nota: Esta tarjeta de presentación no será válida sin la firma y el sello de la Sección Cultural de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos.

Figure 18-2

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Figure 18-3

ARCHIVO HISTORICO DE PROTOCOLOS

MADRID

1.—CEDULA DE INVESTIGADOR

Expediente .....

(Apellidos en mayúsculas) (Nombre)

(Nacionalidad) (Profesión)

(Presentado por)

(Documentación personal: Pasaporte) ☐. Documento Nacional de Identidad ☐

(Dirección y residencia habitual)

(Domicilio en Madrid)

Realiza las investigaciones [1] .....

[1] Indíquese si las hace para él o por encargo de otra persona, el tema o temas.

(Dorso de la cédula de Investigador)

(Del Reglamento para el Régimen y Gobierno de los Archivos del Estado.)

Art. 111.—En la sala de lectura no se permitirá fumar, hablar en voz alta, alterar en manera alguna el necesario silencio...

Art. 112.—La demanda de libros y documentos se hará siempre en papeletas impresas, cuyos claros deberá llenar el lector y *suscribirlos con su firma en caracteres legibles.*

Ningún lector podrá consultar a la vez más de una obra o legajo.

Art. 114.—Se prohibe colocar sobre los libros impresos o manuscritos o estampas, el papel en que se escribe o dibuja, doblar las hojas y *escribir con tinta o lápiz en los libros y manuscritos*, aun cuando se trate de corregir algún error evidente del autor o del copista o alguna errata de imprenta.

Art. 115.—Se prohibe por regla general el calco y sin excepción alguna el uso del compás, de tinta y de colores sobre los manuscritos, estampas o planos.

Art. 126.—Las personas que deseen consultar un manuscrito deberán declarar en la papeleta del pedido, el fin con que lo piden; esto es, si para copiarlo, extractarlo, confrontarlo con otro manuscrito o impreso o simplemente estudiarlo.

El que pide en consulta un documento por encargo ajeno, tendrá también la obligación de anotar en la papeleta aquellas noticias, además del nombre, patria y profesión del mandante.

Si el peticionario se negase a dar con toda exactitud los referidos pormenores, el Jefe prohibirá que se le entregue el pedido; además, aquél *se obligará, bien a hacer donación al Archivo de un ejemplar del trabajo en que total, parcialmente o en extracto lo publique, bien a transmitir al Jefe del mismo la oportuna noticia* a fin de consignarlo en el catálogo que se hace mérito en el art. 55.

El firmante se obliga a observar el Reglamento y en cumplimiento del art. 126 se compromete a facilitar la información que en el mismo se especifica.

Madrid, ... de ..... de 19 .....

(Firma)

ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS

PEDIDO DE DOCUMENTOS

Expediente de investigación

Núm......

Signatura: *Sección*..... *Legajo*.....

Número..... *Ramo*.....

Asunto: *del legajo o del documento*.....

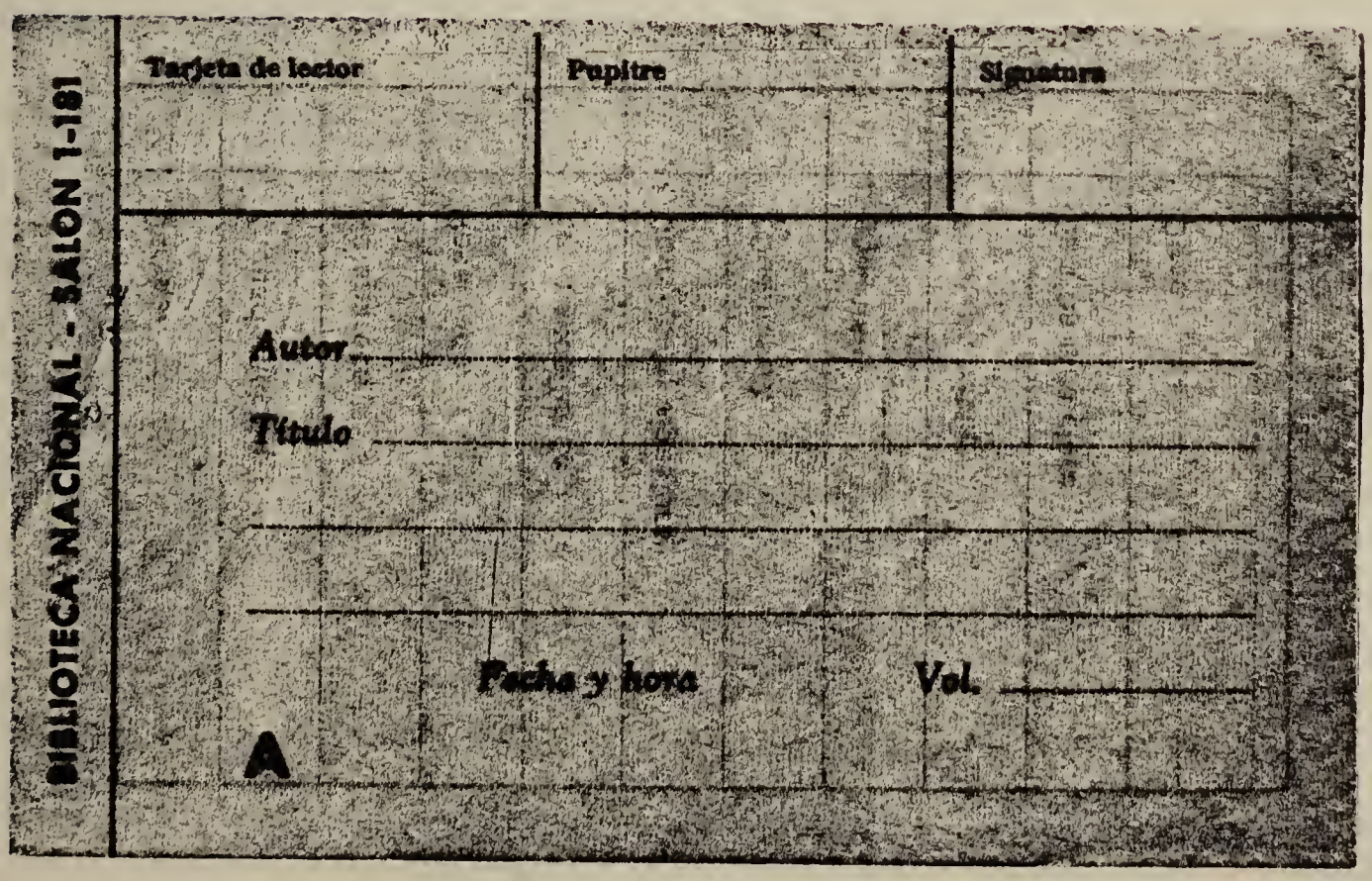
Objeto del pedido *(Articulo 126 del Reglamento)*.....

Sevilla.....*de*.....*de 197*.....

Nombre EN CARACTER LEGIBLE

Tarjeta de investigación en Archivos n.°

Servido por { **Jefe de Salón**..... **Portero**..... } *Retirado por* { **Jefe de Salón**..... **Portero**..... }



N.° del expediente .....

ARCHIVO HISTORICO DE PROTOCOLOS

2.—PEDIDO DE DOCUMENTOS

(Empléese una ficha para cada protocolo)

Protocolo n.° .....

Madrid, ... de ..... de 19.....

(Firma)

Mañana ☐ *Tarde* ☐

Servido .....

Devuelto .....

ARCHIVO HISTORICO DE PROTOCOLOS **Expediente n.°** .....

3.—PETICION DE REPRODUCCIONES n.° .....

Don .....[1]
con Tarjeta de Investigador n.° ....., expedida por .....
SOLICITA le sean proporcionadas reproducciones de los documentos que se detallan a continuación, con arreglo a las disposiciones vigentes y en especial la O. M. de 4 de marzo de 1959 («B. O.» del 25), el Decreto 1642/1959 («B. O. del E.» de 26-9) y disposiciones complementarias.

N.°	Protocolo	Folios	N.°	Protocolo	Folios				Total de reprod.

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obligándose a hacer constar su signatura y su pertenencia a este Archivo y a reconocer que la autorización que se le otorgue no le concede ningún derecho de propiedad intelectual o industrial sobre las reproducciones publicadas.

ARCHIVOS HISTORICOS PROVINCIALES

Archivo	*Secciones*
ALAVA Vitoria	Protocolos centenarios.—Contadurías Hipotecas.
ALBACETE	Protocolos.—Privilegios.—Audiencia.—Registros.—Catastro Ensenada. Clero.—Municipios.—Hacienda.—Varios.
ALICANTE	Hacienda.—Audiencia Territorial.—Protocolos.—Contadurías Hipotecas.
ALMERÍA	Protocolos.—Catastro Ensenada.—Contadurías Hipotecas.
ASTURIAS	Protocolos.—Contadurías Hipotecas.—Depósito Posada Herrera.—Magistratura Trabajo.—Audiencia Territorial.—Gobierno Civil.—Varios.
AVILA	Protocolos.—Contadurías Hipotecas.—Catastro Ensenada.—Arbitrios Extinguidos.—Audiencia Provincial.
BALEARES —Palma	Antiguo Régimen municipal y administrativo.—Sindicato Forense.—Protocolos.—Contadurías Hipotecas.—Varios. FONDOS EN EL ARCHIVO DEL REINO DE MALLORCA
BADAJOZ	Distritos notariales.—Instituto General Técnico.—Contadurías Hipotecas.
BURGOS	Desamortización.—Hacienda.—Mapa Nacional de Abastecimientos.—Contadurías Hipotecas.
CÁCERES	Protocolos.—Ayuntamientos.—Real Audiencia Extremadura.—Contadurías Hipotecas.—Legado Paredes.—Varios.
CÁDIZ	Notarías.—Contadurías Hipotecas.—Delegación Hacienda.
CASTELLÓN	Protocolos centenarios.
CIUDAD REAL	Distritos Notariales.—Contadurías Hipotecas.—Catastro Marqués Ensenada.—Orden Militar Calatrava.—Conventos.—Censos.—Valle Alcudia.—Expedientes, subastas, fincas del Estado.—Capellanías.—Varias.
CÓRDOBA	Protocolos.—Registros Hipotecas.—Catastro Ensenada.—Jefatura Agronómica.
CORUÑA	Protocolos.—Diplomas.—Fondos de la Administración (incluye Contadurías Hipotecas). EN EL ARCHIVO DEL REINO DE GALICIA
CUENCA	Notarías.—Contadurías Hipotecas.—Desamortización.—Mapas Provinciales Abastecimientos y Estudios Económicos.
GERONA	Protocolos Notariales.—Contadurías Hipotecas.—Pía Almona y Hospicio.—Mapa Abastecimientos.
GRANADA	Hacienda.—Contadurías Hipotecas. EN EL ARCHIVO DE LA REAL CHANCILLERÍA
GUADALAJARA	Protocolos.—Contadurías Hipotecas.—Catastro Ensenada.—Hacienda. Obras Públicas.—Gobernación.

Figure 18-6b

Archivo	*Secciones*
GUIPÚZCOA Oñate	Protocolos Notariales.—Registros Hipotecas. (ARCHIVO DE PROTOCOLOS, NO ES HISTÓRICO PROVINCIAL)
HUELVA	Contadurias Hipotecas.
HUESCA	Universidad.—Monasterios.—Ayuntanientos.—Juzgados.—Casas.—Hospital.—Manuscritos.—Formularios Notariales.—Varios.—Contadurías Hipotecas.
JAÉN	Protocolos.—Contadurías Hipotecas.—Hacienda.—Catastro Ensenada. Mapa Comisaría Abastecimientos.
LEÓN	Protocolos centenarios.—Fondo López Cavia.—Registro de la Propiedad.—Catastro Ensenada.—Hacienda.—Beneficencia.
LÉRIDA	Protocolos centenarios.—Documentación de Andorra.—Desamortización de conventos.—Hacienda.—Contadurías Hipotecas.
LÉRIDA	Hacienda.—Magistratura de Trabajo de la provincia de Barcelona. EN EL DEPÓSITO REGIONAL DE CERVERA
LOGROÑO	Protocolos notariales.
LUGO	Protocolos Notariales.—Archivo Municipal.—Diputación Provincial.—Contaduría Hipotecas.—Comisaria Abastecimientos y Transportes.
MADRID	Protocolos Notariales. (ARCHIVO HISTÓRICO DE PROTOCOLOS, NO ES HISTÓRICO PROVINCIAL)
MÁLAGA	Protocolos.—Contadurías Hipotecas.—Delegación Hacienda.—Documentación de Málaga.
MURCIA	Protocolos Notariales.—Delegación Hacienda.—Magistratura Trabajo.—Contadurías.—Catastro Ensenada.
ORENSE	Protocolos.—Pergaminos.—Contadurías Hipotecas.—Hacienda.—Vivienda.—Educación y Ciencia.—Catastro Ensenada.—Ayuntamientos. Juzgados.—Casas particulares.
PALENCIA	Protocolos.—Contadurías Hipotecas.—Catastro Ensenada.—Desamortización.
PALMAS	Protocolos.—Audiencia.—Fondo Canario.—Conventos.—Archivos Diversos.—Ayuntamiento.—Mancomunidad Sanitaria.—Comisaría Promoción Estudiantil.—Pergaminos.
PONTEVEDRA	Protocolos Notariales.—Ayuntamientos.—Cofradías.—Hospitales.—Contadurías Hipotecas.—Gobierno Civil.—Catastro Ensenada.—Hacienda.—Contaduría de Abastecimientos y Transportes.—Varios.
SALAMANCA	Catastro Marqués de la Ensenada.—Delegación Hacienda.—Contadurías Hipotecas.—Protocolos notariales centenarios.
SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE	Protocolos notariales centenarios.—Conventos suprimidos.—Hacienda. Mancomunidad Provincial.—Hospital Civil.—Delegación Provincial Abastecimientos y Transportes.—Beneficencia.—Contadurias Hipotecas.
SANTANDER	Protocolos.—Diputación.—Catastro Ensenada.—Real Consulado.—Aduana de Castro Urdiales.—Registro de Hipotecas.—Sautuola.—Emilio Botín.—Pedraja.—San Juan.—Jurisdicciones Territoriales Antiguas. Instituto Enseñanza Media.—Magistratura Trabajo.—Delegación Provincial Industria.—Diversos.

Archivo	*Secciones*
SEGOVIA	Protocolos notariales centenarios.—Juzgado 1.ª Instancia.—Mapas Provinciales Abastecimientos y Transportes.—Contadurías Hipotecas.
SORIA	Protocolos.—Monasterios y Conventos.—Diputación Provincial.—Mapas Provinciales Abastecimientos y Transportes.—Contadurías Hipotecas.
TARRAGONA	Protocolos Notariales.—Concell.—Hipotecas.—Pergaminos.
TERUEL	Protocolos Notariales.—Manuscritos.—Pergaminos.—Contadurías Hipotecas.
TOLEDO	Protocolos.—Registros Hipotecas.—Hacienda.—Universidad e Instituto.—Ayuntamientos.—Diversos (Beneficencia, Comisaria Abastecimientos y Transportes, Bulas, Varios).
VALENCIA	Clero.—Archivos Notariales.—Diversos.
VALLADOLID	Protocolos.—Serie histórica (doc. municipal, corregimientos, etc. Catastro Ensenada).—Contadurías Hipotecas.—Diputación Provincial.—Hospital Simón Ruiz.—Catastro Ensenada.—Archivo Universitario.
VALLADOLID	Municipal.—Magistratura Trabajo.—Audiencia Territorial.

EN EL ARCHIVO DE LA REAL CHANCILLERÍA

VIZCAYA	Protocolos.—Genealogías e Hidalguías.—Contadurias Hipotecas.—Mapa Provincial de Abastecimientos.—Hacienda.
ZAMORA	Doc. Zamora y partidos judiciales.—Protocolos centenarios.—Contadurías Hipotecas.—Catastro Ensenada.—Diputación.—Hacienda.
ZARAGOZA	Protocolos notariales centenarios.—Contadurías Hipotecas.

CHAPTER 19

REFERENCE WORKS FOR SPAIN

One does not become a skillful genealogist until he is familiar with the reference works in the area in which he is working. Reference works help the researcher locate and fully utilize the various records that are available. This chapter has a dual purpose: to familiarize the researcher with the basic reference works that are essential to successful genealogical research in Spain, and to provide a bibliography of books of interest to the Spanish genealogist. To accomplish this, all of the bibliographical references in this chapter have been divided into the following categories:

I. GUIDES TO LOCALITY DATA 773
A. Geographical Dictionaries 773
B. Atlases and Maps 781
C. Ecclesiastical Directories 784

II. GUIDES AND CATALOGS TO ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES. 789
A. General Material 789
B. Specific Archives. 793
1. National Government Archives. . . 795
a. Archivo Histórico Nacional. . 795
b. Archivo General de Simancas . 799
c. Archivo de la Corona de Aragon 801

d. Archivo General de Indias . . 802
e. Biblioteca Nacional 803
f. Archivo del Ministerio de Justicia. 803
g. Palacio Real. 803
h. Archivo del Senado. 804
i. Archivos de las Reales Chancillerias 804
j. Archivo del Ministerio del Interior. 805
2. Military Archives 805
a. Archivo General Militar de Segovia 805
b. Servicio Historico Militar. . 805
c. Instituto Historico de la Marina. 806
d. Vicarato General Castrense. . 806
e. Museo Naval 806
f. Archivo-Museo Don Alvaro de Baza. 806
3. Provincial and Regional Historical Archives 807
4. Municipal Archives. 810
5. University Archives 813
6. Ecclesiastical Archives 814
7. Private Archives. 816

III. PRINTED BIOGRAPHIES, GENEALOGIES, AND FAMILY HISTORIES. 817
A. Biographical and Surname Dictionaries. 818
B. General Works 820

IV. SECONDARY REFERENCES 827
A. History, Sociology, and Related Subjects 827
1. General 830
2. Regional 831
3. Local 834
4. Institutional 836
B. Heraldry and Nobility. 838

C. Background Studies Relating to Genealogical Research 841
D. Bibliographies 844
E. Periodicals. 846

Due to the large number of reference works dealing with Spanish genealogy and related subjects, it is impossible to provide annotations about each of these. Fortunately, the title usually explains the basic content of each book. At the beginning of each section, certain key works or representative books are discussed in depth to familiarize the researcher with the use of the books in that particular section. In addition, cross references are provided to other chapters in this book, where the use of the reference works, or of a particular reference work in that section, is described in greater detail.

To assist the researcher in finding copies of these books, the card catalog for the Genealogical Society Library in Salt Lake City and the National Union Catalog for the Library of Congress have been searched, and following the bibliographical information for each reference work, the letters GS or NUC may appear indicating where the book may be located. The NUC will be followed by three numbers, e.g. NUC 56,83,203, indicating the National Union Catalog published in 1956, Volume 83, page 203. A researcher can check at any major public or university library for this multi-volume publication, which then identifies several libraries in the United States which have the publication in their collections. A specific book may also be located through the Inter-Library Loan Catalog available at major libraries throughout the country.

Genealogy has a wide variety of collateral subjects such as history, geography, paleography, heraldry, etc. Therefore, this chapter on reference works cannot be comprehensive on all these subjects. Also because Spain has a varied and extensive archives system it is only comprehensive as it relates to the

Spanish archival system generally, and to some of the largest Spanish archives. Anyone working in a specific locality in Spain should be sure to check to see if other reference works not listed in this chapter are available for that particular area. A good family historian will become very familiar with the reference works that are availabe for the region in which his family lived. This can most easily be done by checking with the municipal and provincial libraries and archives for the area from which one's ancestors come.

GUIDES TO LOCALITY DATA

The reference works listed and described in this section will be those used to make the locality analysis as described in Chapter Four. These reference works can also play a very important role in the actual use of original records as described in Chapter Seven on paleography, and in Chapter Nine on parish registers.

Geographical Dictionaries

Two types of geographical dictionaries are illustrated by comparing a sample page from a gazetteer as appears in Figure 19-1 with the pages from an annotated geographical dictionary that appear in Figure 19-2 and Figure 19-3. The first is limited to a list of names of geographical places and features, with only sufficient information about each entry to properly identify it and make it possible to locate that particular place or geographical feature. The annotated dictionary will give not only that same type of information, but also a more detailed explanation about the topography, climate, agriculture, industry, house construction, local history and customs, and the geographical units that make up the particular entity being described.

Gazetteers in Spanish are usually titled nomenclatores, guias postales, and diccionarios

geograficos postales. If one is actually in Spain, use Nomenclator de las cuidades, villas, lugares, aldeas, y demas entidades de poblacion de Espana, published by the Instituto Nacional de Estadistica in five volumes, or the single volume Pueblos de Espana, a commercial gazetteer published in Madrid. In the United States, the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, Gazetteer #51, Spain and Andorra, is an excellent reference work with exceptional detail, and is available in most large libraries. A page from that gazetteer is reproduced in Figure 19-1. Before beginning work with the gazetteer, the researcher will want to read the Foreward on pages i-ix for an extensive explanation of the format and various symbols and code numbers used. Note that on pages vi-ix are to be found a series of translations of Spanish words describing geographical features. These may be of particular help to the individual whose knowledge of Spanish is limited.

The following explanation of the entry for Figure 19-1 will help to understand the information in the gazetteer for Arcaute. It reads:

Arcaute/PPL/42 51 N/38 W/34112/02/

The first word is the name of the place or feature to be found in Spain. (Note that the gazetteer lists spelling variations, and cross references from one spelling to another.) This gazetteer lists not only place names, but also physical features such as shorelines, ravines, springs, streams, upland areas, mountains, monasteries, marshes, lakes, etc. The first symbol [PPL] is defined on page iii of the Foreward as a populated place, a city, town, village, settlement, or a large agriculture estate where many people work. The next two symbols [4251N/38W] give the latitude and longitude coordinates respectively, the numbers being the degrees and the minutes, and the letters representing the directions. These can be used to locate the place or feature on any map of

Spain, local or general, that has latitude and longitude markings. The five-digit number [34112] in the next column is a code number for the particular province in Spain in which the place or feature appears. 34112 is the code number for the province of Alava. The two-digit number [02] at the end of the entry indicates a particular map series where this particular entity can definitely be found.

Universally recognized as the best geographical dictionary for Spain is the sixteen-volumne Diccionario geografico - estadistico-histórico de España y sus posesiones de ultramar, published by Pasqual Madoz in Madrid, during the years 1845-1850. For the detail of its descriptions, and for total number of entries, including even very small localities in Spain, the Madoz dictionary has never been surpassed. Not only for the genealogist, but for the geographer and the historian, this collection is invaluable. Its availability is increased in the United States by the fact that the entire collection has been microfilmed, so that part or all of the collection can be requested on film for a small fee at a local Branch Genealogy Library of LDS Genalogical Society in Salt Lake City.

If a few basic principles are remembered, the Madoz dictionary is very easy to use. First, the indexing is by standard Spanish alphabetization, meaning that words that begin with "ch" or "ll" will be found under those respective letters, and not listed under "c" or "l". All the names of a single word will appear before compound names (for example, see Figure 19-2 where Arcay appears and below that, Arcay de bajo and Arcay de Arriba, followed by Arcaya.) Note that all variations of spelling may not be included. In some cases the compound names are listed under both variations; for example, in Figure 19-2, Arce de Algo appears both under Arce de Algo and Fuente de Arce de Algo. In other cases, especially where the first part is the name of the parish and not the locality, such as

in San Pedro de Bujantes, the entry will apppear under Bujantes, but not under San Pedro. It is always wise to check the name of a place under any possible spelling, and also under each of the words which make up a compound name.

In those cases where a town (ayuntamiento), judicial district (partido judicial), and even a province all carry the same name, the entries for the various entities having the same name will be listed, beginning with the smallest geographical unit and proceeding to the largest. An example of this is given in the pages, reproduced from the Madoz dictionary, found in Figure 19-3. Medina de Rio Seco is both an ayuntamiento and the name of the partido judicial (judicial district) of which Medina de Rio Seco is the principal city.

Note the detailed history and description of the city of Medina de Rio Seco. This particular town has a similar, although perhaps larger, description than others of its size. During the 1300's it was the capital city of Castilla, and thus has extensive historical monuments. It is significant to note the information given for the partido judicial. Besides a general geographical description, there is an extensive statistical description, including that found in the chart on page 338, as reproduced in Figure 19-3, which indicates the size of the various ayuntamientos that made up the judicial district of Medina de Rio Seco for the year 1842.

The chart on page 337 (Figure 19-3), indicates the distance from the city of Medina de Rio Seco to the various ayuntamientos making up the partido judicial of Medina de Rio Seco, as well as the distance from those to various important cities in the region: Madrid, the national capital; Valladolid, the territorial audencia to which Medina de Rio Seco belongs; Burgos, the military capitania general to which Medina de Rio Seco belongs; and Palencia, which is the obispado to which

it belongs. Such a chart is found for all partidos judiciales and larger entities, and can be particularly valuable in ascertaining the amount of commercial and social interchange that probably existed between the various towns listed. A unit, such as an audencia territorial, a diocese or a province, will have similar information, but of a more extensive nature.

One of the most difficult aspects of using the Madoz dictionary is its use of frequent abbreviations to squeeze a maximum amount of information in a minimum amount of space. To assist the researcher in using the Madoz entries effectively, an explanation of the abbreviations page from the first volume of the dictionary is reproduced in Figure 19-4, with English translations added for each of the words.

Where possible, because of its antiguity and completeness, the Madoz dictionary should be consulted before other dictionaries. If the Madoz is not available, there are several other excellent geographical dictionaries listed below, some older and some more modern than the Madoz dictionary. The best of the modern geographical dictionaries is that published by Rafael Sanchez Mazas between 1956 and 1961, and is simply called Diccionario Geografico de España. Its seventeen volumes are comparable in extensiveness to the Madoz dictionary. In producing this dictionary, the decision was made to create a completly new geographical dictionary, and the result is excellent. A page from that dictionary is reproduced in Figure 19-5, covering approximately the same portion of the alphabet as the page from the Madoz dictionary in Figure 19-2, and the page from the US Gazetteer in Figure 19-1. By reading through the entries for Arce on each of these pages, the researcher can make an effective comparison of the various entries that each contains. The entries in the new dictionary give extensive detail as to how the place will appear today, and could be of great value in knowing what to expect when one plans to visit, or even write a letter,

to that particular locality.

The age of the Madoz dictionary is, however, for the genealogist and family historian, a plus and not a minus. The Madoz descriptions of towns more closely describe how the places would have been in the periods in which most people will search for ancestors in Spain. In addition, many towns have literally disappeared. A good example of this is the parish of Santa Susana de Arcay. Note that no Arcay appears in the new Sanchez dictionary (see Figure 19-5). The only listing is an Arcay de Abajo, which may or may not be the correct Arcay. In the Madoz dictionary there is an entry for Arcay and for the parish of Santa Susana. During the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, many small towns and parishes in Spain literally disappeared as they became depopulated.

List of Geographical Dictionaries

Alcedo, Antonio de. DICCIONARIO GEOGRAFICO DE LAS INDIAS OCCIDENTALES O AMERICA. 5 vols. Madrid, 1786-89. 495p. NUC 56-7-495

Carrasco, Juan Bautista. GEOGRAFIA GENERAL DE ESPANA. Madrid: Gaspar y Roig, 1861. 847 p. index. GS

Carreras y Candi, Francisco. GEOGRAFIA DEL REINO DE VALENCIA. Barcelona: A. Martin, 1929-31. NUC 56-195-73

GEOGRAFIA DEL GENERAL DE CATALUNYA. Barcelona: A. Martin, 1913-1918 NUC 56-7-495

GEOGRAFIA DEL PAIS VASCO - NAVARRO. Barcelona: A. Martin, 1915-1922 NUC 56-195-73

GEOGRAFIA DEL REINO DE GALICIA. Barcelona, A. Martin, 1929-1931 NUC 56-195-73

Corona Baratech, Carlos E. TOPONIMIA NAVARRA EN LA EDAD MEDIA; EXTRAIDA DE DIFERENTES COLECCIONES DE DOCUMENTOS. Huesca, 1947. 145p. NUC 56-123-291

DICCIONARIO HISTORICO GEOGRAFICO DEL PAIS VASCO. Bilboa: La Gran Enciclopedia Vasca, 1968. GS

Direccion General de Correos y Telegrafos. DICCIONARIO GEOGRAFICO POSTAL DE ESPANA. Madrid, 1800. 1075p. GS

Direccion General del Instituto Geografico y Estadistico. NOMENCLATOR DE LAS CIUDADES, VILLAS, LUGARES, ALDEAS Y DEMAS EXTIDADES DE POBLACION DE ESPANA. 2 vols. Madrid, 1916. NUC 56-559-399

ENCICLOPEDIA HISTORICA - GEOGRAFICA DE NAVARRA. 4 vols. San Sebastian: Haranburu, 1983.

ESPANA DIVIDIDA EN PROVINCIAS Y INTENDENCIAS Y SUBDIVIDIA. 2 vols., La Imprenta Real, 1789.

Gonzalez Ponce, Andres. DICCIONARIO GEOGRAFICO DE CORREOS DE ESPANA, CON SUS POSESSIONES DE ULTRAMAR. 2 vols., Madrid: D. Manuel Morales y Rodriguez, 1956. GS NUC 56-206-89

Gorosable, Pablo de. DICCIONARIO HISTORIO-GEOGRAFICO-DESCRIPTIVO DE LOS PUEBLOS, VALLES, PARTIDOS, ALCALDIAS Y UNIONES DE GUIPUZCOA. Bilbao: La Gran Enciclopedia Vasca, 1971. 734p. GS NUC 56-207-407

Instituto Editorial Reus. NOMENCLATOR ESTADISTICO DE ESPANA: PUEBLOS, HABITANTES, FERROCARILES, TELEGRAFOS, TELEFONOS, GIRO POSTAL, FIESTAS Y FERIAS. 5th ed. Madrid: Graficas Roma. 1970. 257p. GS

Instituto Nacional De Estadistica. NOMENCLATOR DE LAS CIUDADES, VILLAS, LUGARES, ALDEAS Y DEMAS ENTIDADES DE POBLACION DE ESPANA FORMADO POR EL INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA CON REFERENCIA AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1950. Madrid, Sucesored de Rivadeneyra, 5 vols. 1954. GS NUC 56-559-406

Madoz, Pascual. DICCIONARIO GEOGRAFICO - ESTADISTICO - HISTORICO DE ESPANA Y SUS POSESIONES DE ULTRAMAR. Madrid: P. Madoz y L. Sagsti 1845-50. 16 v. NUC 56-354-345 GS

vol. 1	A-Al	GS FILM NO.	897.114
vol. 2	Ali-Arz	GS FILM NO.	897.115
vol. 3	Arr-Bar		
vol. 4	Bar-Buz	GS FILM NO.	897.116
vol. 5	Ca-ar		
vol. 6	Cas-Cor	GS FILM NO.	897.116
vol. 7	Cor-Ezt	GS FILM NO.	897.117
vol. 8	Fab-Gua		
vol. 9	Gua-Juz		
vol. 10	Lab-Mad	GS FILM NO.	897.118
vol. 11	Mad-Mux	GS FILM NO.	897.119
vol. 12	Nab-Pez	GS FILM NO.	897.120
vol. 13	Pia-Saz	GS FILM NO.	897.121
vol. 14	Sea-Tol	GS FILM NO.	897.122
vol. 15	Tol-Vet	GS FILM NO.	897.123
vol. 16	Via-Zuz		

Madoz, Pascual. DICCIONARIO GEOGRAFICO-ESTADISTICO-HISTORICO DE ESPANA: Leon. Valladolid: Ambita Ediciones, 1983, 332p.

Marinez Marina, Francisco. EL DICCIONARIO GEOGRAFICO HISTORICO DE ASTURIAS, DIRIGIDO POR DON FRANCISCO MARTINEZ MARINA, BAJO EL PATROCINO DE LA REAL ACADEMIA DE HISTORIA. Madrid: Impr. de Juan Benzal, Instituto de Estudios Asturianos (Oviedo), 1959. GS NUC 67-74-453

Munoz y Romero, Tomas. DICCIONARIO BIBLIOGRAFICO-HISTORICO DE LOS ANTIGUOS REINOS, PROVINCIAS, CIUDADES, VILLAS, IGLESIAS Y SANTUARIOS DE ESPANA. Biblioteca Nacional Madrid, M. Rivadeneyra, 1858, 329p. GS NUC 56-401-554

Perez de Castro, Jose Luis. EL DICCIONARIO GEOGRAFICO HISTORICO DE ASTURIAS Madrid: Impr. de J. Benzal, 1959 GS NUC 67-89-336

PUEBLOS DE ESPANA. Madrid, 1970.

Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid. DICCIONARIO GEOGRAFICO-HISTORICO DE ESPANA, POR LA REAL ACADEMIA DE LA HISTORIA. Madrid: Imprenta de los Sres. viuda de Jordan e Hijos, 1846. 548p. GS NUC 56-2-308

Sanchez Maza, Rafael. DICCIONARIO GEOGRAFICO DE ESPANA. Madrid: Ediciones del Movimiento 1956-1961. 17v. GS

U.S. Office of Geography. SPAIN AND ANDORRA; OFFICIAL STANDARD NAMES APPROVED BY THE U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1961. 651p. GS NUC 67-116-489

Atlases and Maps

An essential part of locality analysis in Spanish genealogical research is finding a good atlas of Spain and locating maps of the particular regions in which one will be working. The more detailed the map, the greater the value it has for the genalogist, as he is frequently working in a small locality where even individual groups of houses can be significant. The most widely available Spanish atlases are those pulbished by Editorial Aguilar in Madrid. The 1965 Nuevo Atlas de España and the 1982 Aguilar Atlas de España are each an excellent single-volume atlas with a good geographical index in the back, and detailed explanations and maps for each individual province (for a sample of a page from this atlas see Figure 4-3). The 1982 edition is also available in a twelve volume set of regional atlases.

The best modern atlas of Spain is the Atlas Nacional de España, published by the Instituto Geográfico y Catastra. Unlike other bound atlases, this is really three separate volumes: one volume is a geographical description of Spain; the second is an excellent index to all the places appearing on the maps; and the third is a collection of separate maps covering in great detail the entire Spanish peninsula. Additional instructions on the use of these atlases may be found in the section of Chapter Four dealing with locality analysis.

List of Atlases and Maps

ATLAS GRAFICO DE ESPANA. Madrid: Aguilar 1980.
Also published in small separate volumes as follows:
ATLAS GRAFICO DE ANDALUCIA
ATLAS GRAFICO DE ARAGON
ATLAS GRAFICO DE ASTURIAS
ATLAS GRAFICO DE ISLAS BALEARES (Bilingual)
ATLAS GRAFICO DE LAS ISLAS CANARIAS
ATLAS GRAFICO DE CASTILLA LA NUEVA
ATLAS GRAFICO DE CATIILLA LA VIEJA
ATLAS GRAFICO DE CATALUNYA
ATLAS GRAFICO DE CATALUNA
ATLAS GRAFICO DE EXTEMADURA
ATLAS GRAFICO DE GALICIA (Bilingual)
ATLAS GRAFICO DEL REINO DE LEON
ATLAS GRAFICO DEL REINO DE MURCIA
ATLAS GRAFICO DEL PAIS VALENCIANO (Bilingual)
ATLAS GRAFICO DEL PAIS VASCO (Bilingual)
ATLAS GRAFICO DE ESPANA. SINTESIS GEOGRAFICA, POLITICA, HISTORIA Y ECONOMICA
ATLAS GRAFICO DE ESPANA. INDICE GENERAL DE TOPONIMOS

ATLAS GRAFICO DE ESPANA. Barcelona, 1953. index. 78p. GS

Bofil Fransi, R.M. ATLAS DE GEOGRAFIA DE ESPANA. Barcelona: Ediciones Jover, 1972. 1 vol. GS

Ferreiro, Martin. ATLAS GEOGRAFICO DE ESPANA. Madrid; Imprenta y Libreria de Gaspar y Roig, 1864. GS

Instituto Geografico y Catastral. ATLAS NACIONAL DE ESPANA. Madrid 1965 GS

Menendez Pidal, Gonzalo. ATLAS HISTORICO ESPANOL. Barcelona: Editoral Nacional, 1941. 1 vol.

NUEVO ATLAS DE ESPANA. Madrid: Aguilar, 1965. GS

Maps

Servicio Geografico del Ejercito. MAPA MILITAR ITINERARIO DE ESPANA. Madrid: Talleres del Servicio Geografico del Ejercito. GS
Scale: 1,200,000. Contents: 1. La Coruna. 2. La Coruna, Lugo. 3. Asturias. 4. Asturias, Santander. 5. Santander, Vizcaya. 6. Navarra, Guipuzcoa, Vizcaya. 11. La Coruna, Pontevedra. 12. La Coruna, Lugo, Pontevedra, Orense. 13. Leon, Lugo, Orense, Asturias. 14. Leon, Asturias, Santander, Burgos, Palencia. 15. Santander, Palencia, Vizcaya, Avala, Burgos, Logrono. 16. Navarra, avala. 17. Huesca. 18. Lerida. 19. Gerona, Llivia. 21-22. Castello, Orense, Pontevedra. 23. Orense, Leon, Zamora. 24. Leon, Valladolid, Palencia, Zamora. 25. Burgos, Soria, Logrono,

26. Soria, Logrono, Navarra, Zaragoza. 27. Huesca, Zaragoza. 28. Huesca, Lerida, Barcelona. 29. Gerona, Barcelona. 31-32. Aveiro, Vila Real, Viseu, Portugal. 33. Salamanca, Zamora. 34. Valladolid, Avila, Salamanca, Segovia. 35. Segovia, Guadalajara, Madrid, Soria. 36. Guadalajara, Zaragoza, Soria, Teruel. 37. Teruel, Zaragoza, Hesca. 38. Lerida, Tarragona. 39. Barcelona. 41. Leiria, Coimbra, Portugal. 42. Coimbra, Aveiro, Guarda, Castelo Branco, Portugal. 43. Salamanca, Caceres. 44. Avila, Toledo, Madrid, Salamanca. 45. Madrid, Toledo, Cuenca, Guadalajara. 46. Cuenca, Teruel, Guadalajar. 47. Teruel, Castellon. 48. Tarrgona, Castellon. 49-50. Majorca. 50. Minorca 51. Lisboa, Leiria, Santarem, Portugal. 52. Caseres, Badajoz. 53. Caceres, Badajoz. 54. Toledo, Caceres, Badajoz, Ciudad Real. 55. Toledo, Ciudad Real, Cuenca. 56. Albacete, Cuenca, Valencia. 57. Valencia, Castellon. 58-59. Ibiza. 59-60. Majorca. 61. Lisboa, Santarem, Portugal. 62. Santarem, Portalegre, Portugal, Badajoz. 64. Ciudad Real, Jaen. 65. Albacete, Murcia, Jaen. 67. Murcia, Albacete, Valencia, Alicante. 68-69. Formenters. 71. Extemadura, Alentejo, Portugal. 72. Lisboa, Portugal, Huelva, Algarve, Portugal, Evora, Portugal. 73. Huelva, Sevilla, Badajoz. 74. Cordoba, Seviall, Jaen. 75. Jaen, Granada. 76. Granada, Almeria, Murcia, Jaen, Albacete. 77. Murcia, Alicante. 81. Algarve, Portugal. 82. Huelva. 83. Huelva, Sevilla, Cadiz. 84. Cadiz, Malaga, Cordoba, Sevilla. Granada. 85. Granada, Almeria, Malaga. 86. Almeria, Granada, Murcia. 93. Cadiz, Murruecos. 94. Cadiz, Malaga. 95. Cordoba, Badajoz.

Oficina de Informacion y Estadistica. MAPA ECLESIASTICO DE ESPANA. Madrid, 1961. Scale 1:1,100,000 GS

Garcia Menendez, Marcelino. MAPA DE LA DIOCESIS DE ASTORGA. Gijon, Spain: Artes Graficas, 1960. Scale 1:200,000 GS

Lopez y Vargas, Tomas. MAPA DEL PRINCIPADO DE CATALUNA. Madrid, 1776. GS

Ciocesis de Ciudad Rodriogo. PLANO DE LA DIOCESIS DE CIUDAD RODRIGO. 1975 GS

Pena, Basurto, Luis. MAPA DE GUIPUZCOA. 1976. GS

Garcia Menendez, Marcelino. MAPA DE LA DIOCESIS DE LEON. Leon, 1970 GS

PLANO GRAN MADRID. Madrid: Editorial Almax, 1972. GS

PROVINCIA DE OVIEDO. Oviedo; Tecnica Cartografica, 1968. Scale 1:200.00 GS

MAPA DEL PAIS VASCO, PAIS BASQUE, EUSKALERRIA. Barcelona, 1968. Scale 1:250,000 GS

Ecclesiastical Directories

Included in this category are two types of books, national and diocesan directories. The national directories are a series of volumes entitled Guia de la Iglesia en Espana. The first volume, published in 1954, forms, in conjunction with the 1955, 1956, and 1957 supplements, a particularly valuable research tool. While each of these volumes contains material of general interest about the Catholic Church in Spain, of real interest to the genealogist are the last sections entitled "Las Parroquias" (the parishes). These are detailed lists, diocese by diocese, of nearly all the parish records in each individual parish. Further explanation as to how these volumes are used is found in Chapter Four in the discussion of record and locality analyses.

In 1960, a completely new volume was issued containing similar general information about the Catholic Church throughout Spain, including a dicoese-by-diocese list of all Spanish parishes. Unfortunately, unlike the earlier volumes, this one makes no mention of the records contained in each parish, but does indicate the parish size and its ecclesiastical name, as distinguished from the name of the locality in which the parish is found.

Unfortunately, no central index is available for these Guias de la Iglesia, indicating what dioceses appear in each volume. If an entry is not found in the main 1954 volume, then each of the supplements must be searched to see if information about that parish appears in a section for the diocese in a later supplement. For example, a person looking for the parishes of Dumbria and Bujantes in Galicia, Spain would look first in the 1957 guide and find that both of these parishes are in the arciprestazgo of Nemancos in the diocese of Santiago de Compostela. He would then search each of the volumes 1954-1957 until he found the Dioceses of Santiago de Compostela, and there

locate the arciprestazgo of Nemancos. This appears on pp. 112-113 of the 1956 supplement, reproduced in Figure 19-6.

A word of caution should, however, be indicated as to the possibility of error in the dates and even in the statements of non-existence of records indicated in the Guía de la Iglesia. While these guides are generally quite accurate, errors and omissions are found in them. A simple letter to the parish priest can ascertain whether the parish records do in fact exist, as indicated in the 1954 Guía de la Iglesia en España and its three supplements. The primary value of the 1960 volume is in indicating the existence of parishes that were omitted from the 1954 volume and its supplements.

The 1957 and the 1961 supplements each contain an alphabetical list of all the parishes throughout Spain. These supplements are in effect gazetteers, and are of particular value in working with the locality analysis, and may also be essential in locating a particular parish in the other volumes. Since parishes are listed first under the diocese and then under the arciprestazgo, the alphabetical index can indicate to which diocese and arciprestazgo a particular parish belongs. Because there were extensive reorganizations and redrawing of boundary lines for ecclesiastical divisions at the end of the 1950's, the 1957 guide is of greater value than the 1961 guide. The 1961 alphabetical list, however, includes the coordinates for locating the parish on a map of a scale of 1:1,000,000, which originally accompanied copies of the 1961 supplement. Since even when one knows the particular diocese and civil province in which a parish is located it can still be difficult to find the parish on the map, the coordinates given are of particular value. (See Figure 19-7 for a copy of a page from the 1961 supplement to the Guía de la Iglesia en España.)

Diocesan ecclesiastical directories have been published by many of the dioceses in Spain. The following list of diocesan publications should not be considered complete, but merely representative of this category, since many dioceses may have publications that were unavailable to the author at the time of the publication of this book. A letter may be written to any particular diocese not listed below, asking if they have published a directory of their diocese, and if one may be purchased. It should be noted, however, that some dioceses, like that of Segovia, have not published an ecclesiastical directory.

Most diocesan directories contain the same basic sections as that of the archdiocese of Santiago de Compostela, which is used as the example in this section:

1. A description of the personnel of the Roman Catholic Church, starting with the Pope, and continuing through the various personnel in the diocesan organization.

2. A list of past bishops of the diocese.

3. A history of the diocese, in the case of a diocese such as Santiago de Compostela, going back to Roman times.

4. A section where each of the arciprestazgos in the diocese are analyzed as to the parishes they contain, usually providing a map of each arciprestazgo (see Figure 19-8).

5. A description of each individual parish in an alphabetical list. (This can be particularly significant, because if it is a relatively recent publication, it gives the name of the parish priest who is now serving there. These also indicate the postal address, the population, and in larger towns those streets included in the parish (see Figure 19-9).

6. A section listing all of the parish priests in the diocese, with some biographical data and a cross reference to the parish in which they are currently serving.

Because of the detail, especially in the maps they contain, diocesan ecclesiastical directories can be of great assistance in working in a particular locality. (Note that the diocesan directories in the following list are listed after the national Guía de la Iglesia volumes, in alphabetical order by the name of the diocese, not by the name of an author or editor.)

TRACING YOUR HISPANIC HERITAGE

List of Ecclesiastical Directories

Oficina General de Informacion y Estadistica de la Iglesia en Espana. GUIA DE LA IGLESIA EN ESPANA. Madrid, 1954

Oficina General de Informacion y Estadistica de la Iglesia en Espana. LA IGLESIA EN ESPANA. Suplementos. 1955, 1956, 1957.

Oficina General de Informacion y Estadistica de la Iglesia en Espana. GUIA DE LA IGLESIA EN ESPANA. 1960. Madrid: Secretariado del Episcopado Espanol, 1960.

Oficina General de Informacion y Estadistica de la Iglesia en Espana. GUIA DE LA IGLESIA EN ESPANA. Suplemento de 1961, Madrid, 1961.

Diocesis de Astorga. GUIA DE LA DIOCESIS DE ASTORGA. Leon: Imprenta Catolica, 1960. 232p. index. GS

GUIA DE LA IGLESIA EN ASTORGA. Leon, Imprenta Diocesana, 1975. 246 p. index. GS NUC 77-44-574

Archidiocesis de Barcelona. GUIA DE LA IGLESIA EN LA ARCHIDIOCESIS DE BARCELONA. Barcelona, 1972. 284p. index. GS

Datos Estadisticos. OBISPADO DE LEON. Leon: Imprenta Diocesana, 1975. 179p. GS

Estadistica Diocesana. OBISPADO DE LUGO. Index GS

Fernandez Otero, Jose Carlos. GUIA ECLESIASTIA DE LA DIOCESIS DE ORENSE. Orense. Imprenta HODIRE, 1974. 182p. GS

GUIA DE LA IGLESIA EN SANTANDER. Santander; Talleres Tipograficos Sanara, 1975. index. 221p. GS

Oficina de Informacion y Estadistica. GUIA DE LA ARCHIDOICESIS DE SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA. Santiago de Compostela, 1965.

Oficina Diocesana de Informacion. LA IGLESIA DE SEVILLA, GUIA PASTORAL. Sevilla, 1974.

GUIA DE LA IGLESIA DE LA DIOCESIS DE VALENCIA. Valencia, 1963.

GUIA DIOCESANA DE VITORIA. Vitoria, 1977. 108p. GS

GUIDES AND CATOLOGS TO ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

The books in this section are of particular importance for the genealogist in working beyond initial research in parish archives. Some are guides that generally describe the contents of the specific sections in the various archives throughout Spain. Others are indexes or inventories of all the documents to be found within a particular section of a given archives. The former are valuable in guiding the researcher in the use of materials, and in knowing what material might possibly be found in a particular archives, and the second category is of great importance in being able to find out whether documents relating to a particular ancestor or place of ancestral origin are to be found in one of those archives.

General Materials

The books found in this category are all general collections relating to a variety of archives throughout Spain, indicating the specific collections contained in particular archives, or dealing only with a major category of sources available in several archives. Fairly typical of this second category is the page reproduced in Figure 19-10 from Archivos militares y civiles donde se conservan fondos de caracter castrense, by Vicente Cadenas y Vincent, (Hidalguia: Madrid, 2nd Ed, 1975) which discusses genealogical and historical materials relating to Spanish military personnel, found in a wide variety of archives. That page discusses those collections that are found in the Consejo Superior de Justicia Militar, in the Capitanias Generales which are located throughout the country, the Gobiernos Militares, which are also located throughout the country, and the Direccion General de la Guardia Civil, which is found in Madrid. Another book in this same category is Guia de fuentes para la historia Ibero-America conservados en Espana, the index of which is reproduced in Figure 14-2. In seeking for records of a particular nature,

or in supplementing the general information given in Chapter Eighteen on Spanish archives, the researcher will want to consult the books in this section to ascertain what particular archives contains records that may be of interest to him in searching out his Spanish ancestors.

List of General Guides and Catalogs to Archive and Libraries

Cadenas y Vicent, Vicente de. ARCHIVOS MILITARES Y CIVILES DONDE SE CONSERVAN FONDOS DE CARACTER CASTRENSE PERSONALES DE MILITARES. Madrid, Hidalguia, 1963. 88p. GS

Contreras, Remedios. CATALAGO DE LA COLECCION "MANUSCRITOS SOBRE AMERICA" DE LA REAL ACADEMIA DE LA HISTORIA. Badojaz: La Minerva Extremena, 1979.

FONDOS GENEALOGICOS EN LOS ARCHIVOS ESPANOLES. Madrid; Hidalguia, 1970. 48 p. GS

Centro Nacional Microfilm. INVENTARIO CODICES Y DOCUMENTOS MIFCROFILMADOS Madrid: Ministerio de Cultura, 1980.

Cortes, Vicenta. ARCHIVOS DE ESPANA Y AMERICA: MATERIALES PARA UN MANUAL. 2 Vol. Madrid: 1979.

Dirrecion General de Archivos y Bibliotecas. INVENTARIO DE CODICES Y FONDOS DOCUMENTALES FOTOCOPIADOS.. Madrid, 1952. GS

DOCUMENTACION Y ARCHIVOS DE LA COLONIZACION ESPANOLA. Madrid: Ministerio de Cultura, 1980. Vol. 1, 266p.; Vol. 2, 349p.

ESTADO ACTUAL DE LOS ARCHIVOS CON FONDOS ARAGONESES (PRIMERAS SEMANAS DE ARCHIVOS). Madrid - Zaragosa: Ministerio de Cultura, 1980. 155 p.

Garcia Morales, Justo. BREVE GUIA DE LAS PRINCIPALES BIBLIOTECAS DE MADRID. Madrid Asociacion Nacional de Bibliotecarios, Archiveros y Arqueologos, Seccion de Bibliotecas, 1958. 12 p. GS NUC 67-39-498

GUIA DE INVESTIGADORES EN LOS ARCHIVOS ESPANOLES. RAMA HUMANIDADES. Madrid: Ministerio de Cultura. 297p.

INSPECCION GENERAL DE ARCHIVOS. Madrid, 1972. GS

INVENTARIO DE LIBROS DE LA SECCION INQUISICION. 2 Vol. Madrid: Ministerio de Cultura, 1980.

Larios Martin, Jesus. CATALOGO DE LOS ARHIVOS ESPANOLES EN QUE SE CONSERVAN FONDOS GENEALOGICOS Y NOBILIARIOS. Madrid, 1960. NUC 67-66-225

Sanchez Belda, Luis. ARCHIVO HISOTORICO NACIONAL. Madrid, 1963. 340p. GS NUC 67-99-319

Santiago Rodriguez, Miguel. DOCUMENTOS Y MANUSCRITOS GENEALOGICOS. Madrid, 1954. NUC 56-520-69

Sintes y Obrador, Francisco. GUIA DE LOS ARCHIVOS DE MADRID. Madrid, 1952. GS

THE SPANISH ARCHIVES. Madrid, 1968 19p. GS

Torre Revello, Jose. LOS ARCHIVOS ESPANOLES. Buenos Aires; Imprenta de la Universidad, 1927. 49p. GS NUC 56-598-12

Specific Archives

This section is divided into the seven categories of major archives to be found in Spain:

1. National Government archives
2. Military Archives
3. Provincial and Regional Historical Archives
4. Municipal Archives
5. University Archives
6. Ecclesiastical Archives
7. Private Archives

Government archives and military archives are further subdivided into lists of specific archives. In each of these categories, books of two types or a combination thereof may be found. The first category contains general guidebooks about specific archives and articles or books relating to the history, development, and organization of each archives. The second category of books for each archives or class of archives is indexes to particular archival collections. For some of the archives, many of their collections have published indexes. A good example of this is the Archivo Historico Nacional. (Other forms of indexing other than published indexes are discussed in Chapter 17.)

Figure 19-11 shows a page from a general guidebook to the Archivo General de Simancas, showing the type of information contained therein, and a general summary of the various sections, indicating how they may be consulted. Figure 19-12 is a page from an index of the collection relating to widows and orphans of public officials in the Archivo Historico Nacional. Books of this type are alphabetical indexes, generally by surname, but in some cases also by place name, that may be used to locate the name of a particular ancestor and identify a document in which he appears. As the researcher discovers facts about a particular ancestor, for example, that he worked for the government, these

facts can lead the individual to a document collection, such as that indexed by the book illustrated in Figure 19-12. Such a collection may be identified either by looking at the books in this list for the various archives, by reading Chapter Eighteen, and/or by consulting specific guidebooks to a particular archives or general guidebooks to a particular class of archives, as listed in Section A above.

The books listed here are to be considered as representative of the types of books that can be found for particular archives, and the lists should not, in any case, be considered as exhaustive. Each time a researcher desires to consult a collection in a particular archives, he should contact that archives, a nearby provincial library, or the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City, to see if other index books are available, similar to those listed in these sections, for the archives in which he is interested.

In all of these archives, the indexes that appear will have a similar format to that of the index from the Archivo Histórico Nacional, a page of which is pictured in Figure 19-12. Note that the provincial and regional historical archives listed in Section Four are the repositories for the notarial records discussed in Chapter Twelve. The indexes for most of these archives are lists of the specific notaries who worked within the province, and not lists of individual records like those to be found in the indexes for other archives.

List of Guides and Catologs to Archives and Libraries
1. Specific Government Archives

A. Archivo Historico Nacional

Archivo Historico Nacional. CATALOGO ALFABETICO DE LOS DOCUMENTOS REFERENTES A HIDALGUIAS CONSERVADOS EN LA SECCION DE CONSEJOS SUPRIMIDOS. Madrid: Sucesores de Rivadeneyra, 1920. 158p. GS NUC 56-559-243

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Gonzalez Moreno, Joacquin. CATALOGO DEL ARCHIVO GENERAL DE LA CASA DUCAL DE MEDINACELI. 3 vols. Sevilla: Instituto de Estudios Sevillanos, 1969. index.

PRINTED BIOGRAPHIES, GENEALOGIES, AND FAMILY HISTORIES

The books in this section fall into two categories. Those in the first are dictionary-format listings of Spanish surnames, noble and other well-known families, and specific individuals. Generally, the entries are somewhat limited, due to the large numbers of surnames or individuals discussed. The second category covers a wide variety of books, from collections of biographies on individual persons, to histories written about a single family. All of the books in both sections, and similar books not listed here because of the volume of such material available, are used to complete the last step of the preliminary survey, which is to check for printed family histories, as outlined at the end of Chapter Two.

Four significant works of the dictionary type, Enciclopedia heraldica genealogica y hispano Americana, by Garcia Carafa, El Diccionario heraldico de apellidos españoles y nobiliario, by Julio de Atienza, El Solar catalan, Valenciano y Balear, also by Garcia Carafa, and Diccionario onomastico y heraldico vasco, by Jaime de Querexeta, are discussed, and Figure 2-16 and Figure 2-17 are sample pages from two of these.

The fact that a book does not appear for a particular family, or locality, in this section does not mean such a book does not exist. It is impossible to include all of the many genealogies published in Spanish, and in addition, many of them have not been published in book form, but are to be found in periodicals, such as Hidalguia. Any time an individual is looking for a family history on a particular family, or a biography of a particular individual, he should search the catologs of the Library of Congress and the larger university libraries in this country. These are frequently available in book form or microform at major universities throughout the country. He also should check, perhaps by letter, the major library in the province or city from which the ancestor for whom he is searching comes.

List of Printed Biographies, Genealogies, and Family Histories:

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Ballesteros Robles, Luis. DICCIONARIO BIOGRAFICO MATRITENSE. Madrid, 1912. 702p. NUC 56-32-501

Barredo De Valenzuela, Adolfo. APUNTES PARA UN NOBILIARIO DE PALENCIA. Madrid, 1976. 88p. GS

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Cadenas Y Vicent, Francisco de Conde De Gaviria. ANTIGUA NOBLEZA LEONESA. 1583-1757. Madrid. 1958. 408p. NUC 67-17-537

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_____. HISTOIRE DE LA MAISON DES CHEVALIERS DE BANYULS, BARONS DE NYER MARQUIS DE MONTFERRE, SEIGNEURS DE LA ROCHA, PERCINYANS, FERNOLS, PUIG REAL, ODEILLO, LECA, MILLEPETIT, Ceret, 1923, imp. Casteil.

Cean Bermudez, Juan Agustin. DICCIONARIO HISTORICO DE LOS MAS ILUSTRES PROFESSORES DE LAS BELLAS ARTES EN ESPANA. Madrid: Reales Academias de Bellas Aretes de San Fernando y De La Historia, 1965. 6 vols, index. GS NUC 56-100-569

Crespo Pozo, Jose Santiago. BLASONES Y LINAJES DE GALICIA. Santiago de Compostela; Editorial de los Bibliofilos Gallegos, 1957. NUC 67-26-368

Diaz, Nicomendes P. GALERIA DE ESPANOLES CELEBROS CONTEMPORANEOS. Madrid: Sanchez, 1841-46. 9 vols. NUC 56-142-372

DICCIONARI BIOGRAFIC. Barcelona: Alberti, 1966. GS

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Esquerdo, Onofre. NOBILIARIO VALENCIANO DE ONOFRE ESQUERDO. NUC 67-34-121

Fernandez De Bethancourt, Francisco. NOBILIARIO Y BLASON DE CANARIAS. Santa

Cruz de Tenerife Islena, 1878-82. 5 vols. NUC 56-170-233

Garcia Carrafa, A. y A.: EL SOLAR CATALAN, VALENCIANA, Y BALEAR. 6 vols. San Sebastian: Libreria Internacional Churruea, 1967. NUC 72-32-489

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Garma y Duran, Francisco Xavier de. ADARGA CATALANA. Barcelona, 1954, 2 vols. a NUC 67-40-17

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Lanza Alvarez, Francisco. DOS MIL NOMBRES GALLEGOS. Buenos Aires: Ediciones Galicia, 1953. 320p. GS NUC 56-315-633

Larios Martin, Jesus. NOBILIARIO DE SEGOVIA. Segovia: Instituto Diego de Colmenares. 1956 GS

Martinez Anibarro y Rivas, Manuel. INTENTO DE UN DICCIONARIO BIOGRAFICO Y BIBLIOGRAFICO DE AUTORES DE LA PROVINCIA DE BURGOS. Madrid: Manuel Tello, 1889. 570p. index. GS

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Molins, Antonio Elias, de. DICCIONARIO BIOGRAFICO Y BIBLIOGRAFICO DE ESCRITORES Y ARTISTAS CATALANES DEL SIGLO XIX. Barcelona, 1889. 2 vols. GS NUC 56-[illegible]58-23

Muley Morales, Luis. GUIA DE LA NOBLEZA. Edicion 1943-44. Madrid, 1944. 417p. GS NUC 56-[illegible]22-273

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Pereyra Formoso, Alex. DICCIONARIO MEDICO BIOGRAPFICO ESPANOL. Madrid, 1971. 407p. GS

Piferrer, Francisco. NOBILIARIO DE LOS REINOS Y SENORIOS DE ESPANA, Madrid, 1857-1863. NUC 56-458-163

Puyol Safont, Agustin. HIJOS ILUSTRES DE CERDANA. Barcelona, 1896. NUC 56-476-149

Querexteta, Jamie Del DICCIONARIO ONOMASTICO Y HERALDICO VASCO. Bilbao:

La Gran Enciclopedia Vasca, 1970-1975. 6 vols. GS

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Subuter, Gaspar. DICCIONARIO BIOGRAFICO ESPANOL E HISPANO AMERICANO. Palma de Mallorca, 1950.

Salvador, Felipe de. GUIA DE LA NOBLEZA. Barcelona, 1955-1956, ed. Sugranes.

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Vinaza, Cipriano Munoz y Manzano. ADICIONES AL DICCIONARIO HISTORICO DE LAS MAS ILLUSTRES PROFESORES DE LAS BELLAS ARTES EN ESPANA DE D. JUAN AGUSTIN CAEN BERMUDEZ. Madrid: Tipografia de los Huerfanos, 1899-94. 4 vols. index GS LC 157-427

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Arco, Ricardo del. FIGURAS ARAGONESAS. Zaragoza: Tip. Heraldo de Aragon, 1956. 422p. GS NUC 67-5-387

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Martinez Ferrando, Jesus Enesto. ELS DESCENDENTS DE PERE EL GRAN: ALFONS EL FRANC, JAUME II, ALFONS EL BENIGNE PER J - E. MARTINEZ FERRANDO, S. SOBREQUES (E) ENRIC BAGUE. Barcelona, Editorial Vicens-Vives, 1968. 189p. index GS

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Moreno de Vargas, Barnabe. DISCOURSOS DE LA NOBLEZA DE ESPANA. Madrid, Hidalguia. 1970. 230p. index. GS

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Vicens Vives, Jaime. ELS TRASTAMARES: EL SIGLE XV. Barcelona; Editorial Vicens-Vives. 1969. 253p. index. GS NUC 72-99-54

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IV. SECONDARY REFERENCES

As academic disciplines, genealogy and family and local history are related to a wide number of other academic fields such as history, law, sociology, heraldry, paleography, bibliography, geography, grammar, etymology, etc. The researcher need not be an expert, or even well versed, in any of these subjects to successfully complete the search for his family history. Nevertheless, there are times when a familiarity with particular aspects of some of these subjects can be very valuable in helping the researcher to find new sources, and to understand the ones he has already located. Any time the researcher needs a volume similar to one of the books listed herein, for a particular locality or subject, he should first search any nearby library in the United States, since almost every library will have some of the books that fall in these catagories. He can also check at major university libraries in this country, or at the provincial and municipal libraries in the region of Spain in which he is interested.

A. History, Sociology, and Related Subjects

Books in the first section below cover the history of Spain as a whole. Many are divided down into particular time periods, and once the researcher has become broadly familiar with Spanish history (which may be accomplished by reading a general history of Spain), he may then want to concentrate on a particular time period.

The other three sections list more specialized histories. The first contains regional histories. A history of a particular region such as Valencia or Cataluna, or of a particular province such as Lugo or Gerona, can be very valuable, since they will indicate some specific details about the history of the area, and the various local happenings. These may well have had a greater impact on the lives of one's ancestors

than the broad national events outlined in the national histories.

Local histories go even further and may indicate very specific details about the locality which can be incorporated into the life story of one's ancestors. It is obvious that, if the ancestor lived in a certain town, he was at least aware of, if not fundamentally involved in, the local happenings of the village. In many cases, the names of one's ancestors will appear in such local histories. It would be worth noting here that many local histories have been compiled that have not been published. A letter to the municipal archives or library, asking if a local history, published or unpublished, is available, can prove very beneficial.

Institutional histories involves histories of specific organizations or institutions in Spanish history. Some of these are further divided into particular time periods. These are of great use to the researcher who knows that his ancestor was a member of a particular organization or an officer in some governmental or ecclesiastical unit. For example, if one knows that his ancestor was a member of the military order of Saint John of Jerusalem, he would want to consult the Historia de la Inclinata y Soberana Orden Militar de San Juan de Jerusalem by Augustin Coy Cotonat, or if a brother of the direct line ancestor were a Capuchin monk, the book Resena Historica de la Provincia Capuchina de Andalucia, by Ambricio de Valencino, would be particularly interesting to that person. Though the majority of the books listed in the section below deal with the royal families and other nobility-related institutions, there have been many organizations throughout Spanish history for which histories have been compiled. If an ancestor has been known to be an active participant in a particular organization, searches should be made in the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid, in the Biblioteca de la Diputacion in Barcelona, or at a regional or local library, to see if a history of that organization or institution is

available.

While most of these history reference works are monographic volumes dealing with a specific subject, there is one primary historical reference work that every researcher should be aware of in the field of history. This is the Diccionario de Historia de España, by German Bleiberg. To illustrate the use of this volume by a general researcher, pages 156 and 157 of Volume I are reproduced in Figure 19-3. Suppose that one's ancestor was listed in the son's baptismal record as being the Alguacil. The term Alguacil could then be looked up to discover what the occupation of the ancestor was. As one reads through the entry for Alguacil, it becomes clear that this was a type of sheriff. Depending on the time period, that position varied from a national appointment as part of the royal justice system during the late Middle Ages, to a position in the local juzgado (court) or ayuntamiento (City Hall) in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

This dictionary might also be used if a nobility record mentioned that an ancestor had fought in the battle of Alguer (see Figure 19-3). That battle is described under the entry for Alguer. Other similar entries for historical events such as treaties, battles, and special laws, are to be found thoughout the dictionary. Likewise, entries for many geographical places can be found, and the dictionary can serve as a gazetteer or geographical dictionary for historically significant places. In addition, the dictionary has many biographical entries for individuals of importance in Spanish history. These entries can be helpful, not only in finding one's own ancestry, but if an ancestor was involved with a particularly famous family or individual, the biographical information given can be of particular interest in reconstructing that ancestor's life.

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Heraldry and Nobility

Heraldry is the study of coats of arms and their development. Most of the noble families in Spain had their own coats of arms, and the extensive science of heraldry that has developed throughout the world is especially complete in Spain. The materials below will be of interest to those who are escended from Spanish nobility, to help them study the various coats of arms used by their ancestors. It should be noted, however, that the mere fact that person has the same surname does not entitle him to use a coat of arms associated with that surname . The rights to use the coat of arms are discussed fully in Fundamentos de heraldica, by Vicente de Cadenas y Vicent, and in several other books listed.

Also included are books discussing the Spanish nobility system. Perhaps the best discussion of the legal background and rights of Spanish nobility throughout its history is contained in Derecho Nobilario Historico by the Marques De Siete Iglesias.

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Background Studies Relating to Genealogical Research

Gathered together here are reference works which may be of assistance to the researcher in technical aspects of genealogical research. These include books on the origin of surnames (etymology), grammar books for the non-Castilian peninsular languages, materials on how to perform genealogical and family history research in Spain, paleography, etc. While the selection is complete as to general reference works dealing with genealogical research, of which there are not many, the other categories are merely indicative of the kinds of books that are available.

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ARCARAZO	PPL	43 01 N	2 30 W	34106	01
ARCAS	PPL	39 59 N	2 07 W	34132	01
ARCAS, ARROYO OE LAS	STMX	42 13 N	7 17 W	34108	01
ARCAS, COLLADO OE SEE ARCAS, COLL OE	PASS	42 24 N	1 29 E	34121	00
ARCAS, COLL OE	PASS	42 24 N	1 29 E	34121	01
ARCAS, RAMBLA OE LAS	STMI	37 22 N	2 15 W	34147	01
ARCAS, SIERRA OE	MT	37 09 N	4 28 W	34145	01
ARCAULE SEE ARCAUTE	PPL	42 51 N	2 38 W	34112	00
ARCAUTE	PPL	42 51 N	2 38 W	34112	02
ARCAYA	PPL	42 50 N	2 38 W	34112	01
ARCAYOS	PPL	42 36 N	5 02 W	34109	01
ARCE	PPL	42 52 N	1 22 W	34113	01
ARCE	PPL	43 06 N	1 40 W	34113	01
ARCE	PPL	43 16 N	3 08 W	34105	01
ARCE	PPL	43 25 N	3 57 W	34104	01
ARCEDIAGO	AOMR	42 51 N	8 02 W	34101	01
ARCEOIANO	PPL	41 05 N	5 34 W	34124	01
ARCELLARES	PPL	42 43 N	4 01 W	34111	01
ARCENIEGA SEE ARCINIEGA	PPL	43 07 N	3 08 W	34112	00
ARCENIEGA, RÍO SEE ARCINIEGA, RÍO	STM	43 08 N	3 06 W	34105	00
ARCENILLAS	PPL	41 27 N	5 41 W	34114	01
ARCEO	AOMR	43 02 N	8 10 W	34101	01
ARCEO	PPL	43 06 N	3 22 W	34111	01
ARCERA	PPL	42 53 N	4 03 W	34104	01
ARCH, BARRANCO OEL	STM	38 36 N	0 16 W	34142	01
ARCHENA	PPL	38 07 N	1 18 W	34141	01
ARCHENA, SIERRA SEE BALLENERA, SIERRA OE LA	MTS	42 05 N	2 15 W	34100	00
ARCHENA-FORTUNA, ESTACIÓN OE	RSTN	38 08 N	1 14 W	34141	01
ÁRCHEZ	PPL	36 50 N	3 59 W	34145	01
ARCHIOONA	PPL	37 05 N	4 23 W	34145	01
ARCHIOONA	PPL	37 42 N	6 17 W	34144	01
ARCHIDONA, ESTACIÓN OE	RSTN	37 08 N	4 26 W	34145	01
ARCHILLA	PPL	40 41 N	2 55 W	34127	01
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ARCHS	PPL	41 41 N	0 50 E	34121	01
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ARCHURIETA	PPL	43 05 N	1 18 W	34113	01
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ARCILLÁ	AOMR	43 10 N	7 35 W	34102	01
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ARCONAOA	PPL	42 20 N	4 30 W	34110	01
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ARCOS	PPL	42 55 N	9 06 W	34101	01
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ARCOS OE LA SIERRA	PPL	40 21 N	2 07 W	34132	01

tera que desde la cap. de prov. se dirige á Valencia, la cual todavia no está empedrada mas que en la estension de 2 leg., y lo demas de terraplen bastante deteriorado por las aguas: los demas CAMINOS son de pueblo á pueblo, y se hallan en buen estado: la CORRESPONDENCIA se recibe por los mismos vec. en la c. de Cuenca: PROD. trigo, cebada, centeno, avena y escaña, de las cuales se estraen unas 700 fan. de trigo para pagar la renta á los terratenientes del térm. que viven fuera de él; tambien se cosecha cáñamo, judias y patatas para el consumo del pueblo, y frutas y lino, aunque en corta cantidad: hay cria de ganado lanar, cabrio, vacuno, cerdoso, asnal y yeguar; algunos lobos y zorras; la caza de liebres, conejos y perdices es en corto número, por lo mucho que la persiguen los cazadores de Cuenca: POBL. 97 vec. 345 hab. dedicados á la agricultura, ganaderia, esportacion del sobrante de trigo, centeno y carne para el reino de Valencia, é importacion de aceite de Andalucia y la Alcarria, y vino de la Mancha. Tambien se hace algun cambio de trigo por arroz, y pescado; y existen 2 telares de lienzos y telas ordinarias de lana, cuyas primeras materias son del mismo pueblo, en el cual se consumen las manufacturas; 1 molino harinero, 2 tabernas y 2 posadas: CAP. PROD. 1.280,040 rs.: IMP. 64,002 rs.: importan los consumos 3,787 rs. 29 mrs.: el PRESUPUESTO MUNICIPAL asciende á 1,500 rs., y se cubre con 1,000 rs. que prod. los propios, y el resto por repartimiento vecinal: estos prod. consisten en 15 fan. de trigo que pagan los arrendadores de las tierras de pan llevar en la hoja del año par; 25 fan. por los de la hoja del año non; y los arbitrios de las yerbas de 2 pedazos de deh. que se subastan todos los años, los cuales suelen producir sobre 590 rs.: hay ademas otra deh. de 1/4 leg. de largo, y 1/2 de ancho, poblada de robles y carrascas muy pequeñas y de algunos otros arbustos, cuyo terreno vitreo, en su mayor parte mezclado de arcilla, esta dividido en 2 trozos, uno de ellos correspondiente á los propios y otro al abasto de carnes.

ARCAS ó SAN MARTIN: riach.; nace en la prov. y part. jud. de Cuenca, térm. jurisd. de Atalaya de Cuenca: se dirige por las inmediaciones del l. de Arcas, en donde se le unen las aguas de 2 fuentes llamadas San Isidro y la Peña, y algun otro arroyuelo, y pasando á 1/2 leg. de Vallesteros, asi como por la Vega de Villar de Olalla, se confunde á poca dist. con el r. Júcar, regando antes algunos huertos: cria barbos, peces y truchas, y en mas abundancia cangrejos: su curso es perenne, y aunque en el verano pierde una mitad de agua, da impulso á 3 molinos harineros, sit. en Arcas, Vallesteros y Villar de Olalla, los primeros con sola una piedra y el último con 2: tiene 3 puentes de piedra de buena construccion, uno con 2 ojos en el térm. de Arcas y sitio del Tejar, otro de 1 llamado de San Martin, en el camino que dirige á Olmedilla, y otro con dos mas abajo de Villar de Olalla.

ARCAS-REALES: deh., en la prov. de Albacete, part. jud. de Alcaráz, térm. jurisd. del Salobre y Villapalacios: su terreno para pastos, áspero y con monte de jara, encierra mineral de hierro, de donde se saca mena para la ferreria del Salobre, propia de D. Manuel de Llano y Yandiola, vecino de esta corte.

ARCAUTE: ald. en la prov. de Alava, dióc. de Calahorra (18 leg.), vicaría, herm. y part. jud. de Vitoria (1/2), y del ayunt. de Elorrio (1/4): SIT. en un llano que aunque ventilado es propenso á fiebres intermitentes por la detencion de las aguas: hay 17 CASAS bastante reunidas y una igl. parr. (San Juan Bautista), servida por 2 beneficiados con título de perpetuo y presentados por las monjas dominicas de San Juan de Quejana. El TÉRM. confina: N. con Zurbano, por E. el desp. *Petriquiz*, cuyo térm. es comun á *Arcaute* y otros pueblos (V.); por S. con Arcaya y por O. con Elorriaga: el TERRENO es fértil, los CAMINOS muy penosos en el invierno, y el CORREO se recibe en Vitoria: PROD. toda clase de cereales, legumbres y frutos que asi como el ganado, presentan estos naturales en los mercados de la capital: POBL., 17 vec.: 74 alm. RIQUEZA Y CONTR. (V. ALAVA INTENDENCIA).

ARCAY (STA. SUSANA): felig. en la prov. de la Coruña (6 leg.), dióc. de Santiago (5), part. jud. de Ordenes (3), y ayunt. de Tordoya (1/2): SIT. á la der. del r. *Lenguella*: CLIMA sano: comprende las ald. de Arcay de Abajo, y Arcay de Arriba, que reunen 13 CASAS de mala construccion y pocas comodidades: la igl. parr. (Sta. Susana), está servida por un párroco de provision ordinaria: el TERM. confina por N. con Gesteda, por E. con Lesta, por S. con Gorgullon y por O. con Cabalciros: tiene buenas y abundantes aguas de fuentes y un arroyo que, naciendo en sus montes, sigue al O., pasa el puente de Santana y va á desaguar al referido Lenguella que se une al *Tambre*: el TERRENO montuoso y en gran parte inculto: los CAMINOS vecinales y mal cuidados: el CORREO se recibe en la cap. del part.: PROD. trigo, maiz, centeno, lino, patatas, vino, legumbres y hortaliza: cria ganado vacuno, lanar, mular y de cerda; hay alguna caza y poca pesca: IND. la agrícola: POBL. 15 vec.: 92 alm.: CONTR. con su ayunt. (V.).

ARCAY DE ABAJO: ald. en la prov. de la Coruña, ayunt. de Tordoya y felig de Sta. Susana de *Arcay* (V.): POBL. 8 vec. 22 almas.

ARCAY DE ARRIBA: ald. en la prov. de la Coruña, ayunt. *Tordoya* y felig. de Sta. Susana de *Arcay* (V): POBL. 9 vec. y 70 almas.

ARCAYA ó ARCAIHA: l. en la prov. de Alava, dióc. de Calahorra (18 1/2 leg.), de la herm. de Andollu, en el part. jud. de Vitoria (3/4), y ayunt. de Elorriaga (1/4): SIT. en un llano ventilado y sano, si bien en el verano ocurren algunas intermitentes: tiene sobre 25 CASAS, y una escuela dotada con 720 rs. á la cual asisten 22 niños y 12 niñas. La igl. parr. (Natividad de Ntra. Sra.) está servida por 2 beneficiados de entera racion; el cementerio es capaz, y en nada perjudica á la salud pública. Confina al N. con Elorriaga, por E. con Ascarza, al S. con Otazu, y por O. con Vitoria; comprende en su térm. al despoblado *Sarriculi*, y tiene mancomunidad en el de Petriquiz: el TERRENO es bastante fértil; los CAMINOS locales y medianos; el CORREO se recibe en Vitoria, á cuyos mercados concurren estos vec. con sus ganados y el sobrante de las cosechas, las cuales consisten en toda clase de cereales, varias legumbres, frutas y hortalizas: POBL: 28 vec., 163 alm. CONTR. (V. ALAVA INTENDENCIA).

ARCAINAS, (SON): alq. en la isla de Mallorca, prov. de Baleares, part. jud. de Inca, térm. y felg. de *Sinen* (V.).

ARCAYOS: l. en la prov. y dióc. de Leon (28 leg.), part. jud. de Sahagun (4), aud. terr. y c. g. de Valladolid (18), ayunt. de Villamartin: SIT. á la márg. izq. del r. *Cea* en la carretera que conduce de Almansa á la cap. del part.: combátenle los vientos del E., y disfruta de CLIMA saludable, aunque frio y algo propenso á enfermedades reumáticas. Tiene 15 casas; escuela de primeras letras dotada con 6 fan. de pan mediado, á la que concurren 23 niños de ambos sexos; y una igl. parr. bajo la advocacion del glorioso San Julian, servida por 1 cura de presentacion del marqués de Alcañices: dentro de la poblacion hay 1 fuente de abundante y esquisita agua que aprovechan los hab. para su consumo domestico. Confina el TERM. por N. con el de Villaverde de Arcayos, por E. con el de Valdavida, por S. con el de Villaselan, y por O. con el de Villamartin de D. Sancho, todos á 1/4 de leg.: en el existe 1 pequeño monte de robles, por el que cruza la carretera que baja de Buron á Sahagun. El TERRENO es de muy buena calidad, y se halla fertilizado en gran parte por las aguas del indicado r. *Cea* y por las de 3 fuentes que brotan en diferentes parages. Ademas de los CAMINOS locales le atraviesa la ya mencionada carretera que se dijo conduce de Almansa á la cap. del part.; tanto esta como aquellos se encuentran en estado regular. Recibe la CORRESPONDENCIA de dicha capital por balijero: PROD.: trigo, cebada, avena, legumbres y alguna hortaliza; cria ganado lanar, caza de jabalies, corzos, conejos, liebres, perdices y codornices; y pesca de anguilas, barbos, truchas y algunos pescados pequeños: POBL.: 13 vec. 53 alm. CONTR. con el ayuntamiento.

ARCE: l. en la prov., part. jud. y dióc. de Santander (2 1/4 leg.), aud. ter. y c. g. de Búrgos (23), ayunt. de Puentenansa: SIT. en un llano cercado de grandes colinas de piedra, y de una alta cordillera poblada de algunos arbustos; combátenle todos los vientos, y disfruta de CLIMA sano, si bien algun tanto húmedo por atravesarle el r. *Paz*. Tiene 120 casas distribuidas en varias calles; entre aquellas y junto al r. y puente que le atraviesa, se encuentra la consistorial de sólida y ant. construccion, una de cuyas partes se halla sobre el camino, haciéndole estrecho é incómodo; por lo que, y en virtud de informe dado por los ingenieros, se dispuso de tiempo órden su derribo, que no ha llegado á verificarse por la opo-

cuando se provee este curato en dicho santuario. La parte SE. del terr. que comprende esta jurisd., está poblada de bojes, enebros, sabinas, con varias encinas y robles intercalados. Yendo desde el puente que dejamos mencionado, en la misma peña en que está fundado, aparece un filon de carbon de piedra virgen todavia, y cuya esplotacion seria muy difícil por la gran mole de peña que tiene sobrepuesta. Atraviesa de N. á S. el mencionado r., y junto al santuario ya nombrado aumenta su caudal, aunque en pequeña cantidad, el riach. Usia, que baja de la Fueba: con las aguas de aquel se fertiliza algo de huerta, y se da impulso á un molino harinero en las inmediaciones de la pobl.: al NO. se encuentra un estenso prado donde pastan los ganados de labor y algunas ovejas. Pasa por este pueblo el CAMINO que desde la Fueba conduce á Sobrarbe, y á 1/4 al NO. atraviesa la carretera que desde Barbastro va á Ainsa y demas pueblos del Pirineo y Francia; todos son de herradura y se hallan en mal estado. La CORRESPONDENCIA se recibe de Ainsa. PROD.: trigo, mijo, cebada, avena, escaña y toda clase de frutas, legumbres y hortalizas; cria ganado lanar, cabrio y vacuno; caza de conejos y perdices, y pesca de truchas, anguilas y barbos. POBL.: 30 vec. 223 alm. RIQUEZA IMP.: 31,185 rs. CONTR.: 4,177 rs

MEDIAS: cas. en la prov. de Lugo, ayunt. y felig. de Sta. Maria de *Germade* (V.). POBL.: un vec., 6 almas.

MEDIAS FUENTES: deh. en la prov. de Salamanca, partido jud. y término jurisd. de *Ciudad-Rodrigo* (V.).

MEDICO: diputacion en la prov. de Murcia, part. jud. de Cartajena, término jurisd. de *La Palma*.

MEDIDA (PAGO DE LA): (V. GUIMAR.)

MEDIDA: pago dependiente de la jurisd. de Guimar, en la isla de Tenerife, prov. de Canarias, part. jud. de Sta. Cruz de Tenerife.

MEDIN: l. en la prov. de la Coruña, ayunt. de Oza y felig. de San Martin de *Bandoja* (V.).

MEDIN (SAN ESTÉBAN DE): felig. y ant. cot. en la prov. de la Coruña (10 leg.), dióc. de Santiago (4 1/4), part. jud. de Arzua (2 1/2) y ayunt de Pino (1 1/4.: SIT. en la vereda que por Sobrado y San Gregorio se va de Santiago á Lugo: comprende los l. y cas de Barral, Cerdeira, Cima de Vila, Coutopequeño, Gradamil, Lardeiros de Medin, Liñares, San Gregorio; Setas, Sobrado y Torre, que reunen 52 CASAS y algunas fuentes de agua potable. La igl. parr. (San Estéban) es única, su curato de entrada, y el patronato lo ejerce D. Antonio Rey, quien es tambien patrono de la capellania del Santísimo Cristo; hay una ermita con la advocacion de San Gregorio, la cual está sostenida con la limosna de los fieles. El TÉRM. confina por N. con los de San Lorenzo de Pastor y Campos; al E. Calvos; al S. San Cosme de Oines, y por O. San Julian de Lardeiros: le recorren algunos insignificantes arroyos que se dirigen al N. á mezclar sus aguas con las del Ulla, que marcha de N. á O. para desembocar en el Tambre. El TERRENO es de buena calidad aunque escaso de arbolado. El CAMINO de Santiago á Lugo, asi como los vecinales, estan mal cuidados. El CORREO se recibe por la cab. del part. PROD.: centeno, maiz, algunas legumbres y poca fruta; cria ganado, prefiriendo el vacuno, y tuvo una feria que hace años ha dejado de celebrarse. POBL.: 54 vec., 259 alm. CONTR.: con su ayunt. (V.).

MEDINA DE POMAR: v. con ayunt. en la prov., dióc., aud. terr. y c. g. de Búrgos (15 leg.), part. jud. de Villarcayo (1): SIT. en un llano de 1 leg. de largo, y sobre la mayor altura que en él se eleva; su CLIMA es frio en invierno, pero templado en las demas estaciones; reinan todos los vientos, y las enfermedades que con mas frecuencia se padecen son las fiebres, ataques sanguineos y pulmonias. Tiene 300 CASAS, una consistorial con cárcel, abasto y carniceria; una plaza y en ella una fuente hermosa con 2 caños, cuyas aguas son cristalinas y delgadas; caja de correos; adm. de rent estancadas; 3 conv., 2 de monjas y 1 de frailes suprimido, 2 igl. parr. unidas (Sta. Cruz y Ntra. Sra. del Rosario) servidas por 11 beneficiados enteros, todos iguales, 1 organista y 2 sacristanes; una cátedra de latinidad; 3 escuelas de primera educacion, frecuentada la una por 80 á 100 niños, y las restantes por 200 niñas: estas 2 escuelas, fundacion de D Agustin de Pinlota, estan bajo la direccion de 2 maestras, de las cuales la una enseña á leer y escribir, y la otra las labores propias del sexo femenino; aquella está dotada con 8 1/2 rs. diarios, y esta con 9, teniendo ambas por otra parte habitacion franca. El patrono elige dichas maestras, que entran á ejercer su cargo despues de examinadas y aprobadas por los 3 censores llamados por el fundador: el patrono cobra tambien las rentas de la fundacion, que ascienden á mas de 33,000 rs., y los censores, que perciben cada uno 500 anuales, señalan y distribuyen tambien anualmente 3 ó 4 dotes de 500 ducados cada uno á las hijas de Medina ó sus ald. que hayan asistido á la enseñanza y obtenido mejor concepto de aplicacion y buenas costumbres, y que ademas no pasen de 30 años ni bajen de 16, cuyas dotes deben recibir las agraciadas en la misma casa-escuela que hizo edificar el citado fundador, cuando estas hayan contraido matrimonio ó profesado en religion, y en caso de no verificarlo dentro de los 6 primeros años despues de agraciadas, pierden el derecho á las mencionadas dotes. En la v. que nos ocupa existen ademas otras obras pias en beneficio de las huérfanas; 4 hospitales llamados de la Veracruz, de Misericordia (vulgo la Cuarta), de San Lázaro y del Corral: en el primero se sostienen con esmero 13 vec. solteros ó viudos mayores de 50 años, los cuales son conocidos con el nombre de cartujos: el segundo está destinado para 12 pobres de ambos sexos, vec. de la pobl.: el tercero para enfermos, y el cuarto para dar acogida á los pasageros pobres, y habitacion gratuita á 4 mujeres necesitadas. Los 2 primeros son fundacion de la casa del duque de Frias, y el último de un particular. Confina el TÉRM. N. Santurde; E. Bustillo; S. Rosales, y O. Miñon: comprende los barrios de San Lázaro, Villacomparada, Villamar, Pomar y Granja de San Pedro El TERRENO se compone de arena y cascajo, siendo de primera, segunda, tercera y cuarta clase, fertilizado en parte por las aguas del r. Trueba, que corre al E. de la v.: surcan tambien el TÉRM. otros 2 r. llamados Nela y Ebro: sobre el Trueba existe un puente de piedra sillar de 5 pies de ancho y con 7 arcos. CAMINOS: los de comunicacion para los pueblos limítrofes. CORREOS: la correspondencia se recibe de Encinillas por peaton. PROD.: trigo, centeno, cebada, maiz, yeros, habas, lentejas, titos y patatas; ganado lanar, caza de perdices, codornices y algunas liebres, y pesca de truchas, anguilas y barbos. IND.: la agrícola, 9 fáb. de curtidos en buen estado, 11 molinos harineros, 1 de aceite de linaza y varios telares de lienzo. Se celebran 3 ferias anuales y un mercado semanal en los jueves. POBL: 280 vec., 1,120 alm. CAP PROD.: 3.552,120 rs. IMP.: 214.625. CONTR.: 102,781 rs. 6 mrs.

MEDINA DE RIOSECO: c. con ayunt., adm. subalternas de rentas y loterias, estafeta de correos, cab. del part. jud. de su nombre, en la prov., aud. terr. y c. g. de Valladolid (7 leg.), dióc. de Palencia (8).

SITUACION Y CLIMA. Colocada á la márg. der. del r. Sequillo sobre 2 colinas, dominando una estensa llanura y vega: la combaten libremente los vientos del N. y S.; hállase enteramente resguardada de los del E. por unas elevadas lomas, y algun tanto de los del O.: goza de buena temperatura, despejada atmósfera y bastante salubridad, sin que se conozcan mas enfermedades endémicas que las tercianas.

INTERIOR DE LA POBLACION Y SUS AFUERAS. Forman el casco de la c y sus arrabales 1,049 CASAS, distribuidas en 37 calles, algunas de ellas con soportales, principalmente las denominadas *la Rua* y *de Pañeros*, que los tienen en toda su longitud; hay ademas 11 plazas y plazuelas á saber: la de la Constitucion con 3 órdenes de soportales, de los cuales el uno sirve de paseo de invierno y corresponde á las casas consistoriales, edificio sólido y de buena construccion, en el que se encuentra un hermoso reloj público con una magnífica esfera de mármol blanco, que se ilumina de noche y fue colocado el año de 1812 por disposicion del ayunt.; hállase tambien la cárcel, que aunque segura, es insalubre y tiene mala distribucion: la plaza de San Juan de Dios, de figura irregular con 2 órdenes de soportales: la de San Francisco en la que se ven el convento de su nombre, del que se hablará en su lugar; las ruinas de un palacio propio de los almirantes, cuya fachada aun ostenta esquisitos caprichos arquitectónicos; un magnífico arco que sirve de entrada principal á la c.; otro que llaman puerta de Toro, 2 paseos con arbolado y una abundante fuente de buenas aguas denominada *de los cuatro caños*; el atrio de Sta. Cruz, hermoso trapecio rectilíneo, de 108 pies de long. y 52 de lat., en el que se ven una salvaguardia de leones y un elegante balaustrado de hierro; el de Santiago de igual figura, con 64 pies de long. por

38 de lat.; la plazuela de Santa Maria, denominada antiguamente *Lonja ó Plaza de la Contratacion*, en la que hay dos órdenes de soportales; la del Matadero en la que estan el Rastro, el granero ó cilla del cabildo, un arco que llaman del *Carbon* y una fuente: el *Corro Trasero*, de figura exágona con 78 pies de long. y 54 de lat.; el *del Asado* en el que se halla la hermosa alhóndiga de la c. y otra de un particular; el de *San Pedro* con dos soportales, y el de San Miguel con uno.

ISTRUCCION PÚBLICA. Hay dos escuelas de instruccion primaria, frecuentadas por 200 alumnos, dotadas por los fondos públicos con 3,300 rs. cada una; otra de niñas, cuya maestra percibe 1.100 rs.: varias particulares en las que se da una esmerada educacion, especialmente una de niñas á la que asisten mas de 50 discípulas y se las enseña desde las mas sencillas labores domésticas, hasta las habilidades de mas lujo y gusto; tambien se encuentran dos cátedras de latinidad dotadas por la c., con 4,000 rs. la una y 3,000 la otra; una de geometria fundada por el doctor D. Domingo Largo, que dejó al efecto un pingüe legado: un colegio de niños de la doctrina, fundado por D. Luis Nuñez de la Guerra, que para su sosten consignó un legado de 12,000 pesos fuertes de capital.

BENEFICENCIA. Para auxilio de la humanidad doliente, tiene un hospital general denominado de Sancti Spiritus y Santa Ana, que la c. á cuyo cargo se hallaba, puso al de los PP. hospitalarios de San Juan de Dios, los cuales siguieron con él hasta la esclaustracion en 1834, desde cuya época volvió su adm. y direccion al ayunt., y sus rentas consisten en 220 fan. de trigo, 24 de cebada y 5,632 rs. procedentes de censos; otro establecimiento de la misma clase llamado de *Convalecencia*, al que pasan los que hallándose en este estado salen de aquel; no cuenta con mas fondos que 800 rs. anuos, y se halla á cargo de la cofradia del Cristo: una obra pia llamada de la *Congregacion de Sacerdotes*, que proporciona racion y medicinas á los enfermos que teniendo casa y cama, carecen de aquellos recursos; sus fondos son considerables y se halla á cargo del cabildo ecl. y un rector; ademas de estos establecimientos, se encuentran una casa de esposicion á la que el ayunt. abona 20 rs. por cada niño; otra de maternidad en la que la misma corporacion tiene una nodriza dotada con 200 rs. por lactar los espósitos hasta su ingreso en la inclusa de Valladolid; un pósito pio llamado de *Juan de Pendones*, cuya fundacion data desde el año de 1616, y sus rentas que por un quinquenio ascienden á 503 rs., se invierten en dotar huérfanas: cuéntanse 20 posadas, en algunas de las que se sirven hasta con esplendidez á los transeuntes que en ellas se hospedan; hay tambien un café y dos billares.

PARROQUIAS, CONVENTOS Y ERMITAS. Tres son las primeras, Sta. Maria (de término), edificio gótico de sólida construccion y hermosa perspectiva, con una elevada y bellisima torre de órden compuesto, edificada á costa del vecindario el año de 1738, contiene 12 buenas campanas, entre las que sobresale la de su magnifico reloj, y en el lienzo de la portada principal se ve la siguiente inscripcion:

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el templo en su interior consta de 3 naves; tiene 11 altares, siendo digno de notarse el mayor, obra de Esteban Jordan; cubre todo el testero, y sus tramos se hallan adornados al estilo plateresco; tiene 3 cuerpos, el primero del órden corintio; el segundo del compuesto con pilastradas de cariátides, y el tercero y último, toscano; se ven en él 8 magnificos altos relieves, representando varios pasages de la vida de la Virgen, una hermosa Asuncion de talla, un gracioso grupo de la coronacion de Maria Santisima, 14 estatuas de Apóstoles y reyes hebreos y un precioso tabernáculo de órden jónico y compuesto, en el que se se coloca la custodia cuando se espone á S. D. M.: en el lado der. se lee la inscripcion que dice: *Stphanus Jordan Philipii II regis catolici escultor egregius faciebat anno Domini* 1590 y en el izq., esta otra: «*Et Petrus de Oña ejus gener depingebat espensis Ecclesiæ anno Domini* 1603»: los altares colaterales son del mismo órden que el precitado; en el de la izq., se venera una buena efigie de San Juan y en otros se encuentran un escelente grupo de la Sagrado familia, una Virgen titulada de la Porteria y una Purisima Concepcion, ambas de bastante mérito: en una capilla que hace de coro bajo se ven hermosísimas pinturas en tabla, sobre enramada de lino, representando la advocacion de los Reyes, el martirio de San Andrés, el de San Pedro y otros pasages sagrados: al lado del Evangelio se encuentra una capilla denominada de los Benaventes, que segun la inscripcion puesta en uno de sus sillares, fue edificada en 1554 á espensas de D. Alvaro Allonso de Benavente y Maria Gonzalez de Palacios, su esposa; está dedicada al misterio de la Inmaculada Concepcion, cuya imágen se ve en su bonito altar de órden jónico; escelentes molduras y medios relieves, con buen pavimento de mosáico, adornan esta capilla en la que la familia de los fundadores tiene un panteon con 3 nichos en arco romano, exornados con pilastras de bellisimas cariátides y otras labores de buen gusto, entre las que sobresalen 6 estatuas de piedra y varias alegorias fúnebres colocadas en las tumbas: en la sacristia, que es una hermosa nave abovedada, de 77 piés de long. por 36 de lat., llama la atencion su magnifica calageria de nogal con arabescos de medio relieve; pero mas escitan la admiracion de los inteligentes, sus pinturas é imágenes de escultura; de las primeras se cuentan un Ecce-Homo, un apostolado, 4 cuadros en cobre representando la adoracion de los Reyes, los desposorios de la Virgen y otros asuntos; una bellisima Asuncion, un Sto. Toribio, una Sacra Familia y otros diferentes cuadros; y en escultura no son menos de notar, un Nacimiento de escelente alto relieve, un Ecce-Homo y un Crucifijo: hay brillantes ornamentos y alhajas para el culto; entre ellas, una preciosa cruz de cristal con engastes de plata y oro, y la magnifica custodia de plata maciza, que figura una torre de aguja, y se compone de 4 cuerpos, en los que se ven bonitas estatuas representando varios personages del antiguo testamento.

Santiago · (de primer ascenso) soberbio y magnifico templo de órden toscano en lo general, con tres portadas, una al S. formando dos cuerpos, el primero corintio y el segundo compuesto; descuella en el intercolumnio de este, una estátua de piedra que representa al santo titular; á su izq. se eleva la torre, cuadrada, de 140 pies de altura, con ocho hermosos arcos romanos, entre los que hay 7 campanas; otra fachada al SE., de gusto plateresco, con varios adornos de esta clase, un targeton de medio relieve, cuatro estátuas representando los evangelistas y una imágen del Padre Eterno en el centro del frontispicio; y últimamente otra fachada al NO., formando arco con lindos follages y dos conos de filigrana; pero lo que mas admira en el esterior de este edificio, son tres cubos colocados á su espalda, tan delicadamente trabajados, de tal hermosura y elevacion, que parece haberse escedido el arte á si mismo: consta la igl. en el interior, de 3 naves formadas por 20 columnas, cerrando las dos últimas inferiores, con el arco del coro, notable entre los inteligentes, por su estension y poco punto; se cuentan 15 altares, adornos de brillantes pinturas y estátuas, teniendo ademas en su hermosa sacristia varias preciosidades del mismo género, de las cuales merecen citarse dos colecciones de cuadros, la una compuesta de 8 á saber: la Resurreccion de Cristo, la curacion del leproso, la educacion de la Virgen, dos Sacras Familias, el Nacimiento y Muerte de Jesus, y un San Pedro: la otra coleccion de mayores dimensiones, la forman 6 láminas de la vida de San José: tambien hay un buen lienzo de la Virgen, un Ecce-Homo en cobre; y en escultura un alto relieve en alabastro, representando el Nacimiento de Cristo, una oracion del huerto de lo misma clase y un crucifijo de marfil de grandes proporciones: los ornamentos y ropas destinados al culto, son buenas y decentes, contándose con muy pocas alhajas y vasos sagrados, por haberse perdido en 1808 cuando la invasion francesa y en un robo acaecido posteriormente: para llevar el Viático á los enfermos, hay una preciosa silla de manos, delicadamente trabajada. *Sta. Cruz*: de igual categoria que la precitada (obra del célebre Herrera) llama la atencion por su solidez y belleza; forman su fachada dos cuerpos, el inferior corintio, con hermosas pilastras en cuyos intercolumnios se hallan dos estátuas de las Sibilas Cumea y Samia, y dos medios relieves que representan la Invencion de la Cruz y la muerte de Sta. Elena: el superior de órden compuesto; en él se ven colosales y buenas estatuas de piedra, del rey Alfonso VIII, el emperador Heraclio, Constantino el Grande, Sta. Elena, Isaias y David, todas con su rótulo latino en el pedestal, terminando el todo del frontis-

cio con una enorme cruz, tambien de piedra: la igl. en su interior forma una hermosísima basílica del órden corintio, coronada por una suntuosa bóveda de estilo romano, que admira á cuantos la visitan; tiene el templo 160 pies de longitud, 102 de latitud y 90 de elevacion, con dos órdenes de capillas y hasta 20 altares, en los que se admiran algunas buenas estátuas y escelentes pinturas, singularmente en el mayor, cuyos intercolumnios y centro lo forman 13 lienzos de gran mérito, con varios pasages de la historia de la Sta. Cruz y de Constantino el Grande: otras diferentes pinturas y esculturas hay en la sacristía, habiéndose vendido en el año de 1839 varios cuadros de gran mérito para atender con su producto á una enorme reparacion que fue necesario hacer en la igl., en la que se veneran los cuerpos de San Eugenio mártir y San Pouciano, Papa y mártir, y las reliquias de San Vidal mártir y San Alejandro, Papa y mártir. Las tres parr. unidas tienen carácter propio, y se hallan servidas por tenientes de nombramiento del diocesano, como cura que es de todas, y por un cabildo de beneficiados patrimoniales que alternan en la residencia, teniéndola cada tres meses en una de ellas. Existen dos conventos de monjas, uno de Franciscanas, bajo la advocacion de Sta. Clara, habitado por 10 religiosas, y otro de Carmelitas con 12 claustrales: antes de la exclaustracion hubo 4 de religiosos dentro de la c. y uno extramuros: el de San Francisco, sit. en la plaza de su nombre, se halla destinado á hospital civil, y una de sus salas con otros departamentos sirven para las sesiones y demas trabajos de la Sociedad económica de Amigos del Pais: se conservan muchas de sus bellezas artísticas, entre ellas 10 preciosos cuadros de un apostolado; siendo de lamentar el estravio de otros dos que correspondian á esta coleccion, que ha quedado incompleta; la igl. se halla abierta para el culto, y de las diferentes cosas que en la misma llaman la atencion, merecen citarse la silleria y facistól del coro, obra toda de nogal esmeradamente trabajada por un lego del mismo conv., con profusion de delicadísimos adornos del gusto plateresco, entre los que se ven escelentes medios relieves que representan los principales personages de los libros sagrados; observándose la singularidad de que el pavimento y puertas del coro se hallan armadas con tan perfecta ensambladura, que no ha sido necesario emplear ni el mas pequeño clavo. El conv. de San Pedro Mártir, del órden de Predicadores: sirvió de cuartel de la Milicia Nacional, y posteriormente lo compró la empresa del canal de Castilla para demolerlo. El de Carmelitas Descalzos, que abandonado y sin uso alguno, se halla en el estado mas deplorable. El de los PP. hospitalarios de San Juan de Dios, en cuyo piso bajo estuvo el cuarto de baoderas, Principal y almacen del batalion de Milicia Nacional; á escepcion de estas habitaciones y la igl. que se halla abierta para el culto, lo demas del edificio está amenazando una próxima ruina. Ademas de las precitadas igl. y conv., se encuentran en la pobl. y sus alrededores las ermitas y santuarios de Ntra. Sra. de la Paz, la Trinidad, la Cruz, Ntra. Sra. de Castilviejo, la Escuela de Cristo, la Soledad, Ntra. Sra. de las Nieves y de la Cruz, el Cristo de las Puertas y San Miguel de la Mediavilla: el cementerio público está muy inmediato á las casas, á la parte del NO., es reducido con solo un lienzo de sarcófagos de mamposteria y ladrillo; no se nota que perjudique á la salubridad, si bien pudiera hallarse mejor situado.

Circundada en lo ant. la c. de fuertes y sólidas murallas, no quedan de estas mas restos que 3 baluartes denominados del Cristo de las Puertas, San Sebastian y Ajujar, los cuales asi como las 6 puertas que llaman de San Francisco, Arco de San Juan, Puerta de Zamora, la de la Esperanza, Arco de Toro y el del Carbon, denotan la solidez y hermosura de las fortificaciones por sus magníficas arcadas, blasones y otros adornos que aun ostentan: á la parte del S. y tocando al muro hubo un fuerte cast. en cuya plataforma se construyó un paseo que llaman de la Fortaleza; esta fue demolida en el siglo pasado, y con sus escombros se construyó un magnífico cuartel de caballeria, que en la actualidad no ofrece mas que un monton de ruinas. Adornan los afueras de la c. dándola una agradable y deliciosa perspectiva, el paseo que llaman de la Horquilla, poblado de álamos y chopos; el del Arbol Grande, tambien con diferentes árboles; las alamedas de Entrepuentes, del Negro y de la Ciudad; 6 fuentes de buenas aguas llamadas de la Tierra, Caño de la Cruz, Fuente Nueva, Caño de San Sebastian, Fuentecilla del Cármen y Alberque; hallándose tambien tres lavaderos públicos, el uno de ellos cubierto.

Término. Confina N. Villanueva de San Mancio y Palacios; E. Valdenebro; S. Villabrágima, y O. Villafrechos y Villaesper; dentro de esta circunferencia se encuentran las granjas llamadas la Caseta, Casa de Somonte ó Casablanca, Casa del Cuadrillero, Casa de Hernando Melgar y Casa de Vacas, el desp. de San Andrés, y las ruinas de un conv. de Franciscanos Recoletos, titulado de Valdescopezo, que fue demolido por la empresa del canal de Castilla; hay tambien en todas direcciones infinidad de fuentes y manantiales de esquisitas aguas.

Calidad y circunstancias del terreno. Participa de bajo y páramo, el primero tenaz y fuerte, y el segundo pedregoso; se hallan en cultivo 5,700 yugadas, de las cuales 100 son de primera calidad, 3,600 de segunda y 2,000 de tercera; se van haciendo muchas roturaciones especialmente en los montes que son buenos y bien arbolados, en particular el famoso llamado de Torozos, célebre por los muchos robos que en él se han ejecutado: atraviesa el térm. el r. Sequillo, cuyo paso facilitan 6 puentes.

Caminos. La carretera que va por Valladolid á Leon, la que pasando por Astorga dirige á Galicia, la de Asturias á Madrid, la que conduce por Palencia á Búrgos y las de Toro, Zamora, Carrion y Sahagun; todas en mediano estado en buen tiempo, pero intransitables casi en el lluvioso, asi como los diferentes caminos de herradura que comunican con varios pueblos del part. y fuera, entre los que hay una senda llamada del ladron que conduce hasta Portugal sin tocar en pueblo alguno de España, pero con el inconveniente de tener que vadear algunos rios.

Caminos. Se reciben en la adm. los de Valladolid lunes, jueves y sábados; de Benavente domingos, martes y jueves, y de Palencia lunes, miércoles y viernes: salen los primeros miércoles, viernes y domingos; los segundos lunes, miércoles y viernes; y los terceros domingos, martes y jueves: pasan por la c, las diligencias de Madrid á Valladolid y Leon.

Producciones. Trigo, cebada, centeno, morcajo, avena, garbanzos, guisantes, lentejas, muelas, yeros y otras legumbres; vino, leñas de combustible y carboneo, y yerbas de pasto y siego, con las que se mantiene ganado lanar, yeguar para cria, y mular para labor: abunda la caza de liebres, conejos, perdices, torcaces, ánades, chochas, palomas y en su tiempo codornices: de animales dañinos no se conocen otros que lobos, zorras y algun ave rapiña; en el r. Sequillo se pescan anguilas, tencas y algunos peces pequeños; todo de escelente calidad.

Industria. Ademas de la agrícola, que puede decirse la principal, se ejercen diferentes oficios y artes mecánicas, tales son los de platero, relojero, latonero, cerragero y herrero, sobresaliendo las obras de las dos últimas clases, que se espenden con bastante estimacion en la cap. de prov. y otros puntos; hay tambien armeros, albañiles, maestros de obras, zapateros, hojalateros, silleros, guarnicioneros, pasamaneros, sastres, tejedores, boteros, cabestreros, pasteleros, tallistas, confiteros, cereros, carreteros, alfareros, tejeros, profesores de música y de agrimensura y aforo, modistas, láb. de curtidos de colores, sombreros, aguardiente, chocolate, estameñas y otras telas de lana, una de bayetas, de fuerza mecánica con 140 husos; varias tahonas y molinos; muchos vec. se dedican á la arrieria y otros á la elaboracion del pan, el cual, asi como las harinas, son de lo mas superior del pais y acaso de España; pudiéndose decir que en Medina de Rioseco no falta ninguno de los oficios y artes mas necesarias, y aun de los que contribuyen á proporcionar la comodidad y satisfacer los caprichos del lujo.

Comercio. Ademas de la esportacion del sobrante de frutos, se hace de los prod. de la ind. en gran cantidad: hay tiendas de comestibles, ropas y otros géneros; se importan las primeras materias para las fáb., géneros ultramarinos y coloniales, aceite cáñamo, mantas y cobertores de Palencia, y muchas bayetas de Sigüenza, que despues de teñidas se llevan con las elaboradas á la c., á Galicia, Asturias y otros puntos; otro de los ramos de importacion para revender son las estameñas y paños ordinarios de Villoslada, Bernardos y Sta. Maria de Nieva; de suerte que esta pobl. puede considerarse como un depósito de diferentes géneros, á donde

acuden á surtirse los arrieros y traficantes gallegos, asturianos y maragatos, no faltando tampoco los de Andalucía en busca de las badanas de colores, que llevan alguna estimacion: en lo ant. fue Medina una de las principales plazas para el comercio interior; pero en la actualidad este importante ramo de riqueza, se halla muy decaido.

FERIAS Y MERCADOS. Por real concesion del año de 1477, se celebran anualmente 2 de las primeras: una en 6 de abril y otra en 18 de setiembre; llegaron á ser de las mas célebres del reino por su tráfico é inmensa afluencia de especuladores, pero en el dia apenas queda de ellas mas que la memoria: mercados se celebran 3 semanalmente; uno los jueves concedido por real gracia, en el que se venden toda clase de art. de consumo; otro los viernes destinado á la venta de cecinas, pescados y escabeches, siendo tal la abundancia de estos 2 últimos art. que se presentan por los arrieros de la c., Asturias y Cuatro Villas, que bastan á surtir las prov. de Valladolid, Ávila, Salamanca y Zamora, de las que concurre considerable número de compradores: últimamente, los domingos hay otro mercado, cuyo principal tráfico lo constituyen los cabdos y cereales.

POBLACION, RIQUEZA Y CONTRIBUCIONES. 911 vec., 4,500 alm. CAP. PROD.: 10.974,241 rs. IMP.: 1.458,987 rs. CONTR.: 261,669 rs. 2 mrs. PRESUPUESTO MUNICIPAL: 135,465 rs.; se cubren con los prod. de propios y arbitrios consistentes en 282 fan. de grano que rinden varias tierras de labor; 30,000 rs. de los pastos y leñas del monte de Tornzos; 12,000 de los pastos de un prado y alamedas de la c.; 7,014 rs. renta de varias heredades; 4,600 de foros; 500 del peso nacional; 7,537 de la mitad de los rendimientos de los ramos de cuchar en granos, medida de los mismos, panaderia y correduria; 43,942 de varios arbitrios municipales, y por último, 4 mrs. en libra de carne y 2 rs. en cantaro de vino forastero.

MEDINA DE RIOSECO: part jud. de ascenso en la prov., aud. terr. y c. g. de Valladolid, dióc. de Palencia y Leon: fórmanlo 1 c., 24 v., 41., 1 arrabal, 1 barrio, 3 granjas, 6 cas. y 34 desp., que componen 30 ayunt.: las dist. de las principales pobl. entre si, á la cab. de part., cap. de prov. y dióc.; asi como su pobl., riqueza y contr., aparecen de los estados que ponemos al fin de este art.

SITUACION, CONFINES Y CLIMA. Colocado al estremo NO. de la prov. confina N. con el de Villalon; E. Palencia; S. Mota del Marqués y Toro, y O. Benavente, combatido principalmente por los vientos N. y O.; goza de un cielo alegre y despejada atmósfera, siendo su clima bastante frio y secu.

CALIDAD Y CIRCUNSTANCIAS DEL TERRENO. Llano en su yor parte, fuerte, tenaz y de secano; se encuentran algunas cord. de cerros, entre las que deben citarse la de los Alcures, que entrando en el part. por el S. en direccion E. va á salir por el campo de Montealegre; sus vertientes todas caen dentro del terr. y dan acceso á estensos páramos colocados en su cima, entre ellos el famoso monte de Torozos, poblado de robie y alguna encina. con escelentes pastos: principia desde el térm. de Medina de Rioseco y atraviesa las carretas generales de Madrid, Asturias, Leon y Galicia, en una estension de 1/2 leg.: la espesura de su arbolado y su aislamiento, han ofrecido un seguro albergue á los facinerosos y malhechores, en términos que los muchos robos asesinatos que perpetraban, dieron una triste celebridad á este bosque hasta el estremo que no podia nombrársele sin horror, mas en la actualidad se dan cortas, se han despejado las inmediaciones de los caminos, y habiéndose construido una casa para los guardas, que tambien sirve de parador, ha faltado en parte la seguridad con que hasta cierto punto contaban los criminales, y renacido la de los tragininantes y viajeros que atraviesan por estos caminos con tanta confianza como por cualquiera otro de los de su clase en la Peninsula: otra masa considerable de lomas, principia casi á las puertas de Medina, y prolongándose en el mismo sentido, forma en su cima un páramo llamado de la Cañuela y Valdecuevas, terminando en la jurisd. del último pueblo; esta inmensa mole puede considerarse aislada con vertientes á los cuatro puntos cardinales, y entre los diversos cerros y cabezos que la componen, se encuentra el teso de Moclin, famoso por la batalla que en él se dió el 14 de julio de 1808, entre las tropas españolas y las del invasor Napoleon: ademas del mencionado bosque de Torozos, se encuentran en estas cord. otros poblados de roble y encina con escelentes pastos, tales son, los de Navabuena y las suertes de Peñallor; los titulados Carrascal y Carbajal, en el térm. de Villalba del Alcor; el Tenadillo, el Robledar, el Monte Alto y la Dehesilla, en el de Castromonte: los hay tambien en Villabrágima, y en Valdenebro, el Sardonedo; hallándose en este último punto abundancia de esquisitas yerbas aromáticas y medicinales, entre las que sobresale la salvia por su buena calidad; los valles mas notables que tiene el territorio, son el titulado de Coruñeses, en la jurisd. de Medina; los de la Boada, de Valdeperedo y los del coto de la Espina; constituyendo lo demas estensas llanuras y páramos, de los cuales merecen citarse el de la Mudarra. de 5 leg. de long. y 3 de lat.; el raso de Villalpando, sitio peligroso para los viajeros, de 2 1/2 leg. de largo y una de ancho, y por último, el páramo de Valdecuevas, sit. entre Medina y Palacios de Campos.

RIOS Y ARROYOS. El principal de los que bañan el part., es el Sequillo, que penetra en el terr. por el térm. de Tamariz, recorre los de Villanueva de San Mancio, Medina de Rioseco, Villabrágima, Tordehumos, Villagarcia y Villanueva de los Caballeros, por cuyo último punto sale para la prov. de Zamora, despues de haber recogido las aguas del riach. La Puerca y del Marrandiel, en el térm. de Villagarcia: el Valderaduey que entra por la jurisd. de Quintanilla del Olmo, sigue hácia el santuario arruinado de Miesfeliz, pasa por las inmediaciones de Villalpando que deja á su márg. izq., continúa por el rebollar y deja el part. por entre Villárdiga y San Martin: el r. del Conejo que toma su origen de varios manantiales que brotan en el térm. de Castromonte, atraviesa por un valle contiguo á la v., y va á desembocar en el Duero entre los confines de Toro y San Roman de la Hornija: el Hornija ó Boquilla que nace en el arrabal de la Mudarra, lo baña por su márg. der. y al dejar su térm. abandona tambien el part.: el Marrandiel, célebre por sus desbordaciones, nace en el campo de Palazuelo de Bedija, cuyo pueblo deja á su orilla izq. sigue sucesivamente á los de Villafrechos, Morales de Campos, Tordehumos y Villagarcia, afluyendo por la jurisd. del último, en el Sequillo: las aguas de estos r. no prestan mas utilidades, que las del riego de algunas praderas contiguas á sus márg.; impulsar varios molinos harineros y proporcionar, aunque con escasez, pesca de anguilas, tencas, pececillos y muchos cangrejos: se encuentran en diferentes puntos balsas que sirven para abrebarlos ganados; y en otros se forman de las aguas pluviales, grandes lagunas, entre las que son notables las que en los inviernos muy lluviosos se hacen en los páramos que median entre Medina de Rioseco y Valladolid, pues reunen á veces tanto caudal, que inundan la carretera y grandes trozos de terreno, siendo su paso muy arriesgado aun para los prácticos del pais: apenas hay pueblo que no tenga fuente de buenas aguas, para el surtido del vecindario, ademas de otras que brotan en el térm. respectivo; en los de Castromonte y Palazuelo de Bedija se encuentran medicinales; las del primer punto producen buenos efectos en la ictericia y mal de orina, y las del segundo en las obstrucciones de vientre.

CAMINOS. Dos calzadas generales atraviesan el part.; la de Valladolid á Leon, que entra por el monte de Torozos. deja á su izq. el arrabal de la Mudarra, sigue á Medina de Rioseco por medio de cuya c. pasa, ofreciéndose en ella á los viajeros la comodidad de 20 posadas y diferentes casas de huespedes continúa hasta el pueblo de Berrueces y por su térm. sale del terr. y penetra en el del part. de Villalon: la carretera de Madrid á Galicia se introduce por la jurisd. de Villanueva de los Caballeros que se halla á su der. á bastante dist., marcha en direccion de Villalpando, donde hay una parada de postas con 16 caballos, y por su térm. abandona el part. y entra en la prov. de Zamora: hay ademas diferentes caminos provinciales, transitables para carruages; el que desde la cab. de part. marcha á Zamora por Villabrágima, Villagarcia y Villanueva de los Caballeros; el que conduce á Toro y deja el terr. en el térm. de Villagarcia; el que va á Palencia y el que dirige a Galicia pasando por los térm. de Palazuelo de Bedija, Villaesper, Villafrechos cuyo pueblo atraviesa, Sta. Eufemia, Quintanilla del Monte y Villalpando: para el paso de los ganados merinos transhumantes, cruza una cañada que penetrando por el monte de Torozos va por Medina de Rioseco, hasta salir del part. por la jurisd. de Berrueces.

PRODUCCIONES. Riquísimo trigo candeal, cebada, avena,

Figure 19-4

ESPLICACION DE LAS ABREVIATURAS.

a. . . . . arroba.
ab. . . . . alcadengo.
adm. . . . administracion.
alc. c. . . alcalde constitucional.
alc. m. . . alcalde mayor.
alc. p. . . alcalde pedáneo.
ald. . . . aldea.
alm. . . . almas.
alq. . . . alquería.
alt. . . . altitud.
ant. . . . antiguo, a.
anteig. . . anteiglesia.
art. . . . artículo.
arz. . . . arzobispo, arzobispado.
aud. . . . audiencia.
ayunt. . . ayuntamiento.
c. . . . . ciudad.
cab. . . . cabeza.
cap. . . . capital.
cas. . . . caserío.
cast. . . . castillo.
cated. . . catedral, cátedra.
cend. . . . cendea.
c. g. . . . capitanía general.
col. . . . colegiata.
com. g. . . comandancia general.
conc. . . . concejo, concejil.
cond. . . . conde, condado.
contr. . . contribucion.
cord. . . . cordillera.
corrg. . . . corregidor, corregimiento.
cot. red. . coto redondo.
conv. . . . convento.
cuad. . . . cuadra.
deh. . . . dehesa.
descrip. . descripcion.
desp. . . . despoblado.
der. . . . derecha.
dip. . . . diputado.
dioc. . . . diócesis.
dist. . . . dista, distante, distancia.
distr. . . distrito.
E. . . . . Este.
ecl. . . . . eclesiástico.
ep. . . . . episcopal.
fab. . . . fábrica.
fan. . . . fanega.
feligr. . . . feligresía.
ferr. . . . ferrería.
fort. . . . fortaleza
hab. . . . habitantes.
herm. . . hermandad.
igl. . . . . iglesia.
imp. . . . imponible.
ind. . . . industria, industrial.
izq. . . . izquierda.
jurisd. . . jurisdiccion.
juzg. . . . juzgado.
l. . . . . . lugar.
lat. . . . latitud.
leg. . . . . legua.
lim. . . . límite, limita.
long. . . . longitud.
marg. . . margen.
marit. . . marítima, o.
merind. . merindad.
monast. . monasterio.
N. . . . . Norte.
N.-E. . . . Nordeste.
N.-O. . . . Noroeste.
O. . . . . Oeste.
ob. . . . . obispado, obispo.
prov. . . . provincia.
parr. . . . parroquia, parroquial.
part. jud. partido judicial.
pobl. . . . poblacion.
prod. . . . productos.
qq. . . . . quintales.
quin. . . . quintal.
r. . . . . rio.
rent. . . . rentas.
riach. . . riachuelo.
S. . . . . Sur.
S.-E. . . . Sudeste.
sen. . . . señorío.
sit. . . . . situacion, situado, a.
S.-O. . . . Sudoeste.
Sept. . . . Septentrion, al.
term. . . . término.
terr. . . . territorio, territorial.
univ. . . . universidad.
v. . . . . villa.
(V.) . . . Véase.
vec. . . . vecino.
= . . . . igual.
— . . . . menos.
+ . . . . mas.
× . . . . por.

FOR ENGLISH DEFINITIONS, SEE GLOSSARY.

ARCAS BLANCAS.—Arr., en t.º de El Pino (C.), al NE. del cual corre, entre m. bajo. Pasa junto a las a. de Sobrado y Medín, y unido a otros arr., forma el R. Noa, afl. del Tambre.—H. 95.

ARCASO.—Balsa, en t.º de Piedratajada (Z.), sit. en terr. de erial a pastos, a 42º 08' 39" N. y 2º 53' 40" E.—H. 285.

ARCASTEY.—Elevación montuosa, en t.º de Zaldívar (BI.), de 324 m/a., sit. a 43º 10' 40" N. y 1º 09' E.—H. 62.

ARCAS Y ALAMILLO.—Arr., en t.º de CO., de ag. est., que nace en la falda del cerro de Valdepeñas y corre hacia el SO. entre terr. diluvial de labor. Desemb. en el R. Guadajoz, por la der., a 37º45'27" N. y 0º58'47" O.—H. 944.

ARCAUTE: V. Vitoria. (VI.)

ARCAUTE.—Río., en t.º de VI., que nace en la falda N. del M. Palogán, y corre hacia el NO. entre t. de labor. A 42º 51' 38" N. y 1º 02' 40" E., se le une por la izq. el arr. Ricallor, con el que forma el R. Mayor, afl. del Zadorra. Además del citado recibe al arr. de Mendigurena. Su long. es de unos 10,5 Km. Junto a él corre la carr. de VI. a Oquina; pasa 2 Km. al E. de VI., cruzándole el fe. y la carr. de M. a Irún.—H. 112 y 138.

ARCAYA: V. Vitoria. (VI.)

ARCAY DE ABAJO: V. Tordoya (Gorguyos): (C.)

ARCAYNA, LA: V. Molina de Segura. (MU.)

ARCAYOS: V. Villasclán. (LE.)

ARCAZAS.—Senda, en t.º de Torrijo (Z.), al SO. del cual discurre, atravesando los cerros de Olaza entre m. bajo y t. de labor.—H. 408.

ARCE: V. Miranda de Ebro. (BU.)

ARCE.—Mun. de NA., P. J. de Aoiz; comprende una serie de l. y caseríos, cuya capital es el l. de Nagore, a 35 Km. de la C. y a 9 de la c/p. Est. de fc. más próxima, Pamplona, a 36 Km. 606 m/a. Ext., 146,25 Kms. 42º 51' 55" N. y 2º 18' 36" E.—H. 116.

RELIEVE: El t.º es muy accidentado; las elevaciones principales son La Corona y Baigura. La naturaleza del terr. es rocosa y pedregosa.—CLIMA: Las lluvias se producen principalmente desde octubre a marzo, y las nevadas de diciembre a marzo. El viento dominante en la localidad es el del N., llamado cierzo. Las lluvias las trae el del SO.; en la parte alta del mun. suele producir lluvias el viento N.—LAS AGUAS: Bañan el t.º los R. Irati y Urrobi. La fuente principal es la de Iturrioch, de la que se obtiene el ag. para beber, conducida hasta las casas.—VEGETACIÓN: Hay 13.200 Ha. de terr. sin cult., en las que crecen hayas, pinos, encinas y robles. Pertenecen a los concejos que integran el Mun. y a particulares. Tienen pastos de mayo a diciembre.—FAUNA: Zorros, jabalíes, perdices y liebres.

AGRICULTURA: Las t. cult. son poco profundas y pedregosas. Su propiedad está muy repartida y existen pocos colonos. Las parcelas, de una ext. media de 0,36 Ha., son de forma poligonal y están cercadas con setos. Para las labores de la t. se utilizan arados romano y bravant, arrastrados por ganado vacuno. Todo el terr. es de secano. Se siembra cada dos años, alternando los cult., sin que los labradores se pongan de acuerdo para verificar esta alternancia. La superficie cult. se distribuye de la siguiente manera: Trigo, 164 Ha.; avena, 60; alholva y yeros asociados, 50, y veza, 60. Los índices de producción por Ha. son los siguientes: Trigo, 1.650 Kg.; avena, 1.700; alholva y yeros, 1.200, y veza, 1.100. Un labrador medio posee 9 Ha. de t. no regada, y el precio de 1 Ha. es de 16.000 ptas.—GANADERÍA: 24 cabezas de ganado mular, 211 de caballar, 480 de vacuno, 26 de asnal, 350 de cerda, 3.800 de lanar, 750 de cabrío, 3.500 gallinas, 120 conejos y 150 colmenas.—PESCA: Truchas y barbos.—CANTERAS Y MINAS: Canteras de cal, en explotación.—INDUSTRIA: Dos centrales hidroeléctricas que producen 15 millones de kw. al año, y otra con una producción de 20.000 kw., que suministra flúido a varios pueblos. Un molino harinero, una tahona, un taller de carpintería y dos herrerías.—COMERCIO: Cuatro tiendas de ultramarinos y seis tabernas.—COMUNICACIONES: Cruzan el t.º la carr. de Pamplona a Francia por Valcarlos y la de Itoiz a Garralda. Servicio de coches de línea a Pamplona por Aoiz, hasta Valcarlos, y otro de Pamplona por Aoiz hasta el valle de Aezcoa. Un automóvil, seis motocicletas, 55 carros y 98 bicicletas. Estafeta de Correos y tres peatones rurales. 60 aparatos de radio.

POBLACIÓN: Todo el t.º tiene 1.053 hbs.; corresponden a la c. 124.—EL PUEBLO: Está formado por 144 edif. destinadas a vivienda y 176 a otros usos, en compacto, y 25 destinadas a vivienda y 71 a otros usos, en diseminado.—LA CASA TÍPICA: Construída de piedra vista, tiene el tejado a dos ag., con mucha inclinación. Consta de dos o tres plantas, de las cuales la baja se dedica a cuadras; los pajares se hallan sit. en edif. aparte, y los aperos de labranza se guardan en las casas o en edif. anejas. Como combustible se utiliza leña de haya, roble y encina. Los suelos son de madera.—COSTUMBRES: Las fiestas patronales se celebran el 8 de septiembre en Artozqui y Villanueva, el 4 de septiembre en Arrieta, el 29 de agosto en Saragüeta, el 25 de septiembre en Lusarreta, el primer domingo de octubre en Azparren, Nagore y Uriz.—MEJORAS OBSERVADAS DESDE 1940: Conducción de ag. a domicilio y obras de saneamiento en los siguientes pueblos: Artozqui, Arrieta, Gorraiz, Lacabe, Nagore, Urdiroz, Uriz y Villanueva. Carr. en Arrieta, Saragüeta y Villanueva y ramales de los indicados pueblos a la general. Construcción de escuelas con vivienda para los maestros en Arrieta y Villanueva. Obras en el cementerio de Azparren. Instalación de alumbrado eléctrico en Azparren y Lacabe, y del teléfono en Arrieta.—ALOJAMIENTOS: Una fonda.—ENSEÑANZA: Seis escuelas mixtas.—SANIDAD: Un médico. —ASISTENCIA RELIGIOSA: Está a cargo de cinco sacerdotes.

ANEJOS: *Arce:* l., a 1,5 Km. de la C., con 13 hbs. y formado por dos edif. destinadas a vivienda y cuatro a otros usos, en diseminado. - *Arrieya:* l., a 11 Km. de la C., con 111 hbs. y formado por 21 edif. destinadas a vivienda y 24 a otros usos, en compacto, y cuatro a otros usos, en diseminado. - *Artozqui:* l., a 8,2 Km. de la C., con 152 hbs. y formado por 27 edif. destinadas a vivienda y 15 a otros usos, en compacto, y dos a otros usos, en diseminado. - *Azparren:* l., a 18 Km. de la C., con 80 hbs. y formado por 15 edif. destinadas a vivienda y 14 a otros usos, en compacto, y cinco a otros usos, en diseminado. - *Equiza:* Caserío, a 16 Km. de la C., con cuatro hbs. y formado por una edif. destinada a vivienda y cuatro a otros usos, en diseminado. - *Espoz:* l., a 9 Km. de la C., con ocho hbs. y formado por una edif. destinada a vivienda y cinco a otros usos, en diseminado. - *Gorraiz:* l., a 11,2 Km. de la C., con 29 hbs. y formado por cuatro edif. destinadas a vivienda y cuatro a otros usos, en diseminado. - *Gurpegui:* l., a 6 Km. de la C., con seis hbs. y formado por una edif. destinada a vivienda y 10 a otros usos, en compacto. - *Imicoz:* l., a 8,2 Km. de la C., con 28 hbs. y formado por tres edif. destinadas a vivienda y 12 a otros usos, en compacto. - *Lacabe:* l., a 6 Km. de la C., con 23 hbs. y formado por dos edif. destinadas a vivienda y 12 a otros usos, en compacto, y dos a otros usos, en diseminado. - *Lusarreta:* l., a 12 Km. de la C., con 45 hbs. y formado por cinco edif. destinadas a vivienda y 13 a otros usos, en compacto. - *Muniain:* Caserío, a 7 Km. de la C., con 14 hbs. y formado por una edif. destinada a vivienda y seis a otros usos, en diseminado. - *Nagore* (Capital): l., a 35,8 Km. de la C. y a 606 m/a., con 123 hbs. y formado por 26 edif. destinadas a vivienda y 28 a otros usos, en compacto, y dos a otros usos, en diseminado. - *Osa:* l., a 5 Km. de la C., con 21 hbs. y formado por tres edif. destinadas a vivienda y cinco a otros usos, en diseminado. - *Saragüeta:* l., a 11,5 Km. de la C., con 74 hbs. y formado por 10 edif. destinadas a vivienda y 12 a otros usos, en compacto, y cuatro a vivienda y una a otros usos, en diseminado. - *Uli-Alto:* Caserío, a 14,7 Km. de la C., con ocho hbs. y formado por una edif. destinada a vivienda y nueve a otros usos, en diseminado. - *Uloci:* Caserío, a 15,4 Km. de la C., con seis hbs. y formado por una edif. destinada a vivienda y una a otro uso, en diseminado. - *Urdiroz:* l., a 6,5 Km. de la C., con 38 hbs. y formado por tres edif. destinadas a vivienda y 10 a otros usos, en compacto. - *Uriz:* l., a 3 Km. de la C., con 117 hbs. y formado por 14 edif. destinadas a vivienda y 16 a otros usos, en compacto. - *Usoz:* l., a 4,6 Km. de la C., con 22 hbs. y formado por cuatro edif. destinadas a vivienda y cuatro a otros usos, en diseminado. - *Villanueva:* l., a 12 Km. de la C., con 101 hbs. y formado por 17 edif. destinadas a vivienda y 12 a otros usos, en compacto, y cinco destinadas a otros usos, en diseminado. - *Zquduela:* Caserío, a 2,4 Km. de la C., con 18 hbs. y formado por dos edif. destinadas a vivienda y seis a otros usos, en diseminado. [Vicente Setoain Iríbarren.]

ARCE: V. Donamaría. (NA.)

ARCE: V. Piélagos. (S.)

ARCÉ: V. Galdames. (BI.)

ARCÉ: V. Sopuerta. (BI.)

ARCE.—Cerros, en t.º de Higueral (AL.), formados por terr. miocénico dedicado a

Figure 19-5 855

DIOCESIS DE SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA

(Continuación)

ARCIPRESTAZGO		Provincia	Población de hecho en 1951	Número de templos	Cem. P. o Cem. M.	¿Propiedad acreditada?	¿Cementerio civil?	¿DE QUE FECHA ES LA QUE SE — Bautismo	— Confirmación	PARTIDA MAS ANTIGUA CONSERVA? — Matrimonio	— Defunción	¿DESDE QUE FECHA ESTA COMPLETA LA SERIE DE LIBROS DE? — Bautismo	— Confirmación	— Matrimonio	— Defunción	— Fábrica	¿Hubo pérdidas en guerra?	OBSERVACIONES SOBRE TESORO ARTISTICO
MORRAZO																		
E. Ardan	Marín	PO	2.044	1	M	—	Sí	1662	—	1662	1662	1662	1662	1662	1662	1662	No	
E. Bebuso	Bueu	PO	3.295	1	P y M	—	No	1665	1827	1670	1669	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947	No	
E. Bértola	Bilaboa	PO	574	1	P	—	No	—	—	—	—	1871	1882	1871	1871	1871	No	
E. Bora	Pontevedra	PO	949	1	M	—	No	1678	1667	1679	1679	1810	1905	1810	1810	1678	No	
A. Bueu	Bueu	PO	4.737	3	—	—	—	1643	—	1643	1643	1668	1827	1712	1712	1652	No	
T. Cangas	Cangas	PO	5.000	2	M	—	Sí	1614	1827	1614	1630	1614	1827	1614	1630	1607	—	
E. Cartel	Puentecaldelas	PO	178	1	P	Sí	No	1891	1890	1891	1891	1891	1890	1891	1891	1892	No	
E. Cela	Bueu	PO	2.200	2	M	—	Sí	1599	1688	1545	1647	1599	1827	1645	1647	1645	No	
E. Cobres	Vilaboa	PO	1.406	1	P	—	Sí	1669	1712	1649	1648	1669	1945	1649	1648	1732	No	
E. Cairo (Divino Salvador)	Cangas	PO	3.411	5	M	—	Sí	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
E. Darneyo	Moaña	PO	328	1	P	—	No	1640	1640	1640	1640	1640	1640	1640	1640	1666	No	
E. Figueirido	Vilaboa	PO	620	1	P	—	Sí	1706	1882	1705	1679	1860	1882	1860	1859	1809	No	
E. Justanes	Puentecaldelas	PO	660	1	P	—	No	1600	1826	1600	1600	1715	1920	1742	1708	1630	—	
E. Lourizán	Pontevedra	PO	1.500	1	—	—	Sí	1611	1826	1611	1611	1917	1826	1859	1859	1685	No	
E. Marcón	Pontevedra	PO	1.800	1	P	—	No	1560	—	1516	1516	1560	—	1516	1516	1618	No	
A. Marín (Santa María del Puerto)	Marín	PO	10.148	5	M	—	Sí	1610	1731	1610	1609	1610	1826	1610	1609	1640	—	
A. Marín (San Julián)	Marín	PO	2.000	1	M	—	—	1930	1945	1930	1930	1930	1945	1930	1930	1930	—	
E. Meira	Moaña	PO	2.083	3	P	—	No	1653	1666	1652	1652	1653	1924	1652	1652	1654	No	
T. Moaña	Moaña	PO	6.431	2	M	—	Sí	1747	1827	1634	1634	1747	1827	1634	1634	1777	—	
E. Mogor	Marín	PO	600	1	P	—	No	1886	1895	1895	1882	1912	1916	1912	1912	1902	—	
T. Pontevedra (San Bartolomé)	Pontevedra	PO	11.000	1	M	—	Sí	1592	1826	1599	1604	1592	1826	1599	1604	1813	—	
T. Pontevedra (Santa María)	Pontevedra	PO	5.870	2	M	—	—	1571	1826	1600	1602	1644	1826	1645	1635	1849	No	
T. Puentecaldelas	Pontevedra	PO	1.904	8	M	—	Sí	1670	1856	1685	1666	1670	1856	1685	1666	1767	No	
E. Puentesampayo	Puentecaldelas	PO	1.583	2	M	—	Sí	1652	1762	1703	1723	1762	1762	1703	1723	1715	—	
E. Taboadelo	Puentecaldelas	PO	228	1	P	—	No	1670	—	1670	1670	1670	1670	1670	1670	—	—	
E. Turán	Moaña	PO	—	4	P	—	No	1685	1603	1641	1600	1600	1600	—	1703	—	—	
E. Tameza	Pontevedra	PO	650	1	P	—	No	1517	—	1528	1516	1517	—	1528	1516	1680	No	
E. Teurón	Puentecaldelas	PO	1.168	3	P	—	sin uso	1599	1607	1599	1599	1599	1607	1599	1599	1600	—	
E. Vilaboa (San Martín)	Vilaboa	PO	2.216	2	M	—	Sí	1647	1826	1635	1744	1647	1826	1655	1744	1647	No	
NEMANCOS																		
E. Baliñas (San Antolín)	Vimianzo	C	1.140	1	P	—	No	1763	1827	1768	1765	1763	1936	1768	1765	—	No	
E. Bardullas	Mugía	C	754	3	P	No	No	1780	1780	1783	1782	1821	1821	1821	1821	1909	No	
E. Berdeogas	Dumbría	C	1.216	2	P	No	No	1607	1863	1607	1608	1607	1863	1607	1608	1881	No	
E. Brens	Cée	C	1.615	3	P	No	Sí	1610	1936	1831	1778	1841	1936	1831	1778	1841	No	
E. Bujantes	Dumbría	C	676	2	P	Sí	Sí	1780	1827	1780	1780	1780	1827	1780	1780	1779	No	
A. Camariñas	Camariñas	C	1.785	3	P	Sí	No	1739	1910	1726	1764	1739	1910	1726	1764	1899	No	
E. Castrelo (San Martín)	Vimianzo	C	329	1	P	Sí	No	1661	1863	1650	1652	1765	1863	1743	1851	1759	No	
A. Cée	Cée	C	2.134	1	M	—	Sí	1556	1936	1722	1655	1725	1936	1793	1773	1591	No	
E. Cereijo	Vimianzo	C	2.256	2	P	—	No	1668	1827	1669	1670	1668	1827	1669	1670	1855	No	
T. Corcubión	Corcubión	C	1.320	5	M	—	No	1808	1808	1806	1808	1808	1808	1808	1808	1803	No	
E. Coucieiro (San Pedro)	Mugía	C	906	5	P	No	No	1705	1827	1707	1704	1707	1705	1827	1707	1704	1670	
A. Dumbría	Dumbría	C	665	1	P	No	No	1694	1827	1696	1694	1694	1694	1827	1696	1693	1694	
E. Ezaro	Dumbría	C	1.106	2	P	No	No	1699	1720	1746	1769	1699	1720	1746	1746	1769	—	
A. Finisterre.—Par. Sta. M.ª de las Arenas	Finisterre	C	2.700	2	P	No	Sí	1738	1827	1783	1766	1738	1827	1783	1766	1865	No	
E. Finisterre.—Par. San Vicente	Finisterre	C	300	3	P	—	No	1644	1644	1644	1644	1644	1644	1644	1644	1800	No	
E. Joviña	Camariñas	C	700	1	—	—	—	1644	1726	1644	1644	1644	1644	1726	1644	1858	No	
E. Lires	Villa de Cée	C	609	2	P	—	No	1655	1827	1657	1655	1655	1827	1657	1655	1655	No	
A. Moraime	Mugía	C	1.584	2	P	—	sin uso	1681	1879	1681	1681	1681	1879	1681	1681	1743	No	
E. Morquintián	Mugía	C	396	1	P	No	No	1701	1930	1873	1781	1700	—	—	—	—	No	
A. Mugía	Mugía	C	1.129	2	P	No	Sí	1690	1779	1779	1779	1690	1779	1779	1779	1816	No	
E. O (La)	Mugía	C	423	2	P	—	No	1669	1879	1669	1669	1879	1669	1669	1669	1741	No	
E. Olveira	Dumbría	C	922	2	P	—	No	1734	1879	1734	1734	1770	1879	1770	1770	1879	No	
E. Ozón	Mugía	C	1.883	3	P	Sí	No	1820	1827	1650	1850	1850	1936	1860	1860	1858	—	
E. Pereiriña	Cée	C	963	4	P	No	No	1687	—	—	1738	1771	1777	1771	1852	—	—	
E. Puerto (Puente del)	Camariñas	C	3.717	4	P	No	Sí	1560	1827	1658	1689	1560	1936	1658	1689	1791	No	
E. Salgueiros (San Mamed)	Dumbría	C	393	1	P	No	No	1654	1694	1685	1787	1654	1694	1685	1787	1704	No	
E. Sardiñeiro	Finisterre	C	1.045	1	P	Sí	Sí	1608	1720	1610	1605	1608	1720	1610	1605	1796	No	
E. Tobe	Cée	C	622	1	P	Sí	Sí	1625	1695	1625	1625	1625	1625	1625	1625	1625	No	
E. Tourifián	Mugía	C	160	1	P	No	No	1678	—	1678	1679	—	—	—	—	—	No	
E. Villestose	Mugía	C	578	1	P	No	No	1686	1778	1685	1710	1686	1778	1685	1710	1704	No	
PILOÑO																		
E. Brandaris	Cruces	PO	750	1	P	No	No	1593	1690	1595	1595	1756	1946	1704	1772	1698	No	
A. Camanzo	Cruces	PO	800	2	P	No	No	1600	1858	1858	1858	1858	1858	1858	1858	1858	No	
A. Carbia	Cruces	PO	1.326	3	P	No	No	1636	1845	1637	1636	1636	1845	1637	1636	1636	—	
E. Carneiro (Cruces de Besejos)	Cruces	PO	1.168	3	P	No	No	1626	1744	1676	1676	1626	1744	1676	1676	—	—	

PARROQUIA	Habitantes	ARCIPRESTAZGO	Localización	DIÓCESIS	Provincia
Bueu	4.737	Morrazo	2 C	Compostela.	PO
Buenache Alarcón	2.230	Motilla del Palancar	9 G	Cuenca.	CU
Buezo	64	Rojas	7-8 C	Burgos.	BU
Bufalit	346	Albalda	11 H	Valencia.	V
Bugallido	1.200	Giro de la Rocha	2 B	Compostela.	C
Bugallido	552	Celtigos	2 B	Compostela.	C
Bugarra	1.347	Villar del Arzobispo	10 G	Valencia.	V
Bugedo	502	Miranda	8 C	Burgos.	BU
Búger	1.005	Inca	4 G	Mallorca.	PM
Buimanco	60	San Pedro Manrique	9 D	Osma.	SO
Buira	72	Pont de Suert	12 C	Lérida.	L
Bultrago	100	Almajano	9 D	Osma.	SO
Buitrago del Lozoya	729	Bultrago	7 E	Madrid.	M
Bultrón (El)	300	Valverde del Camino	4 J	Huelva.	H
Bugarín	381	Ribadetea	2 C	Tuy.	PO
Bulvalleu (San Fellu)	410	Santa Coloma de Farnés.	14 D	Gerona.	GE
Buiza	368	Gordón	5 C	León.	LE
Bujalance (Parr. Asunción de Nuestra Señora)	9.000	Bujalance	7 I	Córdoba.	CO
Bujalance (S. Francisco)	5.502	Bujalance	7 I	Córdoba.	CO
Bujalaro	400	Jadraque	8 E	Sigüenza.	GU
Bujalcayado	76	Imón	8 E	Sigüenza.	GU
Buján	517	Dubra	2 B	Compostela.	C
Buján	596	Ermitas	4 C	Astorga.	OR
Buján (S. Juan)	832	Mahía	2 C	Compostela.	C
Bujanda	60	Campezo	8-9 C	Vitoria.	VI
Bujantes	676	Duyo	2 B	Compostela.	C
Bujaraloz	1.219	Pina de Ebro	11 D	Zaragoza.	Z
Bujaraiza	71	Orcera	9 I	Jaén.	J
Bujarrabal	225	Alcolea del Pinar	9 E	Sigüenza.	GU
Bulbuente	746	Borja	9-10 D	Tarazona.	Z
Bulnes	299	Cabrales	6 B	Oviedo.	O
Bullas	8.728	Molina	10 I	Cartagena.	MU
Bullaso	380	Grandas	4 B	Oviedo.	O
Bullldó	39	Agramunt	12 D	Urgel.	L
Buniel	403	Tardajos	7 C	Burgos.	BU
Buñales	107	Almudévar	10-11 D	Huesca.	HU
Buño	1.447	Seaya	2 B	Compostela.	C
Buñola	2.450	Sóller	14 G	Mallorca.	PM
Buñol (S. Pedro Apóstol)	4.312	Chiva	10-11 G	Valencia.	V
Buñol (Nuestra Señora de los Dolores)	2.000	Chiva	10-11 G	Valencia.	V
Buñuel	2.643	Fustiñana	9-10 D	Pamplona.	NA
Burbaguena	1.125	Calamocha	10 E	Teruel.	TE
Burbia	437	S. C. de la Polvorosa	4 C	Astorga.	TE
Burceat y Montesa	48	Barbastro	11 D	Barbastro.	HU
Burceña y Campillo	134	Mena	8 B	Santander.	BU
Burch	76	Tirvia	12 C	Urgel.	L
Burela	3.000	Sargadelos	3-4 A-B	Mondoñedo.	LU
Burcta	611	Magallón	10 D	Tarazona.	Z
Burganes	725	S. C. de la Polvorosa	5 D	Astorga.	ZA
Burgas	368	Villalba	3-4 B	Mondoñedo.	LU
Burgasé	108	Boltaña	11 C	Barbastro.	HU
Burgueta	54	Treviño	8 C	Vitoria,	VI

PARROQUIA	Habitantes	ARCIPRESTAZGO	Localización	DIÓCESIS	Provincia
Burgo	200	Lugo	3 B	Lugo.	LU
Burgo (El)	1.405	Alvedro	2-3 B	Compostela.	C
Burgo	41	Anéu	12 C	Urgel.	L
Burgo (El)	418	Puentes	3 B	Mondoñedo.	LU
Burgo (El)	3.068	Ronda	6 K	Málaga.	MA
Burgo de Caldelas	340	Castro Caldelas	3-4 C	Orense.	OR
Burgo de Ebro (El)	1.234	Monzalbarba	10 D	Zaragoza.	Z
Burgo de Osma	2.727	Osma	8 D	Osma.	SO
Burgohondo	2.400	Abadía de B.	6 F	Avila.	AV
Burgomillodo e Hinojosas	265	San Frutos	7 E	Segovia.	SG
Burgo Ranero	736	Las Matas	6 C	León.	LE
Burgos (Santa Agueda)	—	Burgos	7 C	Burgos.	BU
Burgos (La Anunciación)	—	Burgos	7 C	Burgos.	BU
Burgos (San Antonio Abad)	—	Burgos	7 C	Burgos.	BU
Burgos (S. Cosme S. Damián)	—	Burgos	7 C	Burgos.	BU
Burgos (San Esteban)	—	Burgos	7 C	Burgos.	BU
Burgos (San Gil)	—	Burgos	7 C	Burgos.	BU
Burgos (San Juan Bautista)	—	Burgos	7 C	Burgos.	BU
Burgos (San Lesmes)	—	Burgos	7 C	Burgos.	BU
Burgos (San Lorenzo)	—	Burgos	7 C	Burgos.	BU
Burgos (S. Pedro de la F.))	—	Burgos	7 C	Burgos.	BU
Burgos (S. Pedro y S. Felices)	—	Burgos	7 C	Burgos.	BU
Burguelra	497	La Guardia	2 D	Tuy.	PO
Burgueta	54	Treviño	8 C	Vitoria.	BU
Burguete	425	Roncesvalles	10 B	Pamplona	NA
Burgui	570	Roncal	10 C	Pamplona.	NA
Burgullos	1.735	Itálica	5 J	Sevilla.	SE
Burgullos	641	Toledo	7 G	Toledo.	TO
Burgullos del Cerro	7.161	Fregenal de la Sierra	4 I	Badajoz.	BA
Buriz	890	Parga	3 B	Mondoñedo.	LU
Burjasot (B. Juan de Ribera)	3.200	Valencia-San Roque	11 G	Valencia.	V
Burjasot (Sagrado Corazón de Jesús)	3.622	Valencia-San Roque	11 G	Valencia.	V
Burjasot (S. Miguel Arcángel)	6.522	Valencia-San Roque	11 G	Valencia.	V
Burlada	2.900	Esteribar	9 C	Pamplona.	NA
Burón	430	Valdeburón de Arriba	6 B	León.	LE
Burres	850	Ferreiros	3 B-C	Compostela.	C
Burriana	16.781	Villarreal	11 G	Segorbe.	CS
Buruaga	42	Cigoitia	8 B	Vitoria.	VI
Burujón	1.700	Torrijos Escalona	7 G	Toledo.	TO
Burutain	108	Anué	9 D	Pamplona.	NA
Busa	40	Montmajor	13 D	Solsona.	L
Buscás	500	Berreo de Arriba	2-3 B	Compostela.	C
Busdongo	735	Tercia	5 B-C	León.	LE
Busnela	42	Valdeporres	7 B	Burgos.	BU
Busot	750	Muchamiel	11 I	Orihuela.	A
Busmayor	300	Vega de Valcarce	4 C	Astorga.	LE
Busquistar	1.235	Orgiva	8 K	Granada.	GR
Bustablado	500	Ruesga	7 B	Santander.	S
Bustablado y V. de la Peña	785	Comillas	7 B	Santander.	S
Bustamante	86	La Rasa	7 B	Santander	S
Bustarés	390	Hlendelaencina	8 E	Sigüenza.	GU
Bustarvlejo	1.561	Colmenar Viejo	7 F	Madrid.	N
Bustasur	86	La Rasa	7 B	Santander.	S

ARCIPRESTAZGO DE DUYO

Provincia: La Coruña.

Parroquias matrices: 17.

Parroquias filiales: 5.

Superficie: 261,20 Km².

Población: Habitantes: 20.799.

Vecinos: 4.260.

Densidad de Población: 80 habitantes por Km².

PARROQUIAS	Número de Habitantes	Número de Vecinos
Baíñas, San Antolín.	700	132
Berdeogas, Santiago y	719	155
Berdoyas, San Pedro, f.	387	77
Brens, Santa Eulalia y	940	188
Ameijenda, Santiago, f.	640	136
Bujantes, San Pedro.	773	124
Castrelo, San Martín.	341	68
Cée, Santa María de la Junquera.	2.636	527
Corcubión, San Marcos y	1.835	368
Redonda, San Pedro, f.	585	117
Dumbría, Santa Eulalia.	652	120
Duyo, San Vicente y	590	118
Duyo, San Martín, f.	710	142
Ezaro, Santa Eugenia.	1.163	242
Finisterre, Santa María.	3.503	701
Lires, San Esteban.	589	107
Olveira, San Martín y	676	249
Olveiroa, Santiago, f.	58	20
Pereiriña, San Julián.	1.033	251
Sardiñeiro, San Juan.	1.040	205
Salgueiros, San Mamed.	446	77
Toba, San Adrián.	783	136

Figure 19-8

Calles que comprende la parroquia: Marqués de Figueroa (pares, desde el número 18). — Angel del Castillo. — Menéndez Pidal. — Capitán Juan Varela (desde el 36). — Francisco Catoira. — San Luis. — Travesía Marlana Pineda. — Avda. Sardiñeira. — Borrallón. — San Rosendo. — Europa. — Angel Senra (pares). — San Vicente (desde el 39). — Prolongación de San Vicente. — Ramón Cabanillas (impares). — Eugenio Carré Aldao. — Germán Taibo. — Ronda del Outeiro. — Avda. de los Mallos (desde el 19 viejo). — Prolongación de San Luis. — Pedroso. — Vioño. — Outeiro. — Avda. de Arteijo (en su prolongación). — Río Traba (desde el 10). — Nelle. — Puentedeume. — Belén. — Reyes Magos. — Nazaret. — San Jaime. — Río Avia. — Río Limia. — Dolores Rodríguez Sopeña . — San Roberto. — Río Arnoya. — Río Mero. — Río Allones. — Maravillas . — Ronda del Nelle (pares). — Avda. del Parque (desde el número 32). — San Leandro. — San Isidoro. — Avda. Finisterre (desde el 199 impares). — González del Villar. — Niño Jesús. — Sagrada Familia. — Plaza de Nuestra Señora. — Antonio Pereira. — Cardenal Cisneros. — Río Ulla. — Río Lérez. — Pardo y Sande. — San Lucas. — La Fe. — Nuestra Señora de la Luz. — Baldayo. — Prolongación Borrallón.

Cofradía: Doctrina Cristiana.

Asociación: Acción Católica.

Cementerio: Municipal.

Teléf. 233544.

Dirección Postal: LA CORUÑA.

261. **CORUÑA (LA), Santa María de Oza.**

T. 1.ª—Alt. Ordinario y Varios legos.—Casa R.—Derecho a dos Coadjts.—Habit.: 17.000.—Vecinos: 3.400.

Arcip. Faro.—Prov. La Coruña.—P. Jud. y Ayunt. La Coruña.

Núcleos de población o calles que comprende la parroquia: Los Molinos (Camposa). — Monelos. — Caballeros. — Montes. — La Cubela. — Montiño. — La Gaiteira. — Agramonte y Castrillón. — Campo de Ro. — Eirís.

Casa Religiosa: Carmelitas Descalzas (Convento).

Asociaciones: Acción Católica.—Apostolado de la Oración.

Cementerio: Parroquial, separado de la iglesia.

Teléf. 231208.

Dirección Postal: MONELOS-LA CORUÑA.

262. **CORUÑA (LA), Santo Tomás.**

Parroquia de Religiosos Paúles.

T. 1.ª—Ordinario.—Casa-Residencia de Religiosos.—Derecho a dos Coadjts.—Habit.: 12.000.—Vecinos: 2.400.

Arcip. Faro.—Prov. La Coruña.—P. Jud. y Ayunt. La Coruña.

Calles que comprende la parroquia: Atocha Alta. — Callejón de Atocha Alta. — Laberinto de Atocha Alta. — Travesía de Atocha Alta. — Atocha Baja. — Callejón de Atocha Baja. — Travesía de Atocha Baja. — Cambriles. — Campo de Artillería. — Camino de la Cárcel. — Vereda del Cementerio. — Cuevas. — Curros Enríquez. — Disciplina. — Plaza de España. — Faro. — Travesía de Faro. — Fuente Sevane. — Callejón de Puente Sevane. — Travesía de Puente Sevane. — Friol. — Callejón de García. — Hércules. — Hospital. — Justicia. — Huertos. — Independencia. — Marconi. — Miguel Servet. — Travesía de Miguel Servet. — Montroig. — Nantin. — Avda. de Navarra. — Travesía de Navarra. — Orillamar. — Parque. — Parque de Marte. — Vereda del Polvorín. — Ramón del Cueto. — Salgado Somoza. — San Antonio. — Travesía de San Antonio. — San Amaro. — Agra de San Amaro. — Carretera de San Amaro. — Fuente de San Amaro. — San Fernando. — San Ignacio. — San José. — San Juan. — San Lorenzo. — San Pedro. — San Roque. — Travesía de San Roque. — San Tirso. — Santa Cecilia. — Santo Tomás. — Torre. — Trabajo. — Travesía de Trabajo. — Corralón Tren. — Touro. — Valencia. — Veramar. — Veramar Corralones. — Zalaeta.

Casas Religiosas: Hijas de la Caridad (Hospiclo Provinclal-Casa de la Misericordia).—Hijas de la Caridad (Hospital Provincial de San José-Labaca).

Instituto Secular: Hijas de la Natividad de María (Grande Obra de Atocha).

Cofradía: San Roque.

Asociaciones: Acción Católica.—Medalla Milagrosa.

Cementerio: Municipal.

Teléf. 222267.

Dirección Postal: LA CORUÑA.

CORZON, San Cristóbal, f. de MAZARICOS, San Juan.

Habit.: 558.—Vecinos: 79.

Otra iglesia bajo la jurisdicción directa del párroco: Capilla de Nuestra Señora de la O.

Cementerio: Parroquial, en el atrio.

COS, San Esteban, f. de MEANGOS, Santiago.

Habit.: 182.—Vecinos: 22.

Cementerio: Parroquial, en el atrio.

263. **COSOIRADO, Santa María.**

R. 1.ª—Ordinario.—Casa R.—Igl.—Habit.: 88.—Vecinos: 24.

Arcip. Moraña de Arriba.—Prov. Pontevedra.—P. Jud. Caldas de Reyes.—Ayunt. Moraña.

Figure 19-9

Hospitales.

Plazas.

Varios.

La misión primordial del Archivo es la expedición de partidas sacramentales.

Catálogos: «Boletín Oficial del Clero Castrense», año IX, núm. 99.

CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE JUSTICIA MILITAR

Tiene su sede en el edificio del Consejo, en la calle de Fortuny, número 4. El Archivo es para uso exclusivo del Consejo.

El archivo data del siglo XVIII, que se custodiaba en él la documentación del Consejo de Guerra.

El carácter general de sus fondos es administrativo, pues toda la documentación anterior a veinte años se remite, periódicamente, al Archivo General Militar de Segovia.

Se tramitan en el Consejo Supremo de Justicia Militar las causas de guerra, autorizaciones matrimoniales de los militares, concesiones de pensiones a militares y a sus familiares, concesión de las Cruces de San Hermenegildo. También se tramita en este Consejo Supremo el juicio contradictorio que se abre para la concesión de la Cruz Laureada de San Fernando y, asimismo, la concesión de la Medalla de Sufrimientos por la Patria, derechos pasivos máximos, etc.

Hay un total de 9.439 legajos.

Su clasificación se condensa en dos Secciones: Personal y Pensiones.

CAPITANIAS GENERALES

Estos Archivos están situados en cada una de las Capitanías Generales.

Tienen carácter reservado y conservan la documentación que se tramita en la Capitanía General referente a personal, hojas de servicio, destinos de soldados, licenciamientos, concursos hípicos, información, instrucción y maniobras, subsistencia, ganado, transporte, justicia, causas judiciales y Boletines y Diarios Oficiales.

860

GOBIERNOS MILITARES

Tienen carácter administrativo militar, de uso reservado para las dependencias de los mismos.

Contienen los documentos tramitados en el Gobierno después de la guerra de Liberación, referentes a movilización y reclutamiento, pasaportes, guías de armas, recompensas, hojas de servicios, pensiones, órdenes de Gobierno militar, Contabilidad de los Cuerpos, actas de los servicios administrativos, estadísticas, estado de fuerza, causas, etc.

Siguen la clasificación general de los archivos militares:

1.ª Sección.—Personal.
2.ª Sección.—Ganado.
3.ª Sección.—Material.
4.ª Sección.—Contabilidad.
5.ª Sección.—Archivos (libros, registros antiguos y documentos varios).

DIRECCION GENERAL DE LA GUARDIA CIVIL

Se halla en el edificio de la Dirección General de la Guardia Civil, calle de Guzmán el Bueno, número 122, Madrid.

Integran el Archivo, en la actualidad, los expedientes personales desde la creación del Cuerpo de la Guardia Civil, también en el Archivo General Militar de Segovia se conserva un número considerable de expedientes pertenecientes a Oficiales del Cuerpo, en 1844, y del suprimido Cuerpo de Carabineros, cuya fundación data de 1842, con un total de 5.000 legajos. La parte más antigua y de menos utilidad se halla en el edificio que la Guardia Civil tiene en el paseo de la Castellana, junto al Museo de Ciencias Naturales.

Los fondos documentales están constituidos, en su mayoría, por expedientes personales: Hojas de servicio, Altas y Bajas, Pensiones, Causas, Revisiones, Depuraciones, Recompensas, etc.

Existen también más de cien libros registros de documentos, actas y otros asuntos varios.

Son interesantes las colecciones de publicaciones oficiales legislativas: Gacetas, desde 1844 hasta 1938; Reales Ordenes circulares, 1844-

F.T. figure 19-10

Diego de Ayala, en carta al Secretario Juan Vázquez de 20 de julio de 1591, expone la conveniencia de traer al Archivo los papeles «de la guerra que traya el secretario Delgado, que son muchos y andan públicos en esa corte por los rincones» (1).

Cuando D. Antonio de Hoyos inventaria la documentación de Guerra el año 1630, formaba ya 612 legajos y 30 libros, correspondientes a los años 1386 a 1614 (2).

En 1671 se recibe una importante remesa de documentación de las secretarías de Tierra y Mar. La correspondiente a la parte de Tierra, está formada por 1.131 legajos y 109 libros. La de Mar es menos numerosa. La documentación de ambas remesas alcanza hasta el año 1670. El resto de los documentos del siglo XVII, hasta 1699 inclusive, se recibe oficialmente en el Archivo en dos remesas, que corresponden a las dos secretarías mencionadas, en agosto de 1719 y en julio de 1720 respectivamente.

La ocupación francesa dejó su huella en estos documentos. De sus 3.900 legajos «fueron gran parte desordenados por la soldadesca francesa tirándoles por las salas» —dice D. Manuel García—, que añade: «El canónigo González los mandó levantar del suelo, hacer legajos y un inventario manual; habiéndose hecho todo muy de prisa, se hallan los papeles muy dislocados» (3). El inventario producto de esta ordenación, que es el usual para su manejo, no aporta más datos que el del año a que pertenecen los legajos y si los documentos son cartas, consultas, memoriales, etc. Ignoramos si la prisa o el desorden de la documentación impidieron aprovechar la relativa sistematización con que ingresaron las últimas remesas. La aridez del inventario, unida a la abundancia de la documentación, —la Secretaría de la parte de Tierra tiene 50 legajos para el año 1644— ha desviado con frecuencia de este fondo el interés de los investigadores.

A mediados del siglo XIX se hizo una relación alfabética por nombres de interesados de la serie «Servicios Militares», la cual en los años 1909 y 1910 fue copiada en fichas encabezadas por apellidos.

Desde 1944, la archivera Srta. Concepción Alvarez Terán ha emprendido un trabajo de estudio y descripción de este fondo, cuyos documentos son, al mismo tiempo, numerados, desdoblados y encarpetados, labor que ha dado ya como fruto la publicación del Catálogo n.º XVIII, que describe la documentación correspondiente al reinado de Carlos V, teniendo ya bastante avanzado el estudio y ordenación de la parte correspondiente al reinado de Felipe II.

Forman esta Sección 4.905 legajos y 436 libros, que corresponden a los años 1528 a 1699, con algunos documentos sueltos anteriores, y otros, muy pocos, de los primeros años del siglo XVIII.

CLASIFICACION

		AÑOS	LEGAJOS
177.	1.—*Secretaría de Mar y Tierra* Cartas, consultas, despachos, decretos y memoriales	1386-1639	1-1311
178.	2.—*Legajos extraordinarios* Alardes antiguos; varios de guerra de la época de los Reyes Católicos; despachos y otros documentos de tiempo de Carlos V	1407-1558	1312-1324
179.	3.—*Secretaría de Tierra* Cartas, consultas, despachos, etc.	1639-1699	1325-3131
180.	4.—*Inconexos* Varios de guerra (1700-1706); documentos y memoriales sin fecha; causa al Marqués de Aitona por la muerte de D. Antonio de la Torre; visitas de presidios (1633-1637); causa matrimonial de D. José Villalpando; varios de guerra de tiempo de Carlos V (1)	1458-1706	3132-3142
181.	5.—*Secretaría de Mar* Cartas, consultas, despachos, etc.	1600-1699	3143-3915
182.	6.—*Varios* Establecimiento y asiento de la «avería» (1603); proyecto para quemar los navíos de corsarios de Argel (1621-1622); creación del almirantazgo; disensiones entre San Sebastián y Rentería sobre el puerto de Pasajes (1617-1626); extinción de «barcos luengos»; despachos sobre libranzas no recogidas (1594-1706)	1597-1706	3916-3921
183.	7.—*Libros registro*	1495-1701	1-436
184.	8.—*Servicios Militares* Memoriales y expedientes	s. XVI-XVII	1-94

(1) Secretaría del Archivo. Leg. 7, fol. 394. Juan Delgado fue secretario de Guerra desde 1571 hasta 1585, que falleció

(2) Vide: Inventarios Antiguos, leg. 6 n.º 1.

(3) Rev. A. B. y M., I, pág. 73.

(1) En el *Inventario* de D. Tomás González, faltan los legajos 3.136 a 3.142. Ignoramos la razón de este salto en la numeración, pero como existían unos legajos de documentación variada correspondientes al reinado de Carlos V, que no se mencionan en el inventario citado, se les han asignado estos números, que, probablemente, fueron dejados para ellos por D. Tomás González.

Arce, Francisco de Paula, promotor fiscal de Mayagüez, 1082/18.
Arceo, Carlos, oficial de la Aduana de Ponce, 1173/13 expte. p.
Arcos, Juan Antonio. meritorio de la Deuda Pública, 1075/32.
Arcos Pérez, David de, contador del Tribunal de Cuentas, 6268/1 a 6 expte. p.
Arché Mejorada, Valentín, oficial de la Administración Central de Contribuciones y Rentas, 1220/23; 6279/3.
Archivo de Indias, 1108/20.
Ardanaz, Juan de, alcalde mayor de Mayagüez, 1064/42; 63; 6284/20.
Arderius, José, coronel, 1120/65.
Arderius (o Alderius) y Bello, José, coronel de Infantería, 1069/100; 1110/45; 1124/19, 41; 1125/48; 1231/2.
Arderius y García, Angela, 1120/65.
Arderius y García, Antonia, 1120/65; 1124/19, 41; 1125/48; 1231/2.
Arderius y García, Juana, 1120/65.
Arderius y García, Luisa, 1120/65.
Arderius y Serria, Juan, comandante de la Guardia Civil, 1231/38.
Areal Rodríguez, Leoncio, empleado de la Secretaría del Gobierno, 1241/4 expte. p.
Areizaga, Florencio de, capitán de Infantería, 1110/9.
Arévalo y Aguilar, Lucio de, oficial de la Aduana de Mayagüez, 1176/1, expediente p.
Areyzaga Córdova, Manuel, oficial de la Administración Económica de la isla, 6286/6.
Argüelles, José M.ª, capitán, 6270/30.
Arias, Donato, conserje del Palacio de la Intendencia, 1122/24; 1123/28.
Arias, José M.ª, administrador de Correos de Ponce, 1220/19 expte. p.
Arias, Julián de, recaudador de Rentas Internas de Arecibo, 1075/76.
Arias, María Gertrudis de, pensionista, 1069/71.
Arias y Corral, María Encarnación, pensionista, 1069/122; 1121/68; 1125/1.
Arias Prieto, Ramón, celador del Resguardo de Aduanas, 1181/41 expte. p.
Arias Rotea, Mercedes, pensionista, 6295/35.
Arias del Valle, Amalia, 1091/11, 12.
Arimón y Cruz, José, oficial de la Administración Económica, 1240/27 expediente p.
Arístegui, Eduvigis Cristina, pensionista, 6281/32.
Aristegui, Rafael de, conde de Mirasol, gobernador capitán general, 1065/49; 50, 70; 1071/6 a 10, 38, 64, 66; 1073/40; 1077/41; 1078/23, 26, 27; 1115/11, 12.
Ariza y Estrada, Pedro, celador del Resguardo de San Juan, 1175/5; 1176/12, 13 expte. p.
Arizabalo, Rita, 1096/31, 32.
Armado, Francisco, aduanero, 6283/62.
Armado y Fernández de Heredia, Fernando, vista de la Aduana de San Juan, 6272/64.
Armas, Francisco de, comerciante de San Juan, 1156/11.
Armas y Jiménez, José de, magistrado de la Audiencia Territorial, 1148/22; 6286/8.
"Armas y Jiménez", sociedad mercantil, 1159/4, 17.
Armstrong, Carlos, comerciante de Ponce, 6305/21.
Armstrong, Tomás, comerciante de Ponce, 6299/16.
Arnaiz, Ricardo Lucio, vista de la Aduana de San Juan, 1125/62.
Arnal, Jaime, artillero, 1069/17.
Arnau, Antonio, oficial de la Secretaría de la Intendencia, 1119/15.
Arnau, Felipe, receptor del puerto de Arecibo, 1075/73; 1126/23; 6270/39; 6276/8.
Arnau y Caamaño, Regina Monserrate, pensionista, 1126/23; 6270/39; 6276/8.
Arnau e Ibáñez, Joaquín, catedrático de Instituto, 6277/11.
Aróstegui y Herrera, Gonzalo, gobernador capitán general, 1081/56, 57.
Arsuaga, Ignacio, síndico del ayuntamiento de La Carolina, 1183/16.
Artacho, Adelaida, 1119/26.
Arteaga de la Vega Inclán, Juan, contador de la Aduana de Ponce, 1169/36; 1175/8 a 11, expte. p.; 6263/12; 6285/9.
Arreche, José Eduardo de, oficial de la Contaduría del Tribunal de Cuentas, 1074/19; 1129/40.
Arredondo, José M.ª, oficial de la Administración de Contribuciones y Rentas, 1123/75.
Arredondo y Fernández, Maximino Andrés, pensionista, 6284/18.
Arredondo y Palacio, Luciano, alcalde mayor de San Juan, 1082/10; 1118/20; 1123/84; 6284/18.
Arriaga, Hilaria, pensionista, 1110/101.
"Arricruz y Cía.", casa comercial, 1151/28.
Arrizurieta, Plácido, emigrado de Venezuela, 1070/6.
Arróstegui, Manuel M.ª de, propietario de una línea de vapores, 6308/29.

ciones menos de Austria-Hungría. El acta de la Conferencia comprende 123 artículos y un protocolo adicional. Los puntos principales se refieren a la Policía y Hacienda en Marruecos. Aquella se organizaba bajo la autoridad del sultán con tropas marroquíes instruidas por oficiales españoles y franceses, bajo la supervisión de un oficial suizo residente en Tánger. La supresión del contrabando de armas se encargaba por igual a España, Francia y el Mahjzén. Se creaba el Banco de Estado en Marruecos y la sujeción de los residentes europeos al pago del impuesto del «tertib». El protocolo adicional contenía el acuerdo de las naciones representadas de aunar sus esfuerzos para conseguir del sultán la ratificación del Acta. El bombardeo y la ocupación de Casablanca por Francia (5 de agosto de 1907) pusieron fin al Acta de Algeciras. [A. P.]

ALGUACIL. El nombre de *alguacil* se ha empleado en España desde la Baja Edad Media con referencia, sobre todo, a los oficiales y agentes subalternos de la administración de justicia y con esta significación ha llegado hasta nuestros días. Pero no siempre el oficio del *alguacil* ha sido un oficio inferior, sino que también los jueces han sido a veces designados con ese nombre. La palabra *alguacil* deriva del árabe *al-wazir*, es decir, el representante, lugarteniente o visir, y ya en el siglo XII la encontramos en la España cristiana designando en la forma romance *aluazil* al juez o justicia de una ciudad, y a veces se la empleó como sinónima de *alcalde*. En la Baja Edad Media el justicia mayor de la corte fue también llamado *alguacil*, y en Aragón, según las ordenanzas de *Pedro IV, había en la corte real dos *alguaciles (Algotzirs)* que eran los prefectos de la Policía real y unos jueces palatinos. Pero la designación de *alguacil* empezó ya en la Baja Edad Media a aludir, sobre todo, a los agentes ejecutivos de la administración de justicia, como sayones o *porteros, y a partir de la Edad Moderna los *alguaciles* fueron, en las ciudades, unos oficiales auxiliares del *corregidor, alguno de los cuales acompañaba siempre a este como símbolo de su autoridad; estos *alguaciles* tenían a su cargo el mantenimiento del orden público y el cuidado de la seguridad de las personas y cosas, la investigación de los delitos, la detención de los delincuentes, la ejecución de los mandatos judiciales, la toma de prendas, el hacer rondas nocturnas en las poblaciones, etc. Al constituir Felipe V en Madrid, en 1715, una sala de **Alcaldes de Casa y Corte* que velase por el orden público y el abastecimiento de la ciudad, hubo en ella un *Alguacil Mayor* que fue el jefe de la policía madrileña y tenía a sus órdenes cuarenta *alguaciles*. La insignia del oficio de *alguacil* era en la Edad Moderna una vara. En los antiguos *consejos había también *alguaciles*. El nombre de *alguacil* se ha conservado en el lenguaje actual para designar a los oficiales subalternos de los juzgados y de los ayuntamientos. [P. L.]

ALGUER. Cabeza del distrito de su nombre en la provincia de Sassari (isla de Cerdeña).

ALGUER, Batalla de (1353). Con objeto de pacificar la isla de Cerdeña, en continua rebeldía contra la dominación aragonesa, *Pedro IV, aliado con Venecia, había declarado la guerra a Génova, constante agitadora de la isla. Una poderosa escuadra, al mando de Bernardo de Cabrera, puso sitio a Alguer y reforzada por veinte galeras venecianas, a las órdenes de Nicolo Pisani, salió al encuentro de la armada genovesa. El combate naval tuvo lugar el 27 de agosto de 1353, luchándose encarnizadamente. La victoria de las naves aragonesas y venecianas fue completa. Se apoderaron de 33 galeras genovesas, y la plaza de Alguer, en la que se habían hecho fuertes los Oria, se rindió. (Cf. Rovira y Virgili, *Historia Nacional de Catalunya,* Barcelona, 1928, t. V, pág. 333.) [A. J.]

ALHAMA. Ciudad granadina, cabeza de partido, a 35 kilómetros de Granada.

ALHAMA, Toma de (1482). Es la réplica cristiana a la toma de *Zahara, en la guerra de Granada. El marqués de Cádiz, el asistente de Sevilla, y el adelantado de Andalucía la conquistaron una noche por sorpresa, en una lucha terrible. Cortaba esta ciudad en dos el camino directo desde Granada a Málaga. Por eso el sultán granadino *Muley Abulhassan hizo tres esfuerzos para recobrarla: el primero, en marzo de 1482, fracasó porque el duque de Medinasidonia, antiguo enemigo del marqués de Cádiz, acudió en socorro de este; el segundo, en abril de este mismo año, fue desbaratado por el propio *Fernando el Católico; el tercero, en la primavera de 1482, tampoco obtuvo éxito alguno. [L. S.]

ALHAMBRA DE GRANADA: *Granada, Alhambra de.

ALHANDEGA, Batalla de: *Simancas, Batalla de.

ALHÓNDIGA. Dependencia o almacén que en la Edad Media pertenecía en un principio al rey o a la reina y compuesto de lugares para depósitos de mercancías y de otros destinados al alojamiento de los viajeros y mercaderes. Las *alhóndigas (alfóndegas)* debieron de aparecer en las ciudades hispano-cristianas hacia el siglo X, a imitación de los *al-qaiseriya* y *al-fondaq* de las urbes musulmanas, los cuales pertenecían al fisco.

El comercio marítimo catalán con los puertos italianos, bizantinos, etc., se intensificó en la época de *Jaime I y durante toda la Edad Media existieron *alfóndegas* o depósitos de mercancías y *consulados de comercio catalanes en casi todos los puertos del Mediterráneo. [P. L.]

ALHUCEMAS. Bahía situada en el litoral de Marruecos a 155 kilómetros al SE. de Ceuta. Limitan su boca los cabos Quilates, al Este, y Morro Nuevo, al Oeste. En el interior occidental de la bahía se encuentran las tres islas, llamadas isla de Tierra, isla de Mar y Peñón de Alhucemas. Las islas de Alhucemas eran un nido de piratas; la reina *Mariana de Austria dispuso en 1669 que la escuadra de don Andrés Dávalos, príncipe de Montesarchio, los tuviera a raya; en 1673 buscó Dávalos a los turcos y no hallándolos recorrió el norte de África y atacó Alhucemas, bombardeándola, logrando su rendición a los tres días (28 de agosto de 1673) y dejando una guarnición. Desde entonces estos islotes han pertenecido a España, vigilando la costa inmediata y sufriendo frecuentes hostilidades y han formado uno de los llamados «presidios». [R. E.]

ALHUCEMAS, Desembarco de (1925). De mucho tiempo sentida era la necesidad de posesionarse España del territorio que se asoma a la bahía de Alhucemas y en que se asientan las fuertes cabilas de Bocoya y Beni Urriaguel, cantera esta de los más bravos guerreros del Rif y foco, a la sazón, de la rebeldía. Como la ocupación por tierra partiendo de las Comandancias generales de Melilla y de Ceuta-Tetuán ofrecía dificultades de gran monta, el general en jefe del Ejército de Africa y jefe del Gobierno, don Miguel *Primo de Rivera, decidió, pese a los riesgos de esta clase de operaciones, que se efectuara un desembarco para conseguir el dominio de la parte de la costa determinada por la playa de la Cebadilla, Morro Nuevo, Morro Viejo, Espalmadero y Adrar Sedum y, adentrándose hasta los montes Palomas y Malmusi, constituir una base que permitiera posteriormente penetrar en el corazón de la intrincada región rifeña. Además se trataba de la primera operación coordinada con las que en el Alto Uarga realizaba Francia, y en ella colaborarían la marina y la aviación francesa. La dirección la llevó con entusiasmo y acierto insuperables el general Primo de Rivera, y el mando inmediato de las fuerzas de Tierra, Mar y Aire lo ejercieron el comandante general de Melilla, general Sanjurjo, el almirante Yolif, jefe de la Escuadra de Instrucción, y el director general de Aeronáutica, general Soriano, respectivamente. Las fuerzas de tierra —unos 20.000 hombres en total— se agruparon en dos columnas principales formadas por tropas de la zona de Ceuta-Tetuán —unidad de carros de asalto; tres tabores de Harca, uno de Mehal-la y tres de Regulares; dos banderas del Tercio, tres batallones de Cazadores, una batería de obuses y dos de montaña; un grupo de zapadores y servicios—, a las órdenes del general Saro, y de la de Melilla —tres tabores de Harca, tres de Mehal-la y tres de Regulares; dos banderas del Tercio, un batallón de Infantería de Marina, otro de Cazadores y dos de Infantería de línea; una batería de obuses y dos de montaña; un grupo de zapadores y servicios—, con el general Fernández Pérez.

A fin de conseguir mayor flexibilidad, la primera se fraccionó en tres agrupaciones subalternas, mandadas por los coroneles *Franco y Martín y teniente coronel Campins, y la segunda en dos, bajo la dirección de los coroneles Goded y Vera. Para el transporte de estas fuerzas se dispuso de una flota mercante de 21 barcos, con una suma de 34.000 toneladas de arqueo y de un vapor al servicio del ejército. Tres buques-hospitales estaban especialmente acondicionados para acomodar a unos mil heridos. Las unidades de la Armada fueron dos acorazados, dos cruceros y dos cazatorpederos de la Escuadra de Instrucción, y dos cruceros, seis cañoneros, seis torpederos, once guardacostas, siete guardapescas, cuatro remolcadores y dos algibes, de las fuerzas navales del norte de África, mandadas por el contraalmirante Guerra. Como elementos de desembarco se contaba con 26 barcazas tipo «K». Las fuerzas aéreas del ejército reunían tres escuadrillas con un grupo de reconocimiento y otro de bombardeo cada una y un grupo de hidros, y las de la Marina estaban representadas por los elementos que transportaba el buque porta-

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GLOSSARY

This appendix is composed of words, primarily nouns, that are most likely to be encountered in genealogical research, especially while using indexes and documents in archives and libraries in Spanish-speaking countries. All words appear in the singular form unless there is nothing but a plural form. The format for words that can appear in feminine as well as masculine form is that which is followed by the Dicccionario de la Real Academia de la Lengua Española. The feminine form of the word is given following the masculine form with a slash differentiating the letters in which the feminine version differs from the masculine. In the few cases in which words have a very restricted use, such as legal, military, or ecclesiastical terms, an appropriate abbreviation notes that fact. Numbers and days of the month have not been included, as it is presumed that every researcher will already know these, or have access to a standard Spanish/English dictionary with this information.

As the researcher uses the glossary when encountering words in an original document, he should be careful to remember the interchaneable letters discussed in Chapter Seven in this book. Of particular note, are the C, Z, and S; V and B; and X and J.

The following sources were used in the preparation of this glossary:

1. Simon and Schuster's International Dictionary, English/Spanish, Spanish/English, Tana de Gamez, editor. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1973.
2. Diccionario de la Lengua Española. 19th

edition. Madrid: Real Academia Espanola, 1970.

3. Una Guía Genealógico-Histórica de LatinoAmerica, by Lyman De Platt. Salt Lake City: Acoma, 1977.

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abad - 1) An abbot; 2) in some provinces the rector of a parish.

abadengo - abbey.

abuelastro/a - step-grandparent; parent of the stepfather or of the stepmother.

abuelo/a - 1) grandparent; 2) ancestor; forefather; 3) old person.

aceptacion - 1) acceptance; 2) approval, approbation.

adelantado - 1) colonial title used for the following: governor of a frontier province, supreme justice of the kingdom, captain general in times of war; 2) a discoverer; founder; 3) pacifier of Indian lands.

administracion - administration.

adulterio - adultery; violation of the marriage vows.

adviento - Advent, the four weeks preceeding Christmas.

adyacente - adjoining.

afinidad - relation by marriage.

agregacion- 1) addition; 2) attachment; 3) appointment; assignment.

ajuste - 1) settlement, arrangment; 2) hiring.

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alabardero - Spanish Royal Guard.

albacea - executor of a will.

albino - 1) blood mixture: Spanish and Morisco; 2) albino.

alcalde - 1) mayor; 2) magistrate; 3) official to whom mayor delegates his powers in a certain section of a city.

alcalde constitucional - local magistrate during nineteenth century.

alcalde Mayor - 1) justice of the peace; 2) the administrative and judicial magistrate of a province or district, in some cases the corregidor exercised this function.

alcalde ordinario - mayor, the highest municipal office of a town council or municipal district.

aldea -village, hamlet.

alferez - 1) ensign; 2) army officer lower than lieutenant; 3) in Bolivia and Peru a municipal office in the Indian villages.

alguacil - constable; baliff; officer who carries out the orders of the alcalde; minister of justice that executes the orders of the justices and tribunals.

alma - 1) soul; 2) person.

almoneda - 1) public auction; 2) clearance sale.

alqueria - hamlet.

alteza - an honorary title given to the kings, princes, and officials of the high court (AUDIENCIA) and to some

of the royal councils; your highness.

altitud - altitude.

amonestacion matrimonial - proclamation published during three successive Sundays; banns; included within the document entitled informaciones matrimoniales.

amparo - 1) the act of protection of the Indian by the Spaniard, specifically teaching him a trade, bringing him up; duty of the encomendero or patron.

anejo - 1) annex; 2) church dependent on another one; 3) rural district joined to a borough.

anima - 1) soul; 2) those spirits consigned to purgatory; 3) in the plural animas sometimes refers to the death mass, or the tolling of the bells to summon people to pray for a recently deceased person.

ano bisiesto - leap year; the years in which the last two numerals of the year are divisible by four.

ano secular - the centenary years: 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900 and 2000; the years 1600 and 2000 are also leap years.

ante - 1) before, in front of, in the presence of; 2) in view of, with regard to; Ante todo, above all, first of all.

anteiglesia - 1) atrium, or portico (of a church); 2) parish church; 3) parish or district.

antiguo - old.

apartamiento - judicial act or declaration by which one removes himself from a legal action or right.

apeamiento - 1) surveying; 2) shoring of a building.

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apellido - surname, family name, last name.

apodo - nickname, sobriquet.

apostolico - apostolic.

aprendizo/za - apprentice; beginner.

aprendizage - apprenticeship.

aprobacion - document establishing the proof or certainty of a fact, such as a proof of the nobility of a person's family.

archivo - 1) archives, place where records are kept; (office) 2) files, file.

arancel - official tariff or custom.

arciprestazgo - land under jurisdiction of an archpriest composed of several parishes.

arcipreste - archpriest; a parish priest who also presides over several other parish priests.

arrendamiento - renting, letting, lease.

arroba - a unit of weight (25 pounds), or liquid (about 3 gallons).

articulo - article.

arzobispado - archbishopric; ecclesiastical territory under the jurisdiction of an archbishop.

arzobispo - archbishop; the bishop of a metropolitan church to which other bishops are subordinate.

ascendencia - ascendancy; a series of ancestors.

asiento - 1) seat on a tribunal or council; 2) contract

or obligation made to provide money or goods for the army.

audiencia - 1)regional high court; 2) civil tribunal that dealt with the civil and criminal actions of last resort. (In the absence of a colonial viceroy this high court became the executive branch that represented the king.)

ausente - 1) absent; 2) absentee, missing person.

ausente sin licencia - military awol, absent without leave.

auto - 1) judicial sentence; 2) warrant; 3) edict; 4) various legal documents both judicial and administrative but not wills nor inventories.

autos de bienes de difuntos - processing of assets of the deceased.

auto de fe - a public procedure in which those accused by the Inquisiton were sentenced.

ayuntamiento - 1) municipal government; 2) town council; 3) city hall.

bachiller - 1) graduate of the equivalent of junior college in the U.S.A.; 2) holder of a bachelor's degree, baccalaureate.

banda - proclamation; publication of marriage banns.

bautizar - to baptize, to christen.

beneficios - 1) benefit; profit; 2) development; cultivation (of land); 3) ecclesiatical benefice, 4) a position that is purchased; 5) (law) right by law or privilege.

beneficio de deliberar - (law) opportunity of

deliberation in which the heir can postpone acceptance of inheritance until inventory has been made.

beneficio de inventario - (law) benefit of inventory, right granted to heir to accept inheritance without being obliged to pay debts amounting to more than the inheritance;

beneficio simple - ecclesiastical sinceure.

behetria - free town under its own chosen prince or seigneur.

beneficencias - 1) beneficence, charity; 2) welfare organization or institution, charity organization; public wefare office.

bisabuelo/la - great-grandparent.

bisnieto/ta - great-grandchild.

bozal - caste name given to negros in Panama.

bula - papal bull or proclamation

caballeria - 1) military cavalry; 2) knightly order, knights, e.g la caballeria de Santiago,(the Knights of Santiago); knighthood, rank and privileges of a knight; 3) knight's fee, a grant of land made on the condition of maintaining one mounted man-at-arms; 4) land measure (in Spain about 95 acres, in Cuba 33, in P. Rico 194, in Mex. 106).

caballero - 1) nobleman; 2) knight; 3) member of military order.

cabeza - head.

cabildo - 1) municipal or town council; 2) chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church

cabildo abierto - meetings of the town council and the citizens of the town

cacicazo - the territory governed by and/or the authority of a Cacique.

cacique - 1) the chief or ruler of some Indian tribes; 2) local ruler.

cambio - 1) change, alteration; 2) interchange, exchange; 3) (law) exchange of posts by two holders of government jobs or ecclesiastical benefices.

cambujo/ja - blood mixture: Indian (1 part), negro (1 part), and Chinese (2 parts).

cambur/ra - blood mixture: Spanish (1 part), Indian (2 parts) and negro (1 part); taken from the parish registers of Mexico.

canonicatos - canonry (canons collectively), canonicate, canonship.

capellan - a priest who has a chaplaincy, or says mass in a private chapel and who is paid by a trust fund or private individual to administer the affairs of said fund or individual.

capellania - 1) benefice or foundation subject to certain obligations; 2) lay foundation without ecclesiastical intervention.

capital - capital.

Capitan General - supreme commander of a military region

capitanias generales - 1) territorial demarcation governed by a Captian General during the colonial era; 2) major military administrative unit in Spain.

capital - 1) assets; 2) principal of a trust fund.

capitulaccion matrimonial - marriage contract.

capitulo matrimonial - marriage articles, marriage contract, civil marriage.

carta de pago - receipt (for payment).

carta examen - diploma; license (to practice a trade or profession.

casa solar - ancestrial home, manor house.

casado/da - married to.

casamiento - marriage; wedding.

caserio - hamlet.

casta - 1) caste; 2) lineage; 3) each one of the closed classes in which a society is divided. (See the different "blood mixture" definitions herein.) In many cases the caste distinctions are social rather than literal.

castizo - 1) of a good caste; 2) in Puerto Rico ,a blood mixture of mestizo and Spanish; 3) in Guatemala, a blood mixture of Spanish (15 parts) and Crullo.

catastro - census of the lands of a country.

Catastro de Ensenada - census ordered in 1749 by the Marques at Ensenada for Charles III.

catedral - episcopal church of a diocese or archdiocese; cathedral.

caudillo - military leader; captain; cacique.

cedula - 1) royal decree; 2) document; manuscript.

cedula personal - documento nacional; identity card; identification papers.
cementerio - 1) cemetery; 2) a place in the countryside where Christian Indians, slaves, and other poor persons are buried; 2) a churchyard burial ground, behid, at the side of and sometimes in front of the church; 3) places within the churches; in the floor, the walls, and special crypts, etc.; 4) civil burial grounds wiich date from the beginning of civil registration within each country.

cendea - municipality.

censo - 1) Census of population, etc.; 2) official register of citizens having the right to vote. 3) head-tax, tribute, tax; 4) annual stipend paid formerly by some churches to their prelates; 5) (law) living pledge, contract whereby an estate is pledged to payment of an annuity as interest on a loan without transfer of title.

certificado (de nacimiento, de casamiento, de difuncion) -1) certificate(of birth, of marriage, of death;) 2) registered mail.

certificacion - certification, attestation.

chancillerias - Supreme tribunals of justice prior to Nineteenth Century; courts of original jurisdiction for proof of nobility.

chino/na - in Peru, blood mixture: offspring of a mulato and an Indian

cholo/la - in Peru, blood mixture: offspring of a mestizo and an Indian

ciudad - city.

cimarron/na - in Mexico and Guatemala, blood mixture:

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Spanish (1 part), Indian (1 part), and negro (2 parts); in Panama, a rebellious slave

clase - 1) class, type, kind; 2) (military) non-commissioned officers.

clerigo - 1) clergyman; 2) those who have been received into a sacred order (in military orders this is distinguished from caballero).

cofradia - 1) congregation or brotherhood of religious individuals; 2) guild; 3) trade union.

codicil - codicil.

colector - collector of taxes, or of collection for the church.

colonial - 1) time period beginning at the conquest and ending with the wars of independence, or approximately 1492-1825;(1779 for Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Phillipines) 2) of or relating to that time period; 3) relating to a colony.

colegiata - collegiate church.

colegio notarial - notarial college.

compania - a legal association or society of several persons united for a single purpose, commercial, social, or ecclesiastical.

compraventa - contract of purchase and sale.

compromiso - 1) pledge, commitment, promise; 2) engagement (to be married); 3)(law) compromise, arbitration, agreement.

comunidad - 1) community, particularly a religious group 2) village, commune, community.

cura - parish priest, vicar.

curato - Parish.

curia - administrative and judicial organization under the bishop.

cursivo - paleographic term: cursive, flowing handwriting; italic.

dado - as long as; provided that; given that.

de los mismos - of the same; usually refers to previous wording, such as month and year.

de primera instancia - (court) of original jurisdiction.

de repente - suddenly.

decanato - deanship, deanery (post and residence of univeristy dean).

declaracion - declaration, statement; affidavit.

defensor - defense; counsel.

defuncion - death.

dehesa - pasture.

delacion - 1) relinquishment, abandonment; 2) (law) assignment.

delegacion - 1) delegation (delegating of power); 2) group of delegates.

demanda - demand; claim.

departamento - department; one of the districts into which a country is divided.

concierto - 1) agreement, contract; 2) arrangement, settlement.

concunado/da - spouse of one's own spouse's brother or sister.

condado - 1)earldom, courtship (dignity, jurisdiction or possessions of an earl or count); 2) county.

conde - 1) count, earl; 2) overseer.

confirmacion - 1) confirmation, affirmation, corroboration; 2) the religious sacrament of confirmation administered by the bishop.

congregacion - 1) congregation; 2) assembly; 3) Religious Brotherhood; 4) committee of cardinals, or of a religious order.

conocido - known.

conquistadores - Spanish conquerors of the New World in the 16th century.

consanguinidad - consanquinity; kinship; blood relationship; measured in degrees in canon law by counting from each person to the common ancestor.

consejo - council.

consejero - counselor, advisor.

consejo de castilla or real - Council of Castille; Royal Council, Supreme administrative body in Spain.

consentimiento - consent, compliance, acquiescence.

consignacion - 1) consignment; 2) deposit (of money).

consorte de - 1) spouse; 2) partner, associate.

constar - to be recorded or registered.

contratacion - 1) making a contract; 2) trade; 3) Casa de Contractacion the building housing the Archive of the Indies in Seville.

contrato - contract; agreement enforceable by law.

contrato de apprendizaje - contract of apprenticeship.

contrayente - contracting party in a marriage.

contribucion - tax.

convenio - agreement, covenant, pact.

conyuge- spouse, consort; (pl.) married couple.

copia literal - literal word for word copy.

cordillera - mountain range.

corregidor - 1) Spanish magistrate, mayor appointed by the king; 2) governor of the district.

corregimiento - 1) occupation of the corregidor; the territory in which he exercises his jurisdiction.

corriente - current, present (week, month, year).

cortesana - court hand; paleographic term referring to the writing used in the courts during a period between 1500 and 1650 A.D.

cortesano - Courtier, royal attendant

cosa - 1) thing; something; 2) affair, business.

coto - group of estates with one owner.

coyote - blood mixture, Spanish (4 parts), Indian (3 parts), and Negro (1 part) taken from the parish registers of Mexico

criollo/la - 1) Creole, 2) Latin-American colonial born of European parents.

crisma - chrism, consecrated oil.

cronista - Chronicler, historian.

cuadra - stalde.

cuaresma - Lent, the 40 days before Easter beginning on Ash Wednesday; 2) collection of lent sermons.

cuarteado - blood mixture: Spanish (2 parts), Indian (1 part) and Negro (1 part); the offspring of a MESTIZO AND A MULATA.

cuarteron - Blood mixture: Spanish (3 parts) and mulata (1 part); at times called Morisco.

cuarteron de chino - in Peru, blood mixture: Spanish and Chino.

cuarteron de mestizo - in Peru, blood mixture: Spanish and Mestizo.

cuate/ta - in Mexico, the word used for twins; usually the Spanish word is mellizos.

cuatrero - blood mixture: Spanish (1 part) and Indian (3 parts); the offspring of a mestizo and an Indian.

cuatrillizos - quadruplets.

cuenta - Account, bill, report.

cuerpo - body, volume, book, body of laws, of writings, of people; corps (diplomatic and military).

deposito - deposit; depository.

despachar 1) to finish or shorten at a section; 2) to resolve or determine the causes; 3) to send a person or thing.

despobado - unpopulated.

dia de los reyes - Day of the Kings or Magi; Twelfth Night; January 6.

diccionario corografico - geographic dictionary.

digo - I say; frequently used by scribes in records to correct errors as they wrote.

dicho - 1) said; the above mentioned; 2) (law) declaration, statement made by witness.

diocesis - Diocese, unit of Catholic Church presided over by a Bishop.

difunto/ta - deceased, dead.

dignidades reales -1) Your Royal Highnesses; 2) Royal concessions or grants.

diputado - deputy.

discernimiento - 1)judgment; 2) appointment of a guardian.

dispensa apostolica - apostolic dispensation or grant given by a pope or bishop, depending upon its nature.

dispensa de su santidad - apostolic dispensation from a pope or bishop.

dispensa matrimonial - exception to Canon Law regulation given by Bishop to bride and groom to permit

marriage, i.e., for being related within the 4th degree.

disposicion - arrangement, disposal.

divorcio - divorce.

doctrina - 1) doctrine; 2) ritual; 3) a village of Indians that as yet has not been designated as a parish (curato or parroquia); a district under the direction of a priest expressly called to indoctrinate the Indians.

documento nacional de identidad - personal identity document issued by the civil government (used throughout much of the Hispanic world).

Don - title of respect prefixed to Christian names; prior to 1832 this usually referred to nobility or to political or ecclessiastical office holders.

dona - 1) lady, (see Don); 2) woman; 3) (Chile) gift, bequest; 4) (pl) bridegroom's prsents to the bride.

donacion - donation, gift, grant.

dotacion - endowment; dowry.

dote - dowry; that property which a woman takes into marriage.

ducado - dukedom, duchy.

duque - Duke; title of honor which follows that of prince.

edad - age.

ejecutor/ra - executor.

ejecutoria - court or administrative body which issues

ejecutorios.

ejecutorios - 1) legal patent of nobility; pedigree; 2) (law) writ of exection (of a judgment).

emancipacion - emancipation; the act of freeing from servitude.

embarcar - 1) to pack, crate, bale; 2) to go aboard a vessel.

emigracion - emigation; population movement; leaving ones native country to go and establish oneself in another country.

encapetamiento - 1) registering, inscribing; census-taking; 2) tax-roll; tax-role; 3) heading (of a will).

encomendero - one who had Indians assigned to him in an ecomienda during the first centuries of the colonial era (see amparo).

encomienda - 1) patronage; commandery; 2) dignity of military order to which a geographical territory and certain income therefrom was attached; 3) a village or territory of Indians that was under the jurisdiction of an encomendero who was charged with the supervision of the moral and civil education of a group of Indians in exchange for a tribute collected from the Indian labor.

en tierras - on land.

entierro - burial, funeral, interment.

escribania - 1) notary office; 2) court clerkship; office of court clerk; 3) wr ting desk.

escribano - 1) notary; 2) court clerk; judge's secretary.

escritura - 1) writing; handwriting; 2) document; e.g.; deed; instrument; contract, indenture.

escritura cadena - chain writing; a form of handwriting used extensively before the sixteenth century.

espanol/la - 1) In Colonial records, that individual born of Spanish parents in peninsular Spain; 2) the Spanish language; 3) of or relating to Spain; 4) in colonial records, white or of pure Spanish blood.

espanol criollo - Spanish creole; that individual born of Spanish parents within the Spanish colonies.

espera - (law) adjournment.

esposo/sa - spouse.

estado - 1) status;e.g. marital status; 2) state, nation, country; government.

examen - (see carta examen).

exhumacion - exhumation; removal of a corpse from its grave, niche or mausoleum.

expediente - 1) the written proceeding of an particular action; 2) petition; 3) file.

expediente matrimonial - marriage proceeding or application.

expediente de quinta - 1) conscript's file; 2) written conscription proceeding.

exposito - abandoned, foundling child (frequently used as the surname for such children).

extracto del certificado - summary, or abstract of the certificate (not literal copia).

extrema uncion - extreme unction; last rite (fifth of the Seven Sacraments) administered to a gravely ill person, usually just before death.

fabrica - 1) factory; 2) construction; 3) church property funds.

familia - 1) family; 2) all persons of the same blood, such as uncles, cousins, nephews; etc.

familiar - 1) pertaining to a family; 2) domestic; 3) servant of the clergy; 4) local representative or servant of the Inquisition.

faneya - unit of measure equaling 1.5 bushels.

fecha - date.

feligres/sa - parishioner, person belonging to a given parish.

feligresia - 1) parish, 2) district of a parish.

fianza - deposit, guarantee, bond, bail.

fichas - index cards.

fichero - 1) filing cabinet; 2) index-card system, filing-card system, card-catalog.

filial - 1) relating to a son; 2) dependent institution.

filiacion - 1) military register of a soldier; 2) parental ties between parents and children.

finiquito - closing of an account.

folio - page of a book, notebook or bundle Legajo).

fornicacion - fornication; sexual union outside of the

marriage contract, where the persons involved are not married.

foro - 1) tribunal court; 2) bar,legal profession; 3) lease; rent.

fuero -1) jurisdiction;2) right, the privilege of the clergy and military to be tried in their own courts; 3) traditional regional law.

fundacion - foundation; endowment.

gemelo/la - twin; word used to distinguish one of two or more children born at the same time.

gobernacion - government, governing.

gobernador - governor; the supreme ruler of a province, department, city or territory.

grado - degree, grade, rank.

gran - grand, great, large.

gran priorato - grand priory.

gremio - guild, society, association, brotherhood.

guardia - 1) guard, body of soldiers; 2) keeper, custodian.

guia -1) guide; 2) advisor, instructor, trainer.

habitante - inhabitant.

hacienda - 1) farmstead; estate, a rural establishment; 2)the Treasury Department.

hermandad - brotherhood; fraternity; sisterhood.

hermano/na - brother (sister); born of the same

parents, or of the same father, or of the same mother.

hermano/na carnal - brother (sister); born of the same parents.

hermano politico - brother-in-law (sister-in-law).

hace ya dos anos - two years ago.

herederos - heirs.

hidalgo/ga - noble; of noble blood, gentry.

hijo/ja - child; son (daughter); usually appears in documents modified by some adjective such as legitimo, ilegitimo,natural etc.).

hijo adoptivo - adopted child; a person that legally uses the name of another.

hijo de algo - (literally "son of something.)

hijodalgo - nobleman; person of noble blood or ancestry; variation of hidalgo.

hijo/ja legitimo/a - legitimate child; a child born of a legal union.

hijo/ja natural - common-born child; a child born of unwed parents that could have been legally married if they had desired; an illegitimate child.

hijuela -1) document listing the assets that a person is to receive from a decedent's estate; 2) the assets to be received from a decedent's estate 3) little daughter, little girl.

hipoteca - mortgage, pledge.

hoja - leaf, sheet of paper, page of book.

APPENDIX A

hoja familiar - family group sheet.

hoja de servicios - service record; document containing the personal and professional antecedents of government employees, used extensively in the military.

Hispaniola - colonial name for Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

impedimento - 1) obstacle, hindrance, obstruction; 2) impediment; in particular one of those imposed by Canon Law to prevent marriage by related persons, married persons, etc.

imponible - taxable.

Indias - Indies; the Americas, including the Caribbean, Mexico, Central and South America.

indio/dia - Indian; a person living with the Indians who adopts their customs, a social designation.

incognto/ta - unknown, unrecognized.

indemnidad - indemnity (security or protection against injury, damage orloss).

indice - written index, list, catalogue.

infacie ecclesiae - Latin phrase meaning before the church; used in marriage documents to describe full church marriage.

informacion matrimonial - a bundle of papers or an entry in a parish book which originates from marriage proceedings that include the publication of banns (amonestaciones matrimoniales), declarations by the contracting parties and witness, and at times a copy of the marriage ceremony, copies of baptismal records of bride and groom and consents of parents to the marriage or copies of their death records.

infrascrito/ta - 1) written hereafter, 2) undersigned person.

inhumacion - burial.

inmigracion - immigration; population movement between two countries; entry to a foreign country with the intention of establishing permanent residence there.

instancia - petition, request.

instancia, corte de primera - lower court, court of original jurisdiction.

intendencia - 1) superintendant; administration; 2) intendancy; territorial division under the direction of the Intendente. It had its origin in the Americans during the last quarter of the eighteenth century under the reign of Carlos III and it continued until the Independence Era.

intestado - intestate, without testament.

inventario - inventory; list.

inventario de bienes de difunto - inventory of the deceased person's assets.

investigador - 1) investigating, researching; 2) investigator.

Islas Fortunatas - colonial name for the Canary Islands.

italica - paleographic term; italic; cursive script introduced during the sixteenth century in Spain and the Americas.

jornalero - day laborer.

juez - 1) judge, juryman; 2) governor of Castile.

juramento - oath.

juros - 1) right of perpetual ownership, perpetual annuity; 2) pension.

justicia - justice; rightness; fairness; court (of justice); tribunal.

juzgado de primera instancia - court of original jurisdiction (the first petition).

juzgado de comarca - region or district court.

jurisdicciones - 1) jurisdiction; 2) boundary; 3) district.

ladino/la - blood mixture: Spanish (3 parts) and Indian (1 part); a name given to those Indians who speak Spanish; in Panama, a Christian Negro who spoke Spanish; in Costa Rica, a name indicating a social position, or a Spaniard with a small amount of Indian blood

lasto - receipt given to a person who pays for someone else.

latifundia - large landed estate typical of Andalucia and large parts of Latin America.

legajo - bundle of loose papers that are usually tied together because they deal with a common subject; most common unit of filed papers in Spanish archives.

legitima - legitimate, lawful.

legua - league (3 1/2 miles).

lengua - language; tongue.

liberacion - exoneration; exemption from taxes, or obligations.

libertad - 1) freedom; liberty; 2) privilege; right.

libramiento - 1) deliverance; 2) warrant or order of payment.

libranza - draft; bill of exchange; money order.

libro de familia - book of the family.

libro de actos - minute book.

licencia - 1) permission; authority; 2) leave; furlough.

licenciado - 1) release; 2) licenced, authorized 3)licentiate; holding a master's degree.

libros sacramentales - **parish registers.**

limite - limit, boundary.

limpieza de sangre - purity of blood; a phrase used in the records of the Inquisition; civil fraternal orders; and some other governmental employment records indicating that a person and his ancestry were not contaminated with heretic religion nor the blood of Moors, Moriscos, Jews, or Negros; records showing the purity of ancestry of the person applying for a position.

liquidacion - 1) liquidation; winding up; 2) liquidation of debts.

lobo/la - blood mixture; Indian (1 part) and Negro (3 parts).

lonja - public exchange, market.

lugar - 1) village, hamlet; 2) place, spot, site.

madrastra- stepmother; the woman with respect to the children of her husband born of another marriage

madre politica - mother-in-law; ste-mother.

madrina - godmother; a woman who assists in one of the sacraments of baptism, marriagae, etc., many times the godmother is a near relative; sponsor, protectoress.

magistratura - judgeship.

mancipacion - transfer of property.

mandas - bequests.

mar del norte - the North Sea; the Atlantic and Caribbean in early colonial records.

Mar del sur - the South Sea: the Pacific.

marques - marquis; anciently, a lord over the lands situated on the frontiers of a kingdom; later, a noble title between that of count and duke.

marido - husband.

marina - Navy.

marino -sailor.

materno - maternal.

matricula - register, list, roster, roll census.

matrimonial - matrimonial; relating to marriage.

mayorazgo - 1) family estate, entailed on the eldest son; 2) a legal term indicating priority right to authority, inheritance or succession; 3) first-born son

with the right of primogeniture.

medio hermano/na - half-brother (sister); being brother (sister) only by father or mother.

media anata - payment made to obtain a title position or benefice originally equal to one-half year's income from the title, position or benefice.

mejora 1) special bequest, additional bequest; 2) development, improvement.

mellizo - twin; mellizos are two children born of one pregnancy.

memoria -1) memory, recollection; 2) report; 3) study account.

menor -1) younger, youngest; 2) smaller, smallest.

merced -grant or privilege given by the monarch or lord to his vassels; these came to be associated with control over income- producing property and required an initial payment as well as payment when a transfer was made by death, gift or sale to another person. (See media anata.)

merindad - 1) jursdiction and post of a district judge; 2) district whose interests were looked after by the chief town within that territory.

meritos -1) merit; 2) accomplishments.

mestizo/za - 1) a person born of parents of different races, usually Spanish; and Indian; 2) crossbreed.

militar - 1) pertaining to the military or to war; 2) a person serving in the army.

mita - 1) tribute paid by the Indians of Peru, and Bolivia; 2) forced labor in the mines, factories, and

on public works for which the Indians were selected by lot during Inca and Spanish dominion; minor compensations were sometimes given (see repartimento.)

mismo - 1) the same; 2) as expressed; 3) equal.

moreno/na - blood mixture: Spanish (2 parts), Indian (1 part), and Negro (1 part); offspring of Spaniard and Zambaiga-

morisco/ca - Moorish; those baptized Moors that lived in Spain and the colonies; Mexico, blood mixture: Spanish and Mulato.

mozo/za - 1) single, unmarried, bachelor; 2) lad, young man; 3) the younger, or junior.

muerte - death.

municipio - municipality; the territorial jurisdiction which includes the inhabitants governed by a town council.

municipal - of or relating to the municipio.

mujer -1) woman; 2) wife.

murio - died; third person past tense of morirse.

nacimiento - birth.

nacer - to be born.

nacio - past tense of nacer; he was born.

nacionalidad - nationality; citizenship.

natural -1) native of; born in a given locality; 2) born outside of the marriage contract.

naturaleza - 1) nature; 2) nationality; 3)place of

origin.

nave -1) ship; 2) nave, aisle.

necesidad - necessity; need.

negro - negro; black or dark-skinned; native of various tribes of Africa.

negro fino - blood mixture: Spanish (1 part) and negro (3 parts); offspring of mulatoand negro.

nobiliario - 1) nobiliary, peerage list; 2) pertaining to the nobility.

nombre de pila - name; Christian name; e.g. name given at baptismal font.

nombramiento - appointment; election; nomination; commission.

notable - notable, noteworthy; outstanding.

notario - notary; authorized official for preparing and certifying public actions, contracts, deeds, bonds, wills, etc. Before 1869 those using this title were usually ecclesiastically appointed, and the civil notaries of that era were generally called escribanos.

nuera - daughter-in-law; wife of the son.

nuestro - our; of ours; ours.

Nueva Andalucia - region of Tierra Firme between the Cabo de la Vela in the gulf of Uraba or Darien in modern Colombia; the region and city of Cumana, Venezuela.

Nueva Castilla - The northern part of colonial Peru, its southern boundary 25 but not more than 60 leagues south of the San Juan de Chincha River.

Nueva Cordoba - Venezuela during the early colonial era.

Nueva Espana - colonial Mexico.

Nueva Extremadura - Early colonial Chile; the northern part of Chile; the territory of Coahuila, Mexico.

Nueva Galicia - colonial Aguascalientes, Jalisco, and parts of Durango, Zacatecas, Nayarit, San Luis Potosi, and Coahuila, Mexico; its capital was Guadalajara.

Nueva Vizcaya - separated from Nueva Galicia 1573-1576; Sinaloa, Sonora, Durango, Chihuahua, and parts of Coahuila, Mexico; its capital was Durango.

Nuevo Leon - Nuevo Leon, Mexico and its surrounding areas including part of Tamaulipas.

Nuevo Navarra - the Californias in the early colonial period.

Nuevo Santander - the northern part of colonial Colombia.

Nuevo Toledo - the southern part of colonial Peru; that jurisdiction which from 1559 was known as the Audiencia de Charcas, its southern boundary being the straits of Magellan; Chile.

nupcias - nuptials; marriage; wedding.

obispo - bishop; spiritual and ecclesiastical leader of a diocese.

obispado - bishopric; episcopate.

obito - death.

obituario - obituary; book wherein are registered

deaths and burials; section of death notices in the newspapers.

obligacion - 1) obligation; responsibility; duty; 2) obligation; liability; bond.

obras pias - foundation or donation created or given for church work or for charatable works; literally, pious works.

oficio - 1) occupation; job; work; craft; trade; 2) office; post; position; 3) function; 3) written communication.

oidor - magistrate who, in the royal courts (audiencia), heard and sentenced disputes and lawsuits.

oleo - annointed oil used in the ceremonies of the Church.

originario - native of a given place.

otorgar - to set forth, establish, offer, grant, stipulate or promise something; usally used when the notary is preparing the actual document.

otrosi - 1) furthermore, besides, moreover; 2) (law); each additional petition after the principal one.

Padrastro - stepfather; the man with respect to the children of his wife born in another marriage.

padre - 1) father; 2) pl., parents; 3) pl., ancestors.

padre politico - father-in-law; stepfather.

padrino - godfather; a man who assists in one of the sacraments of baptism, marriage, etc. The godfather is usually a friend or relative; pl., godparents.

padron - list or census of the residents or inhabitants

of a village or parish.

paleografia - paleography; study of ancient handwriting.

panteon - cemetery; funeral monument where the dead are buried.

paragrafo - see parrafo.

pardo/da - blood mixture: Spanish (1 part), Indian (2 parts), and negro (1 part).

parecer - 1) to appear, seem, look; 2) manner of viewing, e.g., anuestro parecer.

parrafo - paragraph.

parroco - parish priest.

parroquia - 1) parish; territory covered by the spiritual jurisdiction of a parish priest; 2) the church of the parish.

particion - 1) division, partition; separation, especially a division of assets following death.

partido judicial - district, usually made up of several villages in a province, in which a judge exercises original jurisdiction over civil and criminal judicial matters.

parvulo/la - a small child.

parte - 1) part; fragment; 2) part; share; portion.

paterno/na - paternal; from the male line.

pechero/ra - 1) taxable; taxpayer. 2) common plebeian; commoner.

pedimento - 1) petition; 2) petition or claim presented to judge and each separate case therein.

peninsular - peninsular; of Spain or Portugal.

perdon - pardon; forgiveness; grace; reprieve.

permuta - 1) exchange; usually of two public or ecclesiastical offices or benefices; 2) interchange; barter.

pieza de indias - one slave in good condition; various young slaves or women in poor condition.

plaza - 1) main square of a town; 2) space or place for a person with others of similar type; 3) office; position; employment.

plazo - 1) term; period of time; 2) installment.

pleitos - lawsuit, suit; court or judicial action or proceedings.

poder - 1) power; strength; 2) power of attorney; 3) (pl.) authority.

politico/ca - when applied to a term of blood relationship, it indicates the same relationship by marriage, e.g. padre politico, (father-in-law.)

por - by; for; through; along; over; by way of, via; around; about; in; at; by means of, with, in exchange for, in return for; times, multiplied by.

portero - doorman.

posesion - 1) possession (in all senses); 2) (pl.) possessions; property; estate.

postura - 1) posture; position; attitude; 2) bid; offer; 3) agreement; arrangement; 4) stake; wager; bet.

prelado - prelate; ecclesiastical dignitary; superior of a convent.

presente - present; current.

presidente - head or leader of the courts (audiencias) and chancery (chancilleria) ; one of the titles of the viceroy; president.

pretendiente - 1) claimant; seeker; petitioner; 2) candidate (for office); 3) suitor (for a woman's hand).

previsto - anticipated.

primo/ma - cousin; child of an uncle or aunt.

primo/ma carnal - first cousin; child of an uncle or aunt.

primoma hermano/na - cousin; child of an uncle or aunt.

primogenito - firstborn.

priorato - priorate; priory.

privilegios - 1) privilege, grant, concession; 2) exemption; 3) franchise, patent.

probanza - 1) (law) proof, proving; 2) (law) proof, evidence.

procesal - (law) legal, of a trial.

proceso - 1) process; 2) (law) trial; lawsuit; action.

prohijacion - adoption of a child as one's own.

promesa - 1) promise; offer; 2) vow; pledge.

prorrogacion - extension or postponement for a

specified period of time.

protesta - protest; protestation, declaration, affirmation.

protesto - declaration made before a notary or judge to protect one's rights. Declaration made before a notary when a letter of exchange is not paid to protect one's rights.

protocolos - the name given to the books generated and preserved by the notary publics.

provincia - province, territorial division representing different extensions of jurisdiction depending on the country.

Provincias Internas - Interior Provinces; that region of northern Mexico which included the states of Durango, Coahuila, Chihuahua and Sonora.

pueblo - 1) town; village; population; 2) in the colonies, a geographical area under the administration of royal officials as compared to the*encomienda* or *mission* which were administered by private and ecclesiastical personnel respectively.

quarteron de mulato - in Peru, blood mixture: Spanish and *mulato*.

quinta - 1) country house; manor; villa; 2) (Peru) group of town houses with a common entrance; 3)(Sp.) annual draft; induction of recruits for the army.

quintal - measure weight equalling 100 pounds.

quinteron - in Peru, blood mixture: Spanish and *cuarteron*.

ratificacion - ratification; confirmation.

real - 1) royal; of or pertaining to the Crown; 2) real (Spanish coin).

real audiencia - the supreme court or tribunal of the colonial Americas; the court of last resort. It served as a representative of the king; its decisions were final and only the king could reverse them.

rebisabuelo/a - great-great-grandparent.

rebisnieto/a - great-great-grandchild.

recepcion - 1) reception; receiving; receipt; 2) admission; 3) (law) examination of witnesses.

recibo - 1) receipt (document acknowledging payment).

reclamacion - 1) claim; demand; 2) objection; protest; complaint; 3) (law) remonstration.

reconocimiento - 1) recognition; admission; acknowledgment; 2) inspection; examination.

redencion - 1) redemption; salvation; 2) (com.) redemption (of a pledge, mortgage, etc.).

redondilla - paleographic term; the round hand, distinguished by its straight and circular strokes.

reduccion - 1) reduction; 2) a village of Indians converted to Christianity, usually directed by a religious order such as the Jesuits.

regimento - military unit headed by a colonel.

registro - 1) register; record; record book; 2) registration; registry; 3) examination; inspection; search; 4) entry; record; register.

reglamento - regulation; regulations, bylaws.

reina - queen.

reinado - reign.

reino - kingdom; realm.

religioso/sa - 1) religious; 2) one who has taken the vows of an order, i.e., monk, priest, or nun.

renta - 1) revenue; income; 2) rent; 3) annuity; 4) government bonds; public debt.

renunciacion - 1) renunciation; 2) resignation; 3) (law) waiver; disclaimer.

repartimiento - the assessment of work assignments and the subsequent distribution of those so assessed to their work stations in the mines, haciendas, public works, etc. In many cases this was an involunteer servitude, especially by Indians in the colonies.

repudiacion - repudiation.

requerimiento - 1) request; requisition; demand; summons; 2) (law) injunction.

requinteron - in Peru, blood mixture: Spanish and quinteron.

requinteron de mestizo - in Peru, blood mixture: Spaniard and quinteron de mestizo.

resguardo - 1) protection; shelter; 2) security; voucher; 3) frontier customs guard.

retatarabuelo - a great-great-great-grandparent.

revista - review; inspection of troops.

revocacion - 1) revocation; abrogation; 2) annulment; 3) (law) reversal.

sacramento - sacrament (e.g. baptism, marriage, etc.); Sacrament, Eucharist.

sacristan - sacristan; sexton; the individual who took care of the ecclesiastical cemeteries.

sala - 1) parlor; hall; lounge; salon; 2) court; tribunal.

santo/ta - 1) holy; saintly; hollowed; sacred; blessed; 2) saint.

secretaria - office of the secretary; secretarcate.

secretario/ria - secretary.

segundo/da - second; secondary.

seguridad - 1) safety; security; 2) certainty; assurance; 3) surety bond.

seguro/ra - 1) safe; secure; steady; 2) insurance; insurance policy; 3) permit, warrant, license.

senalamiento - designation; appointment; indication (of place, time).

septentrional - septentrional, northern.

sepultura - 1) interment; burial; 2) tomb; grave; 3) burial place; sepulcher.

servicio - 1) service, serving; 2) voluntary donations given to king or state; 3) (pl.) emergency direct tax.

sigla - abbreviation by use of initial letter to represent entire word.

signatura - 1) filing mark (to facilitate filing of documents), library number; 2) (ecc.) Roman-Catholic

court of justice and pardons.

sinodo - ancient name given to the ecclesiastical councils of a diocese.

situacion - location.

sobrino/na - nephew; (niece); child of a brother or sister, or of a cousin; the first are called first nephews (nieces) (sobrinos carnales), and the others, second nephews (nieces),(sobrinos segundos) etc.

sobrino-bisnieto/ta - great-grand nephew (niece); the relationship of an individual to his great-grand uncle (the brother of the great-grandfather).

sobrino-nieto/ta - grand nephew (niece); the relationship of an individual to his grand uncle (the brother of the grandfather).

soldada - 1) salary; wages; 2) soldier's pay.

soldado - soldier.

soltero/ra - 1) single; unmarried; 2) bachelor; unmarried woman.

subrogacion - subrogation; substitution.

subsecuente - subsequent.

sufraganeo - suffragan; one who pertains to the jurisdiction or authority of another.

sustitucion - substitution; usually an agreement for one man to fulfill the military service of another.

tarjeta - 1) card (visiting, personal or invitation card); 2) index card, etc.; 3) heading; title (on a map);

tasacion - appraisal; appraisement; valuation.

tasador - public appraisor.

tatarabuelo/la - great-great-grandparent.

tataranieto/ta - great-great-grandchild.

teniente - 1) assistant; deputy; substitute; 2) (mil.) lieutenant.

tercero/ra - 1) third; 2) (ecc.)tertiary; 3) third party.

termino - 1) term; word; expression; 2) end; finish; conclusion; 3) limit; boundary; landmar; 4) time limit; term; period; space of time.

testamento - will; a document in which one declares his last will and in which he disposes of his property and makes other arrangements for after his death.

testamento abierto - will which is dictated by a dying person before witnesses and in some cases the notary and is later recorded by the notary in hisprotocolo.

testamento adverado - a will which, in accordance with local law, (dereho foral), especially in Galicia, was dictated before the parroeo and two or more witnesses, and later recorded by theparrocoin his parish records or by the notary in the protocolo to make it a public record.

testamento cerrado - a will which is written in secret and then sealed before a notary and witnesses to be opened after the death of the testator.

testamento olografo or nuncupativo - holographic will; written and signed in the hand of the testator.

tio - uncle; the brother of the father or mother.

tio carnal - cousin of the father or mother; in English, the equivalent "first cousin, once removed".

tio-abuelo/la - grand uncle; the brother (sister) of the grandparent.

tio-bisabuelo/la - great-grand uncle (aunt); the brother (sister) of the great-grandparent.

titulo - 1) title; name; sobriquet; 2) caption; heading; 3) section (into which laws and regulations are divided); 4) (law) title, such as a title of nobility; 5) diploma.

traduccion - translation.

transaccion - 1) transaction; negotiation; 2) settlement; agreement; compromise.

tres dias festivos sucesivos - three successive Sundays or holidays; a phrase used in marriage documents referring to the three successive Sundays or holidays in which the publications or banns are made.

tributo - 1) tribute; tax; 2) tribute; respect.

trillizos - triplets; each one of three children born of one pregnancy.

trinidad - trinity.

tutela - guardianship; the authority conferred by law to an individual to care for the fortune and at times the person of a minor; the documents generated from the guardianship. (See also curaderia.)

tutela dativa - (law) guardianship by court appointment.

tutela ejemplar - (law) guardianship of the mentally

incapacitate.

ut supra - (Lat.) as above.

vecindad - neighborhood; local area.

vecindario - 1) persons taken together, who reside in the same vicinity or, neighborhood; 2) list or census of the vecinas residing in a town.

vecino/na - legal resident; citizen of a local town, village or city, usually owning a home and contributing to the local tax collections; by law this status was available only after residing for a fixed number of years in the town.

velacion - 1) vigil; watch; 2) (ecc.) veiling ceremony of bride and groom in nuptial mass.

velado/da- 1) veiled; 2) having received the velacion.

venta - 1) sale; selling.

vicaria - vicarage; the territory over which a vicar presides; an area similar to a parish in size but not yet advanced in its development sufficiently to be elevated to the position of a parish; a vice-parish.

vicario - vicar; the religious functionary who, as an assistant, takes full charge when his superior is gone; the functionary in charge of a parish at times.

vicario general - vicar general; the alternate bishop or assistant to the chief judge of the diocesan courts and head of the curin of the diocesis.

villa - town or small populated area which has been granted privileges which distinguish it from aldeas and lugares.

vinculo - 1) bond; tie; link; 2) (law) entail;

entailment in which assets are linked to a family or position (civil or ecclesiastical) according to the instructions of the creator or donor.

virreinato - viceroyalty; the territory governed by a viceroy.

virrey - viceroy; the personal representative of the king in colonial America.

viruela - 1) smallpox; 2) pockmark.

visita - 1) visit; call; inspection.

viudo/da - 1) widowed; 2) widower; widow.

vizconde - viscount; a title of nobility which follows that of count in its rank.

vuelto/ta - 1) (print.) verso reverse side.

yerno/na - son-in-law (daughter-in-law); the spouse of one's child.

zambaigo - blood mixture, Negro (1 Part), Indian (1 part); sometimes in Mexico 1 part Chinese 1 part Indian.

zambo - in Peru, blood mixture: offspring of a negro and mulato; in Venezuela, blood mixture: Indian (1 part) and negro (1 part); in Chile and Colombia this admixture is called<u>mulato</u>.

zambo ze indio - in Peru, blood mixture: offspring of negro and Indian.

APPENDIX B

FORMS

The following forms are provided as models for use by the researcher. Such forms may be purchased in stores supplying genealogical materials, at L.D.S. Branch Genealogical Libraries, or by writing Hispanic Family History Research, 4275 Edgewood, Riverside, California 92506.

1. Family Group Sheet - HFHR (Spanish)

2. Pedigree Chart (Spanish)

3. Correspondence Calendar

4. Parish Research Extract Form - Baptism/Birth (Spanish)

5. Parish Research Extract Form - Marriage (Spanish)

6. Parish Research Extract Form - Death/Burial (Spanish)

7. Parish Inventory Form (Spanish)

8. People/Records Analyses Form

9. Biography Card (Spanish)

ESPOSO:		Libro	Folio	Otros Comentarios
F. Nacimiento:	Lugar:			
F. Bautismo:	Lugar:			
F. Matrimonio:	Lugar:			
F. Defunción:	Lugar:			
F. Sepelio:	Lugar:			

PADRE ESPOSO: _____ Lugar: _____ MADRE DEL ESPOSO: _____ Lugar: _____

ABUELO PATERNO: _____ Lugar: _____ ABUELA PATERNA: _____ Lugar: _____

ABUELO MATERNO: _____ Lugar: _____ ABUELA MATERNA: _____ Lugar: _____

OTRA(S) ESPOSA(S) DEL ESPOSO: Libro: Folio:

ESPOSA:		Libro	Folio	Otros Comentarios
F. Nacimiento:	Lugar:			
F. Bautismo:	Lugar:			
F. Defunción:	Lugar:			
F. Sepelio:	Lugar:			

PADRE DE ESPOSA: _____ Lugar: _____ MADRE DE LA ESPOSA: _____ Lugar: _____

ABUELO PATERNO: _____ Lugar: _____ ABUELA PATERNA: _____ Lugar: _____

ABUELO MATERNO: _____ Lugar: _____ ABUELA MATERNA: _____ Lugar: _____

OTRO(S) ESPOSO(S) DE LA ESPOSA: Libro: Folio:

Sexo M/F	Hijos (Vivos y Muertos)	Dónde Nació Ciudad/Prov./País	Cuándo Día/Mes/Año	Bautismo Día/Mes/Año	Libro	Folio	Primeras Nupcias Fecha y con quién	Libro	Folio	Cuándo y Dónde murió	Lib.	Fol.
1.										Fecha / Lugar		
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												
6.												
7.												
8.												
9.												
10.												

OBSERVACIONES:

CUADRO GENEALOGICO

FECHA

NOMBRE DE LA PERSONA QUE PRESENTA ESTE CUADRO

DIRECCION

CIUDAD EDO. PROV. DEPT. ETC. PAIS

LA PERSONA QUE FIGURA EN EL NO. 1 DE ESTE CUADRO ES LA MISMA QUE APARECE CON EL NO. ___ EN EL CUADRO NO. _____

CUANDO NACIO
DONDE
FECHA DE MATRIMONIO
CUANDO MURIO
DONDE

NOMBRE DEL ESPOSO O ESPOSA

INDIQUE AQUI EL NOMBRE DEL REGISTRO O LIBRO DONDE SE OBTUVO ESTA INFORMACION. REFIERASE A LOS NOMBRES POR NUMERO

1

2 — CUANDO NACIO, DONDE, FECHA DE MATRIMONIO, CUANDO MURIO, DONDE

3 — CUANDO NACIO, DONDE, FECHA DE MATRIMONIO, CUANDO MURIO, DONDE

4 — CUANDO NACIO, DONDE, FECHA DE MATRIMONIO, CUANDO MURIO, DONDE

5 — CUANDO NACIO, DONDE, CUANDO MURIO, DONDE

6 — CUANDO NACIO, DONDE, FECHA DE MATRIMONIO, CUANDO MURIO, DONDE

7 — CUANDO NACIO, DONDE, CUANDO MURIO, DONDE

8 — CUANDO NACIO, DONDE, FECHA DE MATRIMONIO, CUANDO MURIO, DONDE

9 — CUANDO NACIO, DONDE, CUANDO MURIO, DONDE

10 — CUANDO NACIO, DONDE, FECHA DE MATRIMONIO, CUANDO MURIO, DONDE

11 — CUANDO NACIO, DONDE, CUANDO MURIO, DONDE

12 — CUANDO NACIO, DONDE, FECHA DE MATRIMONIO, CUANDO MURIO, DONDE

13 — CUANDO NACIO, DONDE, CUANDO MURIO, DONDE

14 — CUANDO NACIO, DONDE, FECHA DE MATRIMONIO, CUANDO MURIO, DONDE

15 — CUANDO NACIO, DONDE, CUANDO MURIO, DONDE

16 — CUADRO NO. _____ — ESTE NOMBRE SIGUE EN EL CUADRO NO. _____

17 — ESTE NOMBRE SIGUE EN EL CUADRO NO. _____

18 — ESTE NOMBRE SIGUE EN EL CUADRO NO. _____

19 — ESTE NOMBRE SIGUE EN EL CUADRO NO. _____

20 — ESTE NOMBRE SIGUE EN EL CUADRO NO. _____

21 — ESTE NOMBRE SIGUE EN EL CUADRO NO. _____

22 — ESTE NOMBRE SIGUE EN EL CUADRO NO. _____

23 — ESTE NOMBRE SIGUE EN EL CUADRO NO. _____

24 — ESTE NOMBRE SIGUE EN EL CUADRO NO. _____

25 — ESTE NOMBRE SIGUE EN EL CUADRO NO. _____

26 — ESTE NOMBRE SIGUE EN EL CUADRO NO. _____

27 — ESTE NOMBRE SIGUE EN EL CUADRO NO. _____

28 — ESTE NOMBRE SIGUE EN EL CUADRO NO. _____

29 — ESTE NOMBRE SIGUE EN EL CUADRO NO. _____

30 — ESTE NOMBRE SIGUE EN EL CUADRO NO. _____

31 — ESTE NOMBRE SIGUE EN EL CUADRO NO. _____

CORRESPONDENCE LOG

ANCESTOR _____ RESEARCHER _____

DATE SENT	ADDRESSEE	PURPOSE	DATE RECEIVED	RESEARCH DOC. NO.

APPENDIX B

PARROQUIA _____ OBISPADO _____ PUEBLO _____ PROVINCIA _____

Fecha de Bautismo	Fecha de nacimiento	Hora	Libro Folio Cert.
Primer Apellido y Segundo Apellido		Parentesco	¿Partida de defunción?
Nombre de pila	M F	Leg. ileg.	Comentarios sobre el matrimonio de los padres
Padre		Natural de Vecino de	
Madre		Natural de Vecina de	
Abuelo paterno		Natural de Vecino de	¿difunto?
Abuela paterna		Natural de Vecina de	¿difunta?
Abuelo materno		Natural de Vecino de	¿difunto?
Abuela materna		Natural de Vecina de	¿difunta?
Padrinos			

Inscripciones marginales u otros comentarios; _____

_____

_____

Fecha de Bautismo	Fecha de nacimiento	Hora	Libro Folio Cert.
Primer Apellido y Segundo Apellido		Parentesco	¿Partida de defunción?
Nombre de pila	M F	Leg. ileg.	Comentarios sobre el matrimonio de los padres
Padre		Natural de Vecino de	
Madre		Natural de Vecina de	
Abuelo paterno		Natural de Vecino de	¿difunto?
Abuela paterna		Natural de Vecina de	¿difunta?
Abuelo materno		Natural de Vecino de	¿difunto?
Abuela materna		Natural de Vecina de	¿difunta?
Padrinos			

Inscripciones marginales u otros comentarios; _____

_____

_____

TRACING YOUR HISPANIC HERITAGE

☐ P ☐ RC FECHA DE LA BUSCA _____ PERSONA QUE BUSCA _____

PARROQUIA _____ OBISPADO _____ PUEBLO _____ PROVINCIA _____

Fecha de casamiento	Libro Folio Cert.	Parentesco	¿Partida de defunción? Esposo: Esposa:
Esposo: Nombre de pila y apellidos		Natural de	Edad y/o Estado
Padre del esposo			Natural de
Madre del esposo			Natural de
Esposa: Nombre de pila y apellidos		Natural de	Edad y/o Estado
Padre de la esposa			Natural de
Madre de la esposa			Natural de

Comentarios: _____

Fecha de casamiento	Libro Folio Cert.	Parentesco	¿Partida de defunción? Esposo: Esposa:
Esposo: Nombre de pila y apellidos		Natural de	Edad y/o Estado
Padre del esposo			Natural de
Madre del esposo			Natural de
Esposa: Nombre de pila y apellidos		Natural de	Edad y/o Estado
Padre de la esposa			Natural de
Madre de la esposa			Natural de

Comentarios: _____

APPENDIX B

☐ P ☐ RC FECHA DE LA BUSCA _____ PERSONA QUE BUSCA _____

PARROQUIA _____ OBISPADO _____ PUEBLO _____ PROVINCIA _____

Fecha de Entierro	Fecha de Defuncion	Libro Folio Cert.
Nombres y Apellidos del difunto/ de la difunta	Natural de	Edad
Esposo/a de / Viudo/a de	Esposo/a : Natural de	
Hijo/a de	Padres: Naturales de	
¿Hizo testamento?	Fecha del testamento y ante quién se hizo	Causa de muerte
Hijos del difunto/a		
Comentarios: _____		

Fecha de Entierro	Fecha de Defunción	Libro Folio Cert.
Nombres y Apellidos del difunto/ de la difunta	Natural de	Edad
Esposo/a de / Viudo/a de	Esposo/a : Natural de	
Hijo/a de	Padres: Naturales de	
¿Hizo testamento?	Fecha del testamento y ante quién se hizo	Causa de muerte
Hijos del difunto/a		
Comentarios: _____		

Fecha de Entierro	Fecha de Defunción	Libro Folio Cert.
Nombres y Apellidos del difunto/ de la difunta	Natural de	Edad
Esposo/a de / Viudo/a de	Esposo/a: Natural de	
Hijo/a de	Padres: Naturales de	
¿Hizo testamento?	Fecha del testamento y ante quién se hizo	Causa de muerte
Hijos del difunto/a		
Comentarios: _____		

TRACING YOUR HISPANIC HERITAGE

PARISH RECORDS INVENTORY

PARISH_____TOWN_____DIOCESE_____

( ) Baptism ( ) Marriage ( ) Marr. Inf. ( ) Deaths

VOL.#	YEARS COVERED	FILM #	INDEX	COMMENTS

ANCESTOR_____

BIRTH_____ MARRIAGE_____ DEATH_____

RELATIONSHIP_____ SOSA NUMBER_____

LOCALITY ANALYSIS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

LOCATED BACKGROUND

_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____

PEOPLE ANALYSIS QUESTIONS	ANSWERS (WHEN KNOWN)	RECORDS ANALYSIS STEP 1 WHAT RECORDS MIGHT EXIST?	RECORDS ANALYSIS STEP 2 WHAT RECORDS EXIST FOR THE PARTICULAR LOCALITY?

(Nombre)

(Apellidos)

* en _____ el _____

hijo de _____ y de _____

= en _____ el _____

con _____

hija de _____ y de _____

hijos _____

† en _____ el _____

enterrado o incinerado en _____ el _____

causas de la defunción _____

enfermedades padecidas _____

testó ante el notario _____

en _____ el _____

estudios _____

profesión _____

distinciones _____

aficiones y entretenimientos _____

actividades _____

situación financiera _____

religión _____

ideas políticas _____

fisonomía _____

estatura _____ peso _____

color ojos _____ color cabello _____

grupo sanguíneo _____

signos particulares _____

personalidad _____

Observaciones (consignar si enviudó y contrajo segundas nupcias, hijos etc. Cultura, aficiones a los viajes, lecturas, idiomas y cuantos datos se estimen de utilidad):

En la bolsa se debe tratar de conservar: fotografías huellas digitales, firmas y algún manuscrito. Memorándum de la genealogía familiar. Ediciones Hidalguía. Atocha, 91. Madrid - 12.

APPENDIX C

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Spanish
AA	Altezas
Ab	Abad
aberig^{on}	averiguacion
aborrecim^{to}	aborrecimiento
Acap.^{co}	Acapulco
adel.^{e}	adelante
admion	administraction
aduert^{a}	advertencia
ag^{o}	agosto
ag^{to}	"
Agn	Agustin
aia	anima
Al	Alonso
Al^{a}	Alteza
alcal	alcalde
alcald	"

Abbreviations	Spanish
Alc.^{de}	alcalde
Alejo	Alejandro
Alexo	Alexandro
Alf:	Alvarez
Alfo	Alfonso
alg.^{o}	alguno
Alm^{te}	Almirante
Al^{o}	Alonso
Alvo	Alvaro
Alv^{o}	"
Anag.^{a}	
Ant^{o}	Antonio
a^{o}	ano
A^{o} M	abuelo materno
A^{o} P	abuelo paterno
apol	Apostol

Abbreviations	Spanish	Abbreviations	Spanish
apos^{to}	aposento	Bapt^{a}	Baptista
aq.^{n}	a quien	Bapta	"
argum^{to}	argumento	bap^{mo}	bautismo
arm^{da}	armada	Barme	Bartolome
arm^{do}	armado	Bart.^{me}	"
arm^{s}	armadas	bastim^{to}	bastimento
aro	arzobispo	Baut.^{mo}	bautismo
Arsoqo	"	bllr	bachiller
arz	"	B^{o}	"
arzbop	"	Blaz	Blazquez
ascend^{tes}	ascendientes	B.^{r}	Badiller
aug^{n}	Augustin	b^{re}	Bartolome
aug.^{no}	Augustino	Br^{me}	"
aunq	aunque	Bern^{do}	Bernardo
autori.^{d}	autoridad	bs	bienes
au.^{r}	haber	c.	capitulo

APPENDIX C

Abbreviations	Spanish
ca	circa
cab	cabecera
caball.^{o}	caballero
caloe	cabildo
cam^{tos}	casameintos
cango	canonigo
canio	"
canti.^{d}	cantidad
cantda	cantada
cap.	capitulo
capan	capellan
Cap.^{an}	Capitan
Cap.^{n}	"
Cap.^{o}	Capitulo
capp.^{an}	capitan
Cap^{s}	capitanes

Abbreviations	Spanish
[illegible]	capitan
Card.	Cardenal
Cast^{a}	Castilla
casti.^{d}	castidad
cat.^{na}	
cau^{o}	caballo
C.de J.	Compania de Jesus
certificac.^{on}	
Christia^{o}	Christiano
Cia.	Compania
ciu.^{d}	ciudad
ciu^{d}	"
clar^{d}	claridad
[illegible]	capitulaciones matrimoniales
col.	columna
coleg.^{s}	colegiales

Abbreviations	Spanish
Comis.^{o}	Comisario
comm^{es}	communes
Comp^{a}	Compania
Comp.^{a} de JHs.	Compania de Jesus
comp^{os}	companeros
Com.^{rso}	
Concep^{on}	Concepion
confirm^{on}	confirmacion
Conget.^{a}	Conjetura
congreg.^{on}	congregacion
conq.	conque
conq.^{or}	conquistador
consentim.^{to}	consentimeiento
conse.^{o}	consejero
cons.^{o}	consejo
const.^{e}	constante

Abbreviations	Spanish
contr.^{o}	contrario
contr^{o}	"
coron.	coronica
corr	corregidor
corresp^{de}	corresponde
costim.^{s}	costumbres
cp	capital
complim^{to}	complimento
d	de
D	Don Doctor
da	dona
DD.	Doctores
Dec.	decada diciembre
des^{e}	desde
desp^{es}	despues
dgo	domingo Diego digo

APPENDIX C

Abbreviations	Spanish
dha	dicha
dho	dicho
di^{e}	diciembre
Die^{o}	Diego
dif^{o},dif^{ta}	difunto, difunta
dilig^{a}	diligencia
dilig.$^{te}_{m}$te	diligentemente
Di^{o}	Diego
dispociss^{on}	disposicion
dispos^{nes}	"
disposs.^{on}	"
dix^{on}	dijeron
diz.^{e}	diciembre
diziem^{e}	"
d.m.	dios mediante
dn	don

Abbreviations	Spanish
Doct.	Doctor
Doc^{ta}	doctrina
docum	documento
don^{e}	donde
D^{or}	Doctor
Dr.	Doctor
dotr.^{a}	doctrina
dros	derechos
E	Este
ecca	eclesiastica
Ec.^{ca}	"
ecco	eclesiastico
Eclex^{a}	Eclesiastica
elem.^{to}	elemento
Em^{o}	Eminencia
enferm.^{d}	enfermedad

Abbreviations	Spanish
enr^{o}	enero
entreg^{do}	en
epist.	epistola
Esc^{no}	Escribano
Esc.^{o}	Escudo
escrip.^{a}	escritura
Escrit.^{a}	escritura
escrno	escribano
Escrno	"
es^{no}	"
esp.^{a}	Espana
espu s^{to}	Espiritu Santo
Essno.	Escribano
est^{o}	estado
et^{a}	etcetera
et.^{a}	"

Abbreviations	Spanish
ett^{a}	etcetera
ett.^{a}	"
euang.^{o}	evangelio
Exc.	Excelencia
Excmo.	Excelentisimo
exp.^{da}	expresado
Fcha	Fecha
f^{co}	Francisco
d^{do}	Fernando
feb^{o}	febrero
fer^{do}	Fernando
Fha,fho	fecha
firmem.^{te}	firmemate
fig.^{a}	figura
f^{o}	folio
fol	"

APPENDIX C

Abbreviations	Spanish
fr.	fraile Fray frances
Fra^{co}	Francisco
Franco	"
Fran^{co}	"
Fr^{co}	"
Frn^{co}	"
Fr^{do}	Fernando
Fr^{e}z	Fernandez
fund	fundado
G.	Gracia
Ga	Garcia
Gar^{a}	"
g^{des}	grandes
Gene.l	General
gen^{l}	"
Gen.^{o}	Henero
Germo	Geronimo
Ger^{mo}	"
Ger^{ma}	Geronima
gmines	Jimenez
G^{o}	Gonzalo
Gob.^{r}	Gobernador
Gonz^{lez}	
Gonz.^{z}	
gou^{no}	gobierno
gou^{or}	gobernador
Gra	Garcia
Greg^{o}	Gregario
g^{te}	gente
g^{to}	
h	habitante hijo horas
ha	hectarea

Abbreviations	Spanish
impedim^{to}	impedimento
imposs.^{e}	imposible
inform^{on}	informacion informaron
inmen^{l}	inmemorial
in^{o}	indio
inq^{or}	inquisidor
inq^{n}	
inq^{os}	inquisidores
intelig.^{a}	inteligencia
Intend.^{te}	Intendente
It.	Item
J.C.	Jesucristo
Jerm^{o}	Jeronimo
Jesuxpo.	Jesucristo
Jhs	Jesus
Jna	Juana

Abbreviations	Spanish
J^{o}n	Juan
Jno	"
Joaq^{n}	Joaquin informaron
Jph	Joseph
Ju^{o}	Julio
l	libro ligitimo
L.	Licenciado Ley
Lab.^{r}	
latam^{te}	latamente
Ldo.	Licenciado
Lecc^{s}	Lecciones
leg^{s}	leguas
lex^{ma}	legitima
lex^{mos}	lexitimos
lg^{os}	largos
lib.	libro

Abbreviations	Spanish
libr^{a}	liberia
lic	licenciado
lipp.^{ca}	licenciado
Liz^{do}	Licenciado
L^{o}	legitimo
lore^{o}	Lorenzo
Lor^{o}	"
L.S.	locas sigilli leyes del sello
lug^{r}	lugar
Lz .	Lopez
llam^{on}	llamaron
lleg^{do}	llegado
lleg^{on}	llegaron
lleg^{r}	llegar
m	matrimonio murio muerto masculino

Abbreviations	Spanish
m	madre majestad
M.	Madre Majestad
m^{a}	media madrina Maria
M.^{a}	"
mad^{a}	madera
Mag^{d}	Majestad
Mag^{na}	Magdalena
man.^{a}	manera
mandam.^{to}	mandamiento
Man^{l}	Manuel
Marq^{s}	Marques
Matrim^{o}	Matrimonio
mat.^{s}	maternos
Maymo.	Mayordoino
M^{co}	Mejico

Abbreviations	Spanish
m^{do}	mandado mando mundo
m^{e}	madre maestre
Med^{a}	Medina
mem.^{a}	memoria
mem^{l}	memorial
menc.^{do}	menasnado
Merd	Merced
Mex^{co}	Mexico
mex^{nos}	mexicanos
Migl	Miguel
mil	militar
Min	Martin
min^{o}	ministro
min.^{o}	"
Min^{o}	"
mist.^{o}	misterio
Mn	Martin
Mnez	Martinez
m^{o}	medio
Monast^{os}	Monasterios
Mons.	Monsenor
m^{or}	mayor
Mro.	Maestro
mrs	maravedis
m.s.	manuscrito
M.S.	"
M.SS.	Manuscritos
m.^{te}	mente monte
m^{to}	miento
mug.^{r}	mujer

Abbreviations	Spanish
mug^{res}	mujeres
mug^{s}	"
mun	municipio
Mz	Martinez
n	norte nacio nacido nombre nacimiento nieto
N.	Numero
na	nueva negra
n^{a}	nueva
nac	nacio nacimiento
nacim.^{to}	nacimiento
n^{a}Sp.^{a}	Nueva Espana
nat.^{a}	naturaleza
natal	natural
nat.^{l}	"
nat.^{s}	nativos
natur.^{l}	natural
naueg^{on}	navegacion
ne	nombre noviembre
necess.^{d}	necesidad
necess.^{o}	necesario
nl	natural
n^{o}	numero
no^{bre}	nombre
nom.^{e}	"
nom.^{s}	"
not^{a}	noticia
nott^{a}	"
nott^{e}	notable
Nov. Recop.	Novisima Recopilac
Nra s^{ra}	Nuestra Senora
nra^{s}	nuestras
nro	nuestro

Abbreviations	Spanish
nume^{ro}	numero
num^{o}	"
nz	Nunez
o	oeste
ob	obispo
oblig.^{on}	obligaron obligacion
obpo	obispo
Obpo.	"
ochoc.^{tos}	ochocientos
of.	oficio
opo	obispo
ordin^{a}	ordinaria
ord^{s}	ordenes
orig.^{n}.	origen
ot^{e}	octubre
otu^{e}	"
p	padre

Abbreviations	Spanish
p^{a}	parvula
p.^{a}	para
pad	padrino
pag	pagina
Parroq.^{l}	parroquial
Part.	Partida
pas^{do}	pasado
pass^{on}	pasaron
pass^{r}	pasar
Part.	Patriarca
;bro	presbitero
pd	padre
P.D.	Postdata
p^{e}	padre
pend.^{a}	pendencia
penit^{a}	penitencia
perg	pergamino

Abbreviations	Spanish
pers	persona
pers.^{a}	"
personalm.^{te}	
p^{e}z	Perez
p^{es}	"
Ph^{e}	Phelipe
Philip.^{s}	Filipinas
pint^{a}	pintura
pn	padron
p.n.	prueba de nobleza
Pno	Pergamino
Po	Pedro Pero
P^{o}	Padrino Parvulo
P.^{o}	Pedro
pobl	poblacion
Polit.	Politica
porq.^{e}	porquo

Abbreviations	Spanish
Portug.^{s}	Portugeuse
pp^{co}	principio
p.p.t.	poder para testar
p.^{r}	por
prerrog.^{ba}	prerogatcia
press.^{a}	presencia
pres^{te}	presente
pret^{te}	pretendiente
prim^{o}	primero
prim^{te}	primoramente
prim^{r}	primer
princip.^{l}	principal
princip^{s}	principales
propag^{on}	propagaron
Pror.	Procurador
p.^{r}q	porque

Abbreviations	Spanish	Abbreviations	Spanish
Pro		q.d.d.g.	que descanse y de Dios
Prou^{a}	Provincia	q.^{do}	cuando
Prou^{as}	Provincias	q.^{e}	que
Prou^{l}	Provincial	q.e.g.e.	que en gloria este
Prov.^{a}	Provincia	q.e.p.d.	que en paz descansa
Prov.^{or}	Provisor	q^{l}	cual
P.S.	Post-Scriptum	q.^{n}	quien
P.S.M.	Por Su Mandato	q^{to}	cuanto
p.^{te}	prentendiente	R.^{te}	Reservado
p. test.	poder para testar	R.D.	Real Decreto
pu^{co}	publico	rdo	reverendo
pue.^{o}	pueblo	Rd^{o}	Rodrigo
Pue.^{o}	"	Realm.^{te}	Realmonte
Purificac.^{on}	purificacion	ref^{da}	referida
Pz	Perez	Relig^{on}	Religion
q	que	Relig.^{os}	Religioso

APPENDIX C

Abbreviations	Spanish
hab	habitante
hau^{r}	haber
haz^{da}	hacienda
haz^{do}	haciendo
haz.^{r}	hacer
Her	Hernando
herna	Hernandez
Hernez	"
her^{nos}	hermanos
Herr.	Herrera
Herra	"
Hordin.^{o}	ordinario
Her^{s}	Hernandez
Herm.^{nos}	hermano (s)
herm.^{o}	"
Hez	Hernandez

Abbreviations	Spanish
hist^{a}	historia
histor	"
h.l.	hijo legitimo
h.n.	hijo natural
ho	hermano
hom^{s}	hombres
Hrndz	Hernandez
i	ilegitimo
ib.	Ibidem
Id.	Idem
Igl.^{a}	Iglesia
Ign^{o}	Ignacio
igualm.^{te}	igualmente
Ildef^{o}	Ildefonso
Il.^{e}	Ilustre
Ilmo.	Ilustrisimo

Abbreviations	Spanish
Reliq.^{a}	Reliquia
Repras^{ta}	Representa
Repu.^{ca}	Republica
Resp^{to}	Respecto
Reu^{a}	Reverencia
Rex^{or}	Regidor
R.I.P.	Requiescat in pace
R^{l}	Real
R.^{mo}	Reverendisimo
R.O.	Real Orden
R^{o}	Rodrigo
Rodrig^{s}	Rodrigues
R^{on}	Razon
Rodz	Rodriguez
Rodrig^{z}	Rodriguez
R.P.fr.	Reverendisimo Padre Fraile

Abbreviations	Spanish
R.S.	Real Servicio
R^{s}	Reales
rr^{s}	"
R^{uio}	Recibio
R^{uir}	Recibir
R.^{v}	"
s	san santo senor senoria sur
S.A.	Su Alteza
S.A.I.	Su Alteza Imperial
sacram.^{tos}	sacramentos
salaz^{r}	Salazar
S.A.R.	Su Alteza Real
S.A.S.	Su Alteza Serenisima
S.C.C.R.M.	Sacra Cesarea Catolica Real Majestad
S.C.M.	Sacra Catolica Majestad
scrip.^{a}	escritura

APPENDIX C

Abbreviations	Spanish	Abbreviations	Spanish
sec.^{to}	secreto	S.M.	Su Majestad
Secret.^{a}	Secretaria	S.M.B.	Su Majestad Britanica
aeg^{da}	segunda	S.M.F.	Su Majestad Fidelisima
Seg^{n}	segun	S.M.I.	Su Majestad Imperial
sent.^{a}	sentencia	sn	san
S^{ma}	Septima	solam^{te}	"
Sep.^{ma}	"	S.^{n}	"
Sep.^{e}	Septiembre	solemni.^{d}	solemnidad
sep^{re}	septiembre	S.^{or}	Senor
Sept$^{e.}$	"	s^{or}	"
Sermo.	Serenisimo	Spu santo	Espiritu Santo
shz	Shez	s.^{r}	senor
siem.^{e}	siempre	as^{or}	Senor
Setec.^{tos}	setecientos	Sres.	Senores
sig.^{te}	siguiente	Sria.	Secretaria
S.I.n.a.	Sin lugar ni ano	S.R.M. .	Su Real Majestad

Abbreviations	Spanish
S.S.	Su Santidad
S.S.^{a}	Su Senoria
SS.AA.	Sus Atlezas
ss.^{ma} Trini.^{d}	Santisima Trinidad
SS.MM.	Sus Majestades
SS.^{no}	Escribano
Sta	santa
s.^{to}	santo
Supl.^{te}	Suplente
sup^{or}	superior
supp.^{co}	
t	testigo
temam.^{ria}	testimintria
ten^{te}	teniente
ter^{no}	termino
testam^{to}	testamento

Abbreviations	Spanish
test	testigo
testim^{o}	testimonio
testim^{os}	testimonios
test.^{o}	testamento testigo
tne	teniente
ti.^{e}	tiene
tit	titulo
Tit.^{o}	"
t^{o}	tomo
tom.	"
tpo	tiempo
tram^{to}	tratamiento
trat	tratado
Trib.^{l}	Tribunal
trux^{on}	trajeron
tuu^{on}	tuvieron

Abbreviations	Spanish
v	vease vuestro
V.	Vease
V-l.^{a}	Velencia
Ven.^{e}	Venerable
Ver.^{d}	Verdad
Verd.^{o}	Verdadero
Ver.^{o}	
Vez^{no}	Vecino
Vez^{o}	"
Vez^{s}	Veces Vecinos
V.g.	Verbigracia
vic^{o}	vicario
Virg^{n}	Virgen
Virt^{d}	Virtud
Vit.^{a}	Victoria
Viz^{te}	Vicente

Abbreviations	Spanish
Vm.	Vuestra merced
V.M.	Vuestra Majestad
Vmd	Vuestro merced
V^{o}	Vecino
Vol.	Volumen
VR	Vuestra Reverencia
Vra	Vuestra
V.S.	Vuestro Senor
xdad	es verdad
X$^{'}$	Christo
[illegible]	Christobal
Xpo.	Cristo
Xptiano	Cristiano
Xpto	Cristo
ig.^{a}	ignacia
ygl.^{a}	iglesia

Abbreviations	Spanish
Yg^{la}	
Ygn^{o}	Ygnacio
ygt.^{a}	iglesia
Yldef^{o}	Yldefonso
Ylmo	Ylustrisimo
ymag^{n}	imagen
ynform^{on}	informacion informaron
Yngg.^{res}	Inginreros
zertidum.^{e}	certidumbre
Ytt.	

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